The Dolmens of Ireland

William C. Borlase

Irene Green Andrews

Dublin - Aug - 1926 -

THE DOLMENS OF IRELAND.



"WILDE IRESCHE."

Dutch MS. Sæc. xvi. Lib. Brit. Mus. 28,330.

See page 1044

THE
DOLMENS OF IRELAND,

THEIR DISTRIBUTION, STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS, AND AFFINITIES IN OTHER COUNTRIES; TOGETHER WITH THE FOLK-LORE ATTACHING TO THEM; SUPPLEMENTED BY CONSIDERATIONS ON THE ANTHROPOLOGY, ETHNOLOGY, AND TRADITIONS OF THE IRISH PEOPLE.

WITH FOUR MAPS, AND EIGHT HUNDRED ILLUSTRATIONS, INCLUDING TWO COLOURED PLATES.

BY

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IN THREE VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

LONDON: CHAPMAN & HALL, LD.

1897.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK, BART.,

P.C., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.,

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON,

A STUDENT OF ANTIQUITY, BY PERMISSION

DEDICATES HIS WORK, IN GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF

THE SERVICE RENDERED BY THE AUTHOR OF

"PREHISTORIC TIMES"

IN RAISING ARCHÆOLOGICAL RESEARCH FROM THE LEVEL OF

AN AMATEUR PURSUIT TO THAT OF

A RECOGNIZED BRANCH OF SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION,

AND IN SECURING THE PASSAGE OF AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT

FOR THE PRESERVATION OF

THE ANCIENT MONUMENTS

STILL EXTANT IN

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

2062741

PREFACE.

I TRUST I shall not be exposing myself to a charge of egotism if I venture to state very briefly the origin and purpose of my work.

Brought up from childhood in my dearly loved county of Cornwall, where—and nowhere more so—the love of the *natale solum* is the predominant inspiration of life, surrounded on all sides, as soon as my rambles took me beyond the range of cultivation, by the monuments of a prehistoric past, many of which lay on my father's estate, and prompted to interest myself specially in them by the fact that I had before me, not only the example, but the actual MS. collections of my great-great-grandfather, Dr. Borlase, whose book, the "Antiquities of Cornwall," is a classic amongst works on Archæology, it was no wonder that the interest of my life—and, without an interest, of what value would life be?—centred itself on the elucidation of a subject to which I seemed to be by nature called.

While yet at Oxford I commenced the exploration of the tumuli and hut-villages in the western portion of my county, and it was while still at Trinity that a conversation with my kind friend, Professor Max Müller, showed me the necessity of extending my researches to Ireland, the prehistoric antiquities of which country are a counterpart of those of Cornwall, and filled me with a desire so to do. "If," he said to me, "you really intend to go deeply into the question of Celtic antiquities, it is to Ireland you must go."

That the tendency of modern research, and the views I have myself formed, is distinctly to *decelticize* the monuments of the dolmen class matters not; the fact remains that although we know not, nor ever can know, what the language was which the

builders of the earliest dolmens spoke, the absolute identity of the remains they have left us, and which time has been powerless to efface, proves them to have been one and the same people, as far, at all events, as the British Islands are concerned. Not, therefore, to the ethnology of Ireland alone, but to that of Great Britain as well, when brought into comparison with the Continent, I trust that these volumes may be regarded as a contribution.

In 1872 Mr. James Fergusson published his "Rude Stone Monuments," the most comprehensive work on the subject as yet produced by an English writer, and owing to his courtesy, I had many opportunities of discussing with him his views as to their origin, purpose, and date. Although I cannot endorse the theory he propounded as to the comparatively modern origin of the entire series, I feel sure that in certain districts the type, the mode of construction, and the cultus connected with the dolmens, survived as late as the days of the Roman Provincials. Mr. Fergusson was inclined to regard the dolmens as no mere tombs intended to be closed for ever, but as sacred shrines in which the spirits of the dead were worshipped, and which were constructed with a view to being accessible to devotees. In this point I entirely agree with him, and I feel that the comparisons I venture to draw between the earliest Greek shrines and a certain type of dolmen, as well as those between another type and the so-called "Beds" attributed to Christian saints, would have deeply interested him.

About ten years since, I embraced an opportunity of spending much time in Ireland, and, summer after summer, ever since, I have devoted to exploring some particular district. In this manner I have been able to visit personally, and to make plans and sketches of, a very considerable number of the monuments which will be found in the list or survey which forms Part I. of my work. For the many kindnesses and practical assistance I have received during the course of these tours I shall ever feel grateful. I desire especially to mention in this respect Mr. Denham Franklin, the Hon. Secretary of the Cork Archæological Society, Mr. J. W. Doherty, author of "Inishowen, and Tirconnell," and Lieut.-Col. Vigors, M.R.I.A.

During many months spent in the wildest portion of the wild

north-west,—the coasts and islands of Donegal,—where my object was the study of the physical characteristics of the population, I received much kindness, which I desire to record, from the Rev. Father MacFadden, from the late Rev. Mr. Carson, from Mr. John Williams of Bunbeg, from Mr. Neil MacCloon of Killibegs, and others. Were I, indeed, to set down the names of all those who have shown me hospitality and willingness to aid me in the objects of my search from Fair Head to Cape Clear, I should find I had drawn up a list as long as my index itself.

The year and a half during which I made my head-quarters in Dublin, for the purpose of copying all the references to archæology and ethnology contained in the MS. Letters which O'Donovan and others sent to the Ordnance Survey Department, the MSS. of Mr. John Windele, etc., was rendered doubly agreeable by the kindness and attention I received at the Royal Irish Academy, the library of which I was permitted to use with all the freedom accorded to members, and in which elements are to be met with as charming from a social as they are valuable from an intellectual point of view. I desire in especial to record my thanks to Sir J. T. Gilbert, LL.D., F.S.A., the librarian; to the Rev. Maxwell H. Close, M.A., the treasurer; to Mr. Robert Macalister, LL.B., the secretary; to Mr. G. H. Kinahan, C.E., to Mr. Reddan, and to many more, not forgetting the genial assistant-librarian, Mr. J. J. MacSweeny, who was ever ready, at the expense of time and trouble, to discover for me any particular MS. I might require, as well as to introduce me to any members of the Academy who, coming up from the country to Dublin, could afford me information of which I might stand in need.

The only attempt hitherto made to treat the subject of the dolmens of Ireland comprehensively was that of Miss Margaret Stokes, who in 1882 communicated to the *Revue Archéologique* a paper entitled, "Carte montrant la distribution des principaux dolmens d' Irlande." I am indebted to that most kind and accomplished lady who, in addition to the above-named brochure, has done so much towards the illustration of Irish Art and Architecture, for placing in my hands a portfolio of drawings of dolmens, some of which, hitherto unpublished, I have etched and reproduced in my list.

It gives me particular pleasure to be able to add the name of Mr. W. F. Wakeman, M.R.I.A., author of "Archæologia Hibernica," to the list of those who have contributed to the illustrations of my work. For sketches of several of the monuments, also unpublished previously, I am proud to own my obligations to his facile pen. As almost the only living representative of the elder school of Irish Archæology of which George Petrie was the father, and Sir William Wilde so enthusiastic a disciple, I should have felt that my work had lacked an essential element had Mr. Wakeman not participated, as he has done with that cordiality which charms all who know him, in giving to these volumes that comparative degree of completeness which I trust they will be found to possess.

I may add that Mr. Wakeman has made drawings for me of all the urns, hitherto unpublished, in the Museums of the Royal Irish Academy, the Royal Dublin Society, and the Grainger collection now at Belfast. Had space and the limits of cost permitted, I had intended to have appended these and other illustrations of Irish prehistoric fictilia to these volumes. This, however, must be reserved for a future occasion, and for a work—should I live to complete it—devoted exclusively to Irish art in the Bronze Age as compared with that of other countries.

I next desire to ask my old friend Dr. William Frazer, F.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A., etc. etc., to accept my grateful acknowledgments for the kindly, and, I may add, enthusiastic interest he has for many years past manifested in the progress of my undertaking. In especial I thank him for permitting me, with the most courteously accorded concurrence of Dr. Joseph Anderson, Keeper of the National Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, of which Dr. Frazer is an Hon. Fellow, to reproduce some of the most typical examples of the drawings made by Mr. George Du Noyer, of the sculpturings in the cairns at Loughcrew. In the part devoted to Ethnology I have also to express obligations to the published writings of Dr. Frazer.

I have now to offer to my friend Col. Wood-Martin, M.R.I.A., for some time the able and indefatigable secretary of the Royal Historical and Archæological Society of Ireland, and the editor of their invaluable Journal, the best apology in my power for the

very large draft I have made on his goodness in permitting me to use, in the case of the County of Sligo and a part of Mayo, the published material he has so carefully collected in illustration of the prehistoric monuments of those districts, in his work entitled, "The Rude Stone Monuments of Ireland." Of him it may be said that he is the only Irish antiquary who, selecting the county in which he lives, and with every field in which he may be said to be acquainted, has compiled an exhaustive and richly illustrated account of all the megalithic monuments it contains, many of which he has himself explored. In thanking him for the many communications on the subject which he has sent me, I wish also to record my acknowledgments to Mr. C. E. Jones, C.E.I., the County Surveyor of Sligo, for the careful plan of a most remarkable monument in the Deer-Park at Magheraghanrush. In respect to the Carrowmore group, I have re-edited the description by Petrie, and in that case, as well as in that of Lough Arrow, have reproduced from the Ordnance Survey Letters the hitherto unpublished etchings of that highly accomplished artist.

For my illustrations of the dolmens of Cork and Kerry, many of which have been destroyed during the last half-century, I am largely indebted to the MSS. of Mr. John Windele of Cork, as also for much of the folk-lore relating to those districts. Although in some cases the drawings are but rough pen-and-ink sketches, seemingly taken on the spot, and therefore no fair specimens of Mr. Windele's skill as a draughtsman, I have reproduced them, as far as I could do so, line for line, since, in cases where the monument no longer exists, they possess, at all events, a general value as indicating the type to which each particular one belonged, and the only representation of it which can ever be attainable.

For notes and drawings of dolmens in Waterford, I have made much use of papers by Mr. Du Noyer. Similarly for those in the districts of Fermanagh, Monaghan, and Tyrone, of the various communications made to learned societies by Mr. Wakeman. For many notices of those in Donegal I have turned to the lists of prehistoric antiquities in those counties drawn up by Mr. Kinahan. For the Counties of Down and Antrim my principal authority is a paper on the subject of the dolmens of those districts by Mr. William Gray. The volume of MS. Letters (Ordnance Survey)

relating to Dublin has supplied me with much valuable information collected by Eugene O'Curry with regard to the prehistoric remains in that county. For the County of Kilkenny I express my indebtedness to the papers communicated in the earliest years of the existence of the Kilkenny Archæological Society,* to the Journal of that Society of which he was the founder, by the late Rev. James Graves, with whom, many years ago, I had the honour of corresponding on the subject of comparisons between the prehistoric remains of Ireland and Cornwall.

I have spoken of the *elder* school of Irish archæologists.† I now turn, both with gratification and with a deep sense of obligation, to what I may term the *younger* school—to those, that is to say, who, treating Archæology as a definite branch of scientific research, have applied the principles laid down by Montelius, Lissauer, Cartailhac, and others to the works of antiquity in their native land, and are prepared to show that in Ireland, as in Scandinavia, the Bronze-Age art of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean had its reflex.

I refer especially to the recent contributions to the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, and the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, made by two gentlemen, both of whom have honoured me by their friendship and hearty unselfish co-operation,—I mean Mr. George Coffey, B.A., M.R.I.A., and Mr. T. J. Westropp, M.A., M.R.I.A. The former of these gentlemen, devoting himself specially to the decorative art displayed in the sculptures at New Grange, Loughcrew and elsewhere, has given us with regard to the former of these monuments by far the most comprehensive, exhaustive, and well-reasoned treatise which has yet appeared, or, indeed, can perhaps ever appear on the subject, accompanied by illustrations, many of which (as also some plans of the Loughcrew remains) he has kindly allowed me to introduce. To the appearance of the photographs he has promised of the Loughcrew sculptured stones, all those interested in the subject will look forward, since, while the drawings of Mr. Du Noyer, to which I have alluded, and which I myself use, are valuable in cases where weathering has

* Afterwards the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland, and at present the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.

† What may be termed an "archaic" school was represented by Vallancey, etc., etc.

obliterated any of the ancient marks, the exactness of photographic reproduction will give to Mr. Coffey's illustrations an interest and value not otherwise to be obtained. I may mention, also, that Mr. Coffey informs me in a recent letter that he has discovered other and hitherto unknown sculptured stones at Knockmany in the County of Tyrone, a description of which we shall await with interest.

To Mr. T. J. Westropp I am very much indebted for the assistance he has so cordially rendered me in the case of the monuments in the County Clare, for all the illustrations of which, except those from my own pen, I have to thank him, and I may add that, from an artistic point of view, they are some of the best the work contains. Mr. Westropp has, however, devoted himself principally to describing and illustrating the prehistoric stone fortifications of Clare, and to comparing them with Continental examples, and especially with those in the Danubian districts. For myself, I am disposed to think that no branch of archæological research is more valuable, or more likely to be prolific of important results to ethnology than this. The question of early racial movements from north-west to south-east and *vice versâ* across the face of central Europe is one to which I frequently refer towards the close of these volumes. Students of archæology in Germany have for some time recognized the value of the camps as illustrative of the directions such movements have taken, and Mr. Westropp's careful plans, accompanied by drawings of typical portions of masonry, not only opens up new ground for research, but brings his native island into the sphere of comparison, and thereby may lead to the recognition of ethnic affinities in the far-distant east which have hitherto been mere matters of conjecture, unsupported by evidence, and dismissed by critics as wholly unworthy of credit.

Before leaving the subject of the help so unsparingly accorded me, as will have been seen, by those in Ireland who are my fellow-workers in these branches of research, I wish to express to the Rev. Maxwell H. Close, M.A., the treasurer of the Royal Irish Academy, my thanks for the careful estimates he has obtained for me of the weights of the covering-stones of the principal dolmens. I wish also to bear testimony to the

unvarying courtesy shown to me, whenever I have visited the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, by my esteemed friend Major MacEnery.

Passing from Ireland to London, in order to complete the comparative portion, or Part II., of my work, I have continuously made use of the Library of the British Museum—the only place in Europe, perhaps—where I could rely on finding each and every work required for a subject so wide in range. The authorities of which I have made use it is not necessary that I should here specify, as, either in the text or the footnotes, references are given to them all. I hope it will be found, as I believe is the case, that I have not borrowed a single statement for which I do not give my authority, nor made use of a single quotation which is unacknowledged. In this portion of the work coincidences in structural detail are pointed out in Britain (Cornwall especially), in the several countries bordering on the Baltic—Scandinavia, Denmark, and the North-German Provinces. Examples in the Elbe districts, in Schleswig and Holstein, on the coast of Holland, in France, Spain, the Islands of the Mediterranean, North Africa, Palestine, the Caucasus, and India, also furnish other and sometimes very striking points of similarity. Illustrations of these will enable the reader to notice the resemblances at a glance. No archæological authority of eminence at home or abroad has been overlooked in the preparation of this section of the work, the object of which is to make Archæology subserve Comparative Ethnology in tracing the movements of tribes and races in prehistoric times.

Interspersed through Part II. will be found essays, prompted by some incidental allusion, upon the subjects of "Cannibalism and Human Sacrifice," the "Iberian Hypothesis," the "Divisions of the Bronze Age as laid down by Montelius," "The Dolmen considered as a Shrine, and compared with Heathen Temples and Early Christian Structures," "The practices of Inhumation and Incineration," etc., etc.

In Part III. all scraps of folk-lore, legend, or tradition attaching to the Irish monuments have been collected, and these, again, compared with those pertaining to megalithic remains in other countries. For this section the MS. letters of O'Donovan,

in the Royal Irish Academy, have proved especially valuable. Large portions of these are here edited for the first time.

Feeling that the only true test of race was to be found in Anthropology, I devoted myself to a protracted and careful study of this branch of science from the comparative point of view, in order to discover, if possible, the ethnological affinities of the dolmen-building people in Ireland with those in Britain and on the Continent. The results of this study occupy Part IV. To this portion—since some of the traditions of the Irish which reach us from writings in the Middle Ages profess to deal with early immigrations—I have added a concluding essay upon the possible bearing of such traditions upon events taking place on the Continent in the early centuries of the Christian era. It will be seen that in differentiating the inhabitants of Ireland, in regard to certain elements in the population, from the Anglo-Saxon or purely Teutonic element of the neighbouring island, I incline to what Pritchard terms the "Sarmatian Hypothesis," and am prepared to accept a theory of immigration from countries further east than those from which the new population of Britain proceeded. Such immigrations were, I believe, both precedent and subsequent to the Hunnish invasion of the Roman Empire, while racial connections between the inhabitants of the south-eastern shores of the Baltic and the early population of the British Isles may, I think also, have been established in periods far more remote.

By far the most perplexing question which I have encountered is that of assigning, however indefinitely, any even approximate date for the introduction of the Celtic language into the British Isles. With a boldness which I confess may be rash, I state my belief that it may have arrived there as early as the best period of the Bronze Age as estimated by Montelius (see p. 525). It was not, therefore, the language of the earliest dolmen-builders, but, having become rooted in the islands, it became, in Ireland especially, the language both of the more primitive inhabitants on the one hand, and of immigrants on the other,—who, pouring in from the Baltic and the German Ocean, took up their abode on Irish soil. In the most archaic form of it known to us it appears in the *ogams*, many of which may be pagan, but none

of which can well be ascribed to an earlier date than the second century A.D. This form of writing I regard as probably Teutonic in origin, and as bearing to the *runes* of Scandinavia a relation analogous to that borne by the Irish system of mythology to that found in the Norse sagas.

For the views expressed in this section I am entirely and solely responsible; and, since they are to some extent novel, but have been arrived at without bias, and after great research, I desire that, in fairness to myself, they may be judged as a whole and regarded as simply tentative.

For assistance received at the British Museum, I must first and foremost tender my thanks to Mr. George Frederick Barwick, B.A., whose knowledge of Germany and German works has been of the greatest use to me, and particularly valuable since it has enabled me to introduce comparisons with German megalithic remains—some of them more closely similar to Irish examples than those in any other district in Europe—which had been either unknown to or ignored by Mr. James Fergusson, and no account of which has previously appeared in the English language.

To my friend Mrs. Salmon I also beg to be allowed to tender my thanks, as also to Mr. Pollard, to Mr. Miller, to Mr. Naaké, to Mr. Bain, to Mr. Anderson, and others, for their help in giving me references and explaining uncertain points and passages in the many languages through which my subject has carried me. To my old friend, Mr. Henry Jenner, I am indebted for many a useful hint, and for relieving me, on occasion, of the desperate monotony incidental to correcting proof.

And here I would wish to express my appreciation of the assiduity and attention of the officials of the Library of the British Museum in general, and in particular of that which I have experienced in the "Large Room," from Messrs. Adlam and Eddon, who, by their readiness to oblige, never allow a reader, however many works he may require, to feel that he is giving trouble.

With regard to the very numerous illustrations in the work, I accord my best thanks to Mrs. Furnivall for a large proportion of the etchings, and for the two coloured plates with which her skill has enriched it. In the case of the former, they are mostly copies of prints, drawings, and photographs, re-drawn for production

by the zincographic process. Those for which I have to thank her may mostly be identified by a small AF in the corner of each.

For the reproduction of these and of the other illustrations, I wish to express my satisfaction with and appreciation of the work of Mr. James Hyatt, of the Studio, 47, Great Russell Street, W.C. In finding the necessary volumes in the British Museum from which plates have been copied, he has been assisted by Mr. E. J. Byard.

In conclusion, I offer beforehand my apologies for the shortcomings of my work, of the existence of which no one can be more sensible than myself. The comparative scheme which I have followed out has necessitated here and there short repetitions of detail; while, despite the utmost care, where so many proper names and unusual terms occur, some there must needs be, which, when discovered, must plead their author's cause for pardon.

WILLIAM COPELAND BORLASE.

Library of the British Museum,
April 5th, 1897.

N.B.—For a few additional notes to pp. 211, 302 (also 299–301), 673–674, 1080, 1130, and 1156, on the subjects of (*a*) an urn from Loughry, (*b*) the chambered tumulus of Annachochmullin, and the circle at Wattlebridge, (*c*) the Cassiterides and the sources of tin in Western-Europe in the Bronze-Age, (*d*) Magh Kedni, and the Kyzini, (*e*) the "Round Tower" at Bolgari, (*f*) Timina civitas, the reader is referred to the portion of Vol. iii. immediately following the Index.

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THE DOLMENS OF IRELAND.

PART I.

LOCALITIES, DESCRIPTIVE DETAILS AND AUTHORITIES.

I. PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.

COUNTY OF KERRY.

In the Barony of Iraghticonnor.

*1. In the Townland and Parish of Kilconly South: the site is marked, in Ord. Surv. Map No. 1, *Dermot and Grania's Bed*, but it is indicated by the mark for a *lis* or a tumulus.†

2. In the Townland of Ballyline West, and the Parish of Aghavallen, on or near lands called Graffa, is a dolmen: it is marked *Giant's Grave* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 6.

In the Barony of Corkaguiney.

1. In the Townland of Caherard, and Parish of Ventry, is a dolmen called "Leabba an Irweenig" by Windele, and marked *Labbanirweeny* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 42. It is on the top of a mountain three-quarters of a mile N.E. of the village of Cantra, near Ventry. ‡

Windele, who visited this dolmen in 1862, describes it as consisting of three incumbent stones resting on uprights. In the O.S.L. measurements are given as follows: Length, 15 feet from E. to W.; width, 3 feet 9 ins.; ten stones standing on N. side; twelve on S. side; one at E. end; none at W. end. Of the three covering-stones, that on the W. measures 8 feet 2 ins. long, 4 feet 6 ins. broad,

† The * prefixed to the numeral indicates that there is some uncertainty as to the precise nature of the object indicated, the author having been unable to visit it personally or to obtain any description of it, or the monument itself having been removed. He ventures to hope that in such cases the publication of the localities may stimulate local enquiry.

‡ *Leabba an Irweenig* is properly *Leaba an fhir Mhuimhuig*, "the Munsterman's Bed," says Windele.

and 10 inches thick; the middle one is 7 feet 6 ins. long, 5 feet broad, and 4 inches thick; that on the E. is 6 feet 9 ins. long, 5 feet 5 ins. broad, and 11 inches thick.

The monument is only 2 feet in height above the level of the ground.

MSS., J. Windele (in Lib. R.I.A.), "Jar Muman," p. 444; O.S.L., Co. Kerry, $\frac{14}{D.\ 11}$, p. 81.

N.B.—The letters O.S.L. stand for the Ordnance Survey Letters in the Lib. of the Roy. Irish Academy, Dublin.

2. In the Townland of Vicarstown, or Ballinvicar, and Parish of Dunquin. It is about 60 paces W. of the celebrated cabin called Tigh Mhoire† (Tivoria). It is marked *Grave* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 52.

This dolmen measures 10 feet from E. to W., and 8 feet from N. to S. It has a stone standing at each end. That at the E. end measures 4 feet 5 ins. high, 1 foot broad, and 6 ins. thick; that at the W. end, 1 foot 6 ins. high, 1 foot wide, and 9 inches thick. The E. one has a cross rudely cut on it near the top, which the writer of the O.S.L. does not consider to be ancient. This monument is covered with flags placed across it in an horizontal position, and was, at the time of the Survey, only 2 feet over the level of the ground.

O.S.L., Co. Kerry, $\frac{14}{D.\ 11}$, p. 79.

3. In the Townland of Ballyquin, close to Caher Point, in the Parish of Cloghane, near the outfall of the Owennafeana river, which rises in a lake N. of Brandon Hill. It is marked *Dermot and Grania's Bed* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 26.

4. In the Townland of Smerwick, and Parish of Dunurlin. The extreme point of land is called Been Dermot, and upon it is marked *Dermot and Grania's Bed* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 33.

5. In the Townland of Kilballylahiff, and Parish of Killiney, is a *Dermot and Grania's Bed* on the W. shore of Lough Acummeen,—so marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 36.

6, 7. In the Townland of Dromavally, and Parish of Ballinvoher, three cairns in line are marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 44, and on either side of the central one a long grave is indicated—that to the W. marked *Cuchullin's Bed*, and that to the E. *Cuchillin's Grave*. The group lies N. of Loughnascaul.

8. In the Townland of Maumnahaltora, which Windele calls Maulnaholtora, and Parish of Kilgobban, near the spot where the Emlagh river rises, S. of the road from Dingle to Tralee; about two-and-a-half miles S.W. of Camp. It has been called the

† In all cases, except where there is evidently mis-spelling, the author has followed his authorities in the forms of the Irish names they assign to monuments.

Castle Gregory Cromlech, S.S.W. of which place it lies. It is marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 45.

This monument consists of four uprights, two at either side, one of them fallen, together with the covering-stone. The latter measures 5 feet by 5 feet. Mr. Windele's ground-plan shows a terminal stone at each end.†

Suppl. MSS., J. Windele (in Lib. R.I.A.), p. 42, with sketch and plan. This must, I think, be the real *Leaba Diarmada agus Grainné*, 2½ miles W. of Camp, near Caher Conree, and near also the cascade of Glounteen Assig, mentioned by Windele, MSS. "Jar Muman," p. 106.

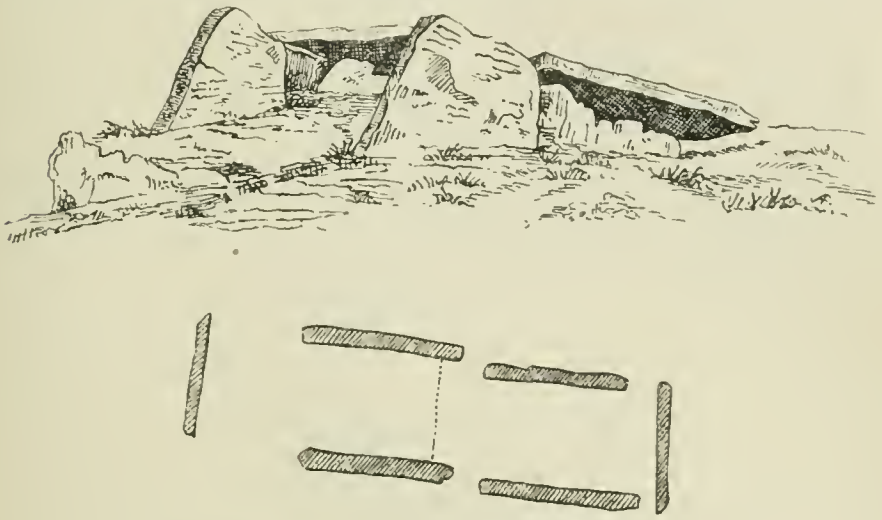


Fig. 1.—Maulnaholtora. *From a rough sketch and plan by J. Windele.*

9. In the Townland of Ballyferriter, and Parish of Dunurlin not indicated in Ord. Surv. Map No. 42. It is on Ballyferriter Hill.

Mr. Windele calls this monument a cromlech. There is a stone-circle in the Townland, and close to it a well.

J. Windele, MSS., "Jar Muman," p. 177, with sketch.

10. In the Townland of Ballymacadoyle, and Parish of Dingle, a *Giant's Grave* is marked within the rampart of the extensive cliff fortress of Doon, in the Ord. Surv. Map No. 53.

11. In the Townland of Camp, and Parish of Kilgobban, Professor Rhys mentions an inscribed Cromlech on Caherconree, a mountain at the W. end of the Slieve-Mish range. Caher-conree itself is in the Townland of Derrymore-West, and Parish of Annagh, near the junction of the latter with the Parishes of Kilgobban and Killgarrylander. Brash ("Ogam Monuments,"

† There are some curious superstitions connected with this dolmen which will be mentioned in their proper place in the sequel.

p. 174), mentions the stone with the inscription as lying in a field in the Townland of Camp, and Parish of Annagh, Ord. Map No. 37, "to the left as you walk up the glen, less than a quarter of a mile from Camp Post-office." The glen he calls Glenfais.

Brash's sketch of the stone, upon which is the ogam inscription, is so wrong that he cannot have drawn it on the spot, in spite of the fact that he visited it. Professor Rhys writes me that on the lower side the stone had supports, so that it struck him as a "low cromlech, with one side level with the ground of the tilled field, which slopes considerably there." This feature Brash missed. Archdeacon Rowan considered the stone a fallen menhir.

Brash, "Ogam Monuments," p. 174, and pl. xvi. For menhir and stone graves near, see "Paper by Archdeacon Rowan, Proc. R.I.A.," vol. viii. p. 102. For Caherconree, see Windele, MSS., "Jar Muman," p. 107. For the ogam, see Prof. Rhys's article in the "Scottish Review," 1890, vol. xvi. p. 39, and the "Journ. Roy. Soc. of Antiquaries of Ireland," 5th ser. vol. i. 1891, p. 642, *seqq*.

Somewhere in the Barony of Corkaguiney is a dolmen called

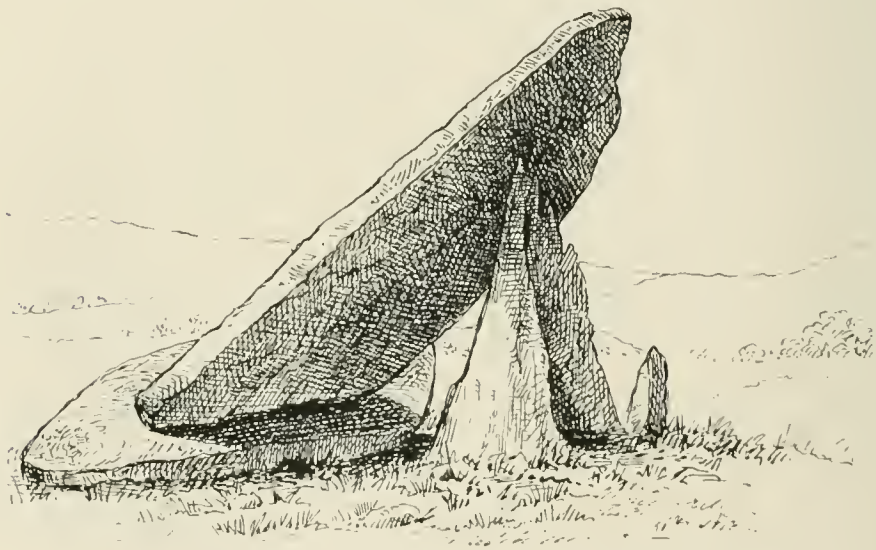


FIG. 2.—"The Boardeen," Coomatloukane. *From a rough sketch by J. Windele.*

"Leacht an Scail." It is probably one of the above, but which I know not.

Windele, MSS., "Jar Muman," p. 502, quoting O'Donovan.

Lady Chatterton speaks of a "pagan altar" on Brandon Hill, but it may not have been a dolmen, and no monument of the latter class is placed there by the Surveyors.

"Chatterton's Rambles," p. 168.

In the Barony of Dunkerron South.

1. In the Townland of Coomatloukane, and Parish of Kilcrohane, near Darrynane, nearly at the point where the old road from Cahersiveen to Darrynane attains its greatest elevation, and stretches across towards its downward course into Coomachesta, is a dolmen called "Boardeen," and marked *Cromlech* in the Ord. Surv. Map No. 106. It is wrongly placed by Mr. Alfred Graves in the Townland of Loher.

This monument, says Windele, is not in its pristine condition. Each side was originally formed of two (rows of?) stones, set in parallel lines, about 4 feet in height. Over them was an incumbent flag, measuring 8 feet 9 ins. long, by 5 feet 9 ins. broad. Mr. Alfred Graves mentions that the covering-stone of this dolmen exhibits what he considers to be cup-markings. "The dots," he says, "are designedly arranged in alignments." The huge block which serves as the covering-stone spans a chamber excavated in the earth, to which subterraneous vault a narrow covered gallery, measuring 24 feet long, leads. In the chamber charcoal and charred bone were found.

Windele, MSS., "Jar Muman," p. 538, with sketch; Paper by Mr. Alfred Graves, Proc. R.I.A., vol. ix. (1864-6), p. 180, *seqq.*

2. Near Sneem, in the Parish of Kilcrohane; not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 100, which contains Sneem.

Described by Mr. Alfred Graves as "a large cromlech," on the covering-stone of which were cup-shaped hollows.

Proc. R.I.A., vol. ix. (1864-66), p. 180, *seqq.*

In the Barony of Trughanacmy.

*1. In the Townland of Annagh, and Parish of Annagh, "about a furlong W. of the old church," a monument not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 37.

At the S.E. side of the remains of a caher, or stone-fort, are eight stones, six of which are laid prostrate, and two are standing upright, and placed as if forming the head and foot of a grave, at a distance of 10 feet asunder.

O.S.L., Co. Kerry, $\frac{14}{D.\ 11}$, p. 69.

In the Barony of Magunihy.

1. In the Townland of Gortnagane, and Parish of Kilcummin, marked *Cromlech* on the Ord. Surv. Map No. 68, near Cahercrovdarrig, N. of the Paps Mountain.

The circular fort of Caher Crovdearg and a famous Holy Well are near this dolmen. For an account of these, see—

O.S.L., Co. Kerry, $\frac{14}{D.\ 11}$, p. 193.

*1. In the Ord. Surv. Map No. 75, the name Labbyowen occurs in the Townland of Foiladuaneinch, and Parish of Killaha. It is represented as a natural hollow.

IN THE BARONY OF IVERAGH.

1. In the Island and Parish of Valencia: Not marked in Ord. Surv. Maps 78, 79, 87, 88, which contain the island.

Mentioned by Mr. Alfred Graves as a large cromlech, on the covering-stone of which are cup-shaped hollows.

Proc. R.I.A., vol. ix. (1864-66), p. 180, *seqq.*

2. At Waterville: in the Townland of Ballybrack and Parish of Dromod: not marked in Ord. Sur. Map No. 98.

Mentioned by Mr. Alfred Graves, in common with those of Loher (*i.e.*



FIG. 3.—Parknagullane. *From a sketch by J. Windele.*

Coomatloukane), Sneem, Valencia, and Cahersiveen, as a large cromlech, on the covering-stone of which are cup-shaped hollows.

Proc. R.I.A., vol. ix. (1864-66), 180, *seqq.*

3. At Cahersiveen: in the Parish of Caher: not marked in Ord. Sur. Map No. 79.

[Windele mentions the existence of several dolmens between Cahersiveen and Derrynane. Those of Waterville and Coomatloukane may be two of those to which he refers, and this one at Cahersiveen a third.]

Mentioned by Mr. Alfred Graves as possessing the characteristics common to the above-mentioned monuments at Valencia, etc.

Proc., R.I.A., vol. ix. (1864-66), p. 180, *seqq.*

*1. It is said that there is or was a dolmen on the Great Skellig on one of the upper plateaux of that island, remote from

the Christian remains. On the Ord. Surv. Map No. 104, the word *Grave* occurs in such a position.

In the Barony of Glenarought.

1. In the Townland of Reenagoppul, and Parish of Kenmare, a third of a mile from Kenmare, is a dolmen encircled, not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 93. It is in a field called Parknagullane.

There is a surrounding circle consisting of fourteen stones, and having a diameter of 48 feet 8 inches. Each pillar is equidistant from the dolmen or cist in the centre, at a radius of 21 feet from it. This cist is composed of three low stones, upon which rests a covering-stone measuring 6 feet 8 ins. by 6 feet 3 ins. The little dolmen is rudely formed, and there were no signs of a cairn when Mr. Windele saw it.

A little stream called Finiha runs at the bottom of the field to the W. of the circle. To the E. of the circle is a curious but purely natural arrangement of rock, a mass of red sandstone (erratic) resting in a sloping position on a point or boss of limestone.

J. Windele, MSS., "Jar. Muman," p. 313, with sketch.

2. In the Townland of Lohart, or Lohert, and Parish of Tuosist, near the coast, W. of the Owenagurteen river; not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 101.

This monument is described as a circle of standing stones with a small cromlech in the centre. The circle measures 35 feet 6 ins. in diameter, and is composed of twelve standing stones, each stone measuring from 4 feet to 5 feet 10 ins. high, 3 feet wide, and 2 feet thick. The cromlech in the centre of this circle extends E. and W., and inclines considerably to the E. The top flag is supported by three small stones, not more than 3 feet in height. It measures 6 feet from E. to W., 5 feet from N. to S., and 1 foot 3 ins. thick.

O.S.L., Co. Kerry, $\frac{14}{D.\ 11}$, p. 176.

COUNTY OF CORK.

IN THE BARONY OF CLONDONS AND CLANGIBBON.

1. In the Townland of Labbamologa (Middle), S. of Labbamologa church and graveyard, in the Parish of Templemologa, a double row of Standing Stones is marked on Ord. Surv. Map No. 10. It has all the appearance of a Giant's Grave.

From Windele's account it appears that the name "Leabba Molaga" was applied indiscriminately to these stones and to a little building, a plan of which will be given subsequently, within the enclosure of a cemetery near by, and inside which is a flagstone said to cover the "Bed of the Saint." Of the upright stones

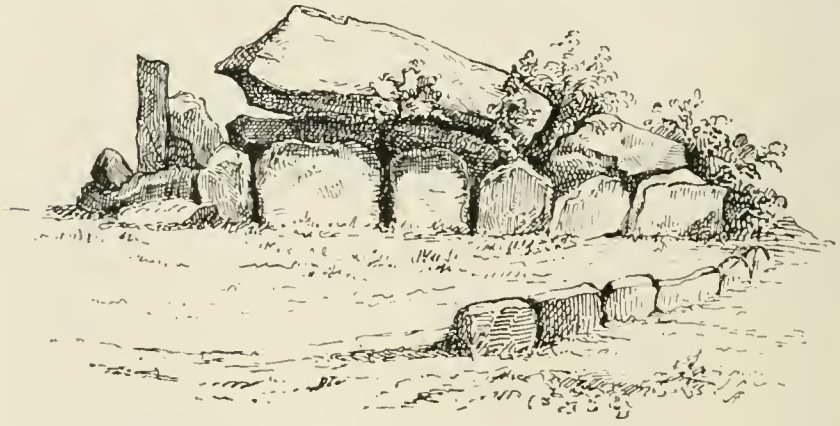


FIG. 4.—"Leaba Callighe." *From a drawing by G. Wilkinson.*

which are in a field called *Park-a-liagawn*, under the Galtee Mountains, Windele remembered to have seen five standing, although only four were left in 1852. The peasantry said there were eight. The "grave" was oblong, measuring 24 feet by 7 feet.

MS. J. Windele, "Cork W. and N.E.," p. 79.

2. In the Townland of Labbacallee, and Parish of Litter, a mile and a half S.E. of Glanworth, on the old road to Fermoy: called Leaba Caillighe: marked *Labbacallee* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 27.

This is, without exception, the most noted dolmen of extended form in Ireland. It has been frequently noticed, described, and figured. It is now so overgrown that the drawings made of it, when it was uncovered by vegetation, are valuable, and, indeed, the only representations obtainable. I myself found it difficult to measure, and impossible to sketch.

According to the description given in his MSS. by Mr. John Windele, of Cork, it is formed of limestones, and "stands within a small circle, distant about 16 feet from the sides." It possesses an external as well as an internal range of stones on edge, the internal range forming the supporters of the covering-stones of the

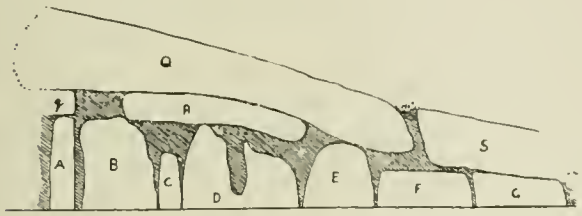


Fig. 5.

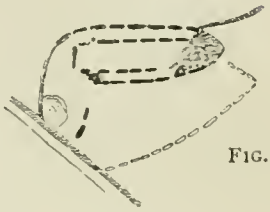


Fig. 7.

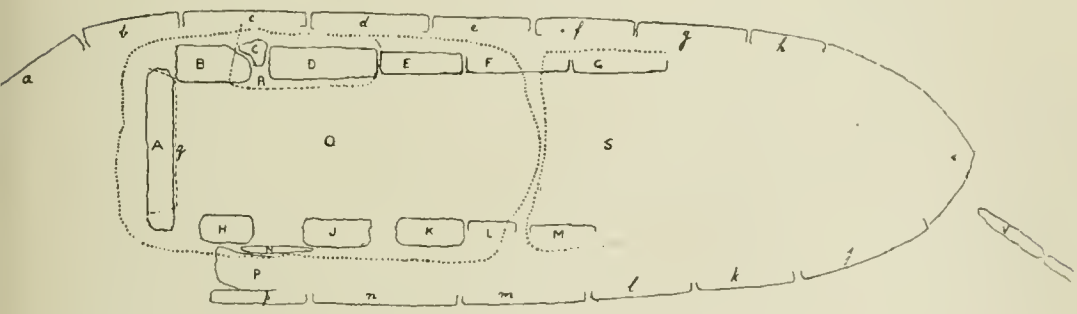


Fig. 6.



Figs. 5, 6, 7.—Section of the N. side of, and two ground-plans of the Leaba Callighe, the smaller plan showing what remains of the outer enclosure. By the Author.

structure. "The external pillar-stones at the S. side are seven in number. They average about 4 feet high and 4 feet broad. The stones forming the internal range are about the same height, but less broad and fewer in number. At the N. side the external pillars are also seven in number. They vary in size from a height of 7 feet, and a breadth of 5 feet, to a height of 1 foot 6 ins., and a breadth of 2 feet. The supporters inside this range are fewer than those in the outer one, and average 4 feet in height. The incumbent stones are of unequal size, the largest measuring 16 feet long by 8 feet 6 ins. broad. This stone inclines slightly to the E., and is supported at its W. end by two stones, one resting on the other at a height of 6 feet from the ground. In thickness it varies, but averages 3 feet. At its E. end is a

second incumbent stone, measuring 6 feet long by 11 feet broad. The united length of the two incumbents is 22 feet."

"A little distance from the W. end of the chamber is a large flag partly buried in the ground, and which inclines from W. to E. It is 3 feet high, 8 feet broad, and 2 feet thick. A little to the W. of this, adjoining the road, and forming a continuation of the seven pillar-stones, is another large upright with a deep natural incision in its side." Such is Windele's account.

Mr. Brash describes the monument as "an elongated cromlech." In Gough's "Camden," the length is given as 40 feet, and the breadth as 14 feet. The large roofing-stone measures, it is stated, 17 feet long, 9 feet broad, and 3 feet thick; the next in size is 11 feet long by 7 feet broad. Besides these, a third and a fourth roofing-stone are mentioned, the one measuring 7 feet by 7 feet; the other lying at the W. end. The supporting-stones are stated to be 6 feet high, the whole being enclosed in a circle of erect flag-stones 14 feet from the centre.

I have given these previous measurements on account of the difficulty I experienced in taking my own, which, however, as far as they go, I can answer for as correct. They were taken on August 2nd, 1895.

	Height. ft.	ins.	Breadth. ft.	ins.	Thickness. ft.	ins.	
A ...	3	10	6	4	1	0	Supporting *q*, on which rests the roofing-stone.
B ...	4	0	3	0	1	8	
C ...	2	4	1	0			
D ...	3	6	4	7	1	5	Remark the curious gap in this stone about 1 foot wide.
E ...	2	8	3	0	0	6	
F ...	1	6	4	0			
G ...	1	6	4	0			
H ...	3	4	2	0	1	6	
J ...	3	10	2	8	1	0	
K ...	3	0	2	8	1	0	
L ...	2	0	1	10			
M ...	1	6	2	8			
N ...	1	8	2	2	0	3	This thin stone forms at present the back of a little recess opposite that between B and D.
P ...					1	8	The length and breadth of this stone are uncertain, as it is buried in the ground, but I think it has fallen from the tops of H and J, where it had been inserted between the upper edges of the walling-stones and the cap-stone, like R and *q*.

	Length. ft.	ins.	Breadth. ft.	ins.	Thickness. ft.	ins.	
Q	Upper face 15 / Under face 18	6 / 0	9	0	3	0	Diminishing in thickness towards E. end.
q ...			4	10	0	10	
R ...	6	0			0	10	
S ...			7	10	2	0	Length unobtainable, buried in bank.

	Height. ft.	ins.	Breadth. ft.	ins.	Thickness. ft.	ins.	
T ...	4	4	4	0	1	6	This stone is probably much higher, as it is built into the hedge. It has a cleft in it.
U ...	1	11	3	8	0	7	
a ...	6	0	5	0	0	10	
b ...	5	6	3	10	0	10	
c ...	5	0	5	0			
d ...	4	2	4	10	0	7	
e ...	4	7	4	0	0	6	
f ...	4	6	4	2	0	9	
g ...	4	0	4	6			
h ...	3	3	3	0			

	Height. ft. ins.	Breadth. ft. ins.	Thickness. ft. ins.	
j ...		6 0		
k ...		4 0		
l ...		4 0		So imbedded are *j* to *p* in a bank that it is impossible to measure their height or thickness.
m ...		5 0		
n ...		6 0		
p ...		4 0		

I should judge that the entire length of the monument from out to out was not less than 42 feet. It lies nearly due E. and W. It terminates in a point exactly in the form of the bow of a boat overturned. On the side remote from the road the stones of the outer ring form the fence of a grass field. How the monument terminated at the other end is not quite clear, as it is embedded in a bank enclosed in a modern field stone-hedge. This portion, as well as the whole of the side next the road, probably underwent alteration when the hedge was built, which adjoins the road, and in which the tall stone (T) stands. The stone marked V is the first of a line of three thin slabs on edge, running to a point at which they are met by another and curved line of twenty-one stones, and which, although now it terminates in the hedge adjoining the road, probably formed part of the outer circle noticed by Mr. Windele. The entire area in which the structure now stands appears to have been banked up since the drawings given by Charles Smith, in his "History of Cork," and by Wilkinson, in his "Practical Geology," were made, and has been planted with trees.

The width of the interior of the chamber is about 6 feet in the centre. Its height at present at the broader end is about 5 feet, but, were the loose stones, with which the floor is covered, removed, it might be a foot higher. It rapidly diminishes in height towards the lower end, and, I suspect, in width also. The third cap-stone, mentioned in Gough's "Camden," may lie under the *débris* at the lower end. The other great stone, mentioned by Windele, is buried in the bank at the S.W. corner of the present enclosed area, as shown in my smaller plan. I feel much curiosity to know whether the boat-shape termination at the lower end was the really ancient form of the structure. The ground plan of the lines of stones approaching that end from the S.E. may, if really ancient, be compared with those forming the entrance to the chamber in the Long Barrow at Plâs Newydd in Anglesey.

MS. "Topography of Desmond," by J. Windele, in Lib. R.I.A., p. 17; "History of Cork," by Charles Smith, p. 416, and plate; "Practical Geology and Ancient Architecture of Ireland," by G. Wilkinson, p. 50, and plate v.; "The Ogam Monuments," by R. Brash, p. 92; "Camden's Britannia," edit. Gough, vol. iii., p. 506. There are also drawings of the monument in the "Petrie Collection," Lib. R.I.A.

IN THE BARONY OF FERMOY.

1. In the Townland of Moneen, and Parish of Glanworth, about a mile and a half W. of the Labbacallee: marked *Druid's Altar* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 27 (6-inch scale), and *Cromlech* in No. 27 (1-inch scale).

IN THE BARONY OF ORRERY AND KILMORE.

1. In the Townland of Kilmaclenine, and Parish of Kilmaclenine, 5 miles N.E. of Mallow, marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 24 *Acuthoge*. The mound is called the *Cuthoge* by Mr. Olden.

This is a fine example of a dolmen of the large cist type, enclosed in a mound.

It is stated that when opened it was found to contain a skeleton, a sword, and some beads.

Rev. Thos. Olden, Proc. R.I.A., 2nd series, vol. ii. (1879–1888), p. 119.

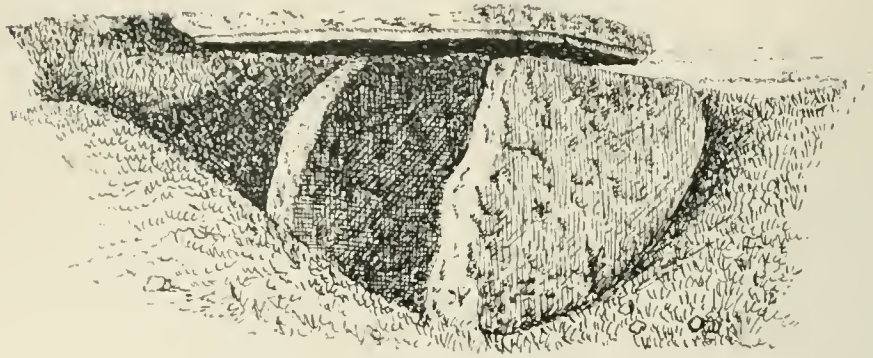


FIG. 8.—Kilmaclenine. *From a photograph.*

IN THE BARONY OF BARRYMORE.

1. In the Townland of Knockanna Corrin, and Parish of Rathcormack, at the E. end of the Nagles mountains in Ord. Surv.

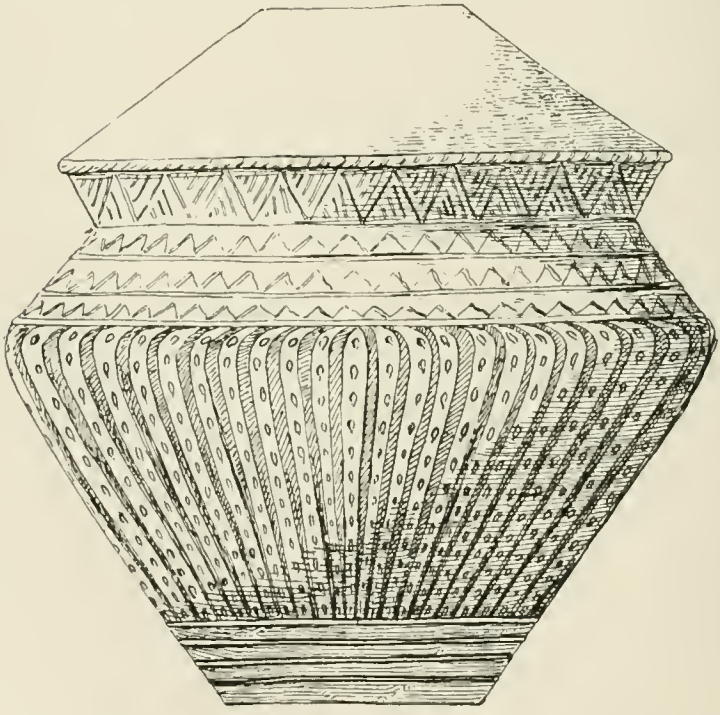


FIG. 9.—Urn from Carn-Thierna. *From a drawing on stone by J. Windele.*

Map No. 44, although not marked by name in the map, is

the dolmen-cairn called Carn Thierna. In Lewis's "Top. Dict." (*s.v.* Castlelyons) it is stated to be on the borders of the Parishes of Castlelyons, Fermoy, and Rathcormack, the point of junction of which is in Ord. Surv. Map No. 35, N. of Knockann Corran. The same authority (*s.v.* Rathcormack) indicates the exact site as follows: "The eastern extremity of Nagle's mountains, about three miles north of Rathcormack, is very lofty, and appears as if it had been cut down vertically from the summit to the base; on its highest point is a large conical pile of stone called Carn Thierna, *The Lord's Cairn.*" "It was used," adds Smith, "for the purpose of elections and assemblies." Windele mentions "four tumuli all seated on the highest points" of this range of hills. Carn (*i.e.* Corran) Thierna is, he says, on the E. extremity. The first and westernmost cairn of the series is on Maolan mountain, "the *Mole* of Spencer who resided at Renny, just at the foot of it." The second is at Carn (? Corran in the Parish of Monanimy in Ord. Surv. Map No. 34). To the N.E. of this, which, counting Carn Thierna as the third, is the centre one of the three, in the Townland of Ballydague, Parish of Kilcummer, and Barony of Fermoy, is the fourth and last cairn called, like the others, a *leacht* by Windele, and named Sighean-na-mna-finne. It is marked *Seethaunamnafinna* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 34. The cist found in Carn Thierna seems to have been of such dimensions as to justify its classification as a dolmen in a cairn.

The editor of Lewis's "Topographical Dictionary" (*s.v.* Castle-Lyons), says:—"On the summit of the mountain Corran Thierna, or Carn-hill, were discovered, after removing an immense heap of stones and a large flag-stone, two antique urns, containing ashes. One was broken by the workmen, to ascertain whether it contained money; the other is in the possession of the Rev. J. B. Ryder, and is nearly globular, neatly marked, and has apparently been baked."

Windele, in his MSS., says:—"In 1832, after the removal of several hundred tons of stone, constituting one of the cairns on the summit of this mountain, a chamber was discovered, formed of rude flags. In this was found the fragment of an urn. In an adjoining chamber another urn was found containing a small quantity of ashes, on April 6th, 1837. Abraham Abell showed me this urn, of which I (J. Windele) took a drawing. The following was the measurement:—Height $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter at top $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; breadth at base 3 inches; thickness $\frac{3}{16}$ths of an inch. It was of a pale reddish colour, of unbaked [?] clay, and rudely carved with lozenges, &c. It had a conical sort of cap." Mr. Windele subsequently made an engraving of this on stone, a copy of which is amongst his MSS.

Chas. Smith, "Hist. of Cork," vol. i. p. 166; MS. "Topography of Desmond," by John Windele, in Lib. R.I.A., p. 90; MS. "Windele's Miscellany," in Lib. R.I.A., p. 224; Lewis's "Topog. Dict. Ireland," *s.v.* Rathcormack and Castle-Lyons.

2. In the Townland of Ballybortagh, and Parish of Dunbulloge, in the locality named Bealamhim: marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 52.

Brash states that at Knockboy, which is an adjacent Townland, a monument had been destroyed called by the tenant "The Druid's Altar." I doubt if this was a dolmen.

See Brash, "Ogam Monuments," p. 136.

3. In a Townland called Riefield (Ryefield) Windele places a dolmen. There is a Townland of this name in this Barony in the Parish of Whitechurch. A place called Clochfadda (*Long-stone*) is marked there in Ord. Surv. Map No. 52; but no dolmen. There is another Ryefield in the Parish of Moviddy, in the Barony of Muskerry East, in Map No. 84, but no dolmen marked there.

Windele gives a sketch of this dolmen, which shows that it had fallen.

MS. "Cork, West and North-East," J. Windele, in Lib. R.I.A., p. 434.

IN THE BARONY OF IMOKILLY.

*1. In the Townland of Kilamucky (Killamucky) and Parish of Mogeely, a mile or so N. of Castlemartyr, there was, until the year 1844, the year before the Ord. Surv. Map (No. 77) was made, a megalithic monument, supposed to have been a dolmen.†

"A large megalithic monument, destroyed in 1844," says Col. Wood-Martin, quoting Mr. W. Hackett.

"Rude Stone Monuments of Ireland," by Col. Wood-Martin, pp. 231–2.

2, 3. In the Townland of Ballymurisheen East [a name which I do not find in the Ord. Surv. Maps in this locality], about 2 miles from Castlemartyr, Windele mentions a dolmen, and three fields W. of it another "in the centre of a field next the road on the N. side," and "in view of it."



FIG. 10.—Ballymurisheen. *From a rough sketch and plan by J. Windele.*

The first of these, of which Windele gives a sketch, was "a large cist in the centre of a ruined tumulus, which latter measured 100 paces in circumference at its base. It (the tumulus) was composed of small limestones, 9 or 10 inches in size, making a cairn about and upon the cist, the whole being covered with earth. The cist itself was only partially uncovered on the S.W. side. In shape it was oblong, and was formed of five stones, of which the covering-stone measured 10 feet long, by 8 feet broad."

† See the portion of this work devoted to legends about megalithic remains, *infra*.

The second dolmen, three fields to the W. of it, was likewise once covered with an earthen mound, though when Windele wrote, it was "a fine denuded sepulchre of the cromleac class." It consisted of four upright stones which formed the cist, and a covering-stone measuring 7 feet 10 ins., by 5 feet 9 ins., by 1 foot thick.

From information kindly obtained for me by Mr. Franklin of Cork, Hon. Sec. of the Cork Archæological Society, I learn that there were four tumuli in all. Two had been levelled and the ground ploughed over forty years ago. They appear to have been cairns, but contained no large stone erections. Cartloads of bones were,

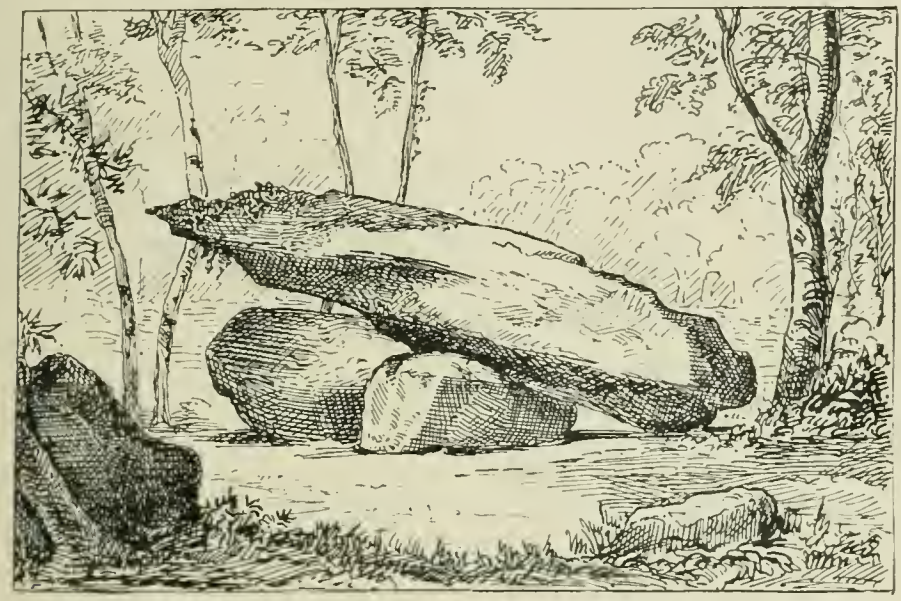


Fig. 11.—Castle-Mary. *From a drawing by Crofton Croker.*

however, dug out of the others, and subsequently examined by Mr. Garde of Youghal. One of them was called the Druid's Altar by some persons, and said to be the tomb of a chief by others.

MSS., "Cork Topography," by J. Windele (in Lib. R.I.A.), p. 147.

4. In the Townland of Castlemary, and Parish of Inch, marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 88. It is called "Carrig-a-cotta," † and various other names.

This monument consists of a block of limestone 16 feet long by 12 feet broad, and 2 to 3 feet thick. One end rests on a pile of small stones, while the other is supported by two stones, the one upright, the other horizontal.

Judging from drawings made early in this century, it seems that this monument has been reduced to its present condition within recent years. Upon the horizontal stone it was said that there were incised markings of this shape ⋎. This is a recognized form of markings upon megalithic structures in Brittany. I examined the stone carefully; but, while detecting the indentations which doubtless gave rise to the observation, and which were probably plainer than they are now, I cannot say that I saw any which I could with certainty pronounce to be artificial.

† See the portion of this work devoted to etymology, *infra*.

Close to the dolmen were two stones, the one resting on the other.

The dolmen itself consists at present of three uprights, which partially support a roofing-stone 13 feet long, and 8 feet broad, almost oval in form, raised by the pillars to a height of 9 feet from the ground.

T. Crofton Croker, "Researches in the South of Ireland," p. 254, and plate; MS. "Miscellany," J. Windele (in Lib. R.I.A.), p. 358, and two drawings; MS. "Notes on Dolmens," in the collection of Miss M. Stokes; "History of Ireland," by Thomas Moore, vol. i., p. 37; W. C. B. note-book.

5. In the Demesne of Rostellan, Parish of Rostellan; in the grounds between Castle-Mary and Cork Harbour; on the strand,

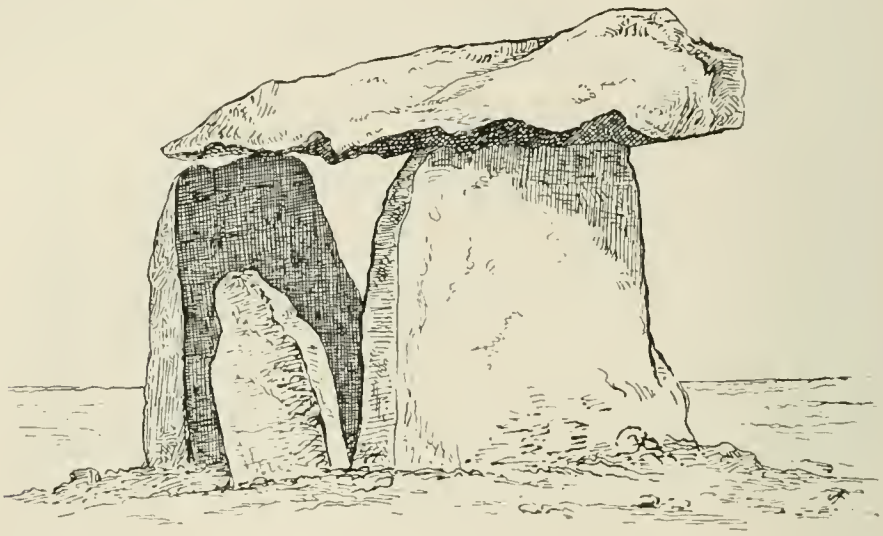


FIG. 12.—Rostellan. *From a sketch by J. Windele.*

at a spot "washed by every tide:" not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 88.

This monument having fallen naturally, or having been wilfully thrown down, was set up again by Dr. Wise. Whatever its original appearance may have been, the drawing of it by Windele reminds us of Kits Coity House in Kent, and many similar structures. The covering-stone rests on two side stones, while a fourth and last stone, not reaching the roof, is placed at one end of the chamber, the other end being open. The covering-stone measures 5 feet 6 ins., by 5 feet 7 ins., by 1 foot 6 ins. thick. The heights of the three upright stones were respectively 5 feet 8 ins.; 5 feet 4 ins.; and 4 feet 6 ins.

MSS., "Supplementary," J. Windele (in Lib. R.I.A.), vol. ii. p. 667, and sketch.

IN THE BARONY OF DUHALLOW.

1. In the Townland of Beenalaght, and Parish of Kilshannig, is a monument marked in the Ord. Surv. Map No. 50, *Thesure.*

Locally this Townland is known as Bweeng-na-Leacht, and on it, says Brash, is one of those "stone erections" called "Leaba Diarmuid agus Grainè."

On this same Townland is an interesting alignment of menhirs. Probably they are those which Brash places at Bweeng, and Miss Stokes at Kilshannig.

They are six in number, and are ranged in a straight line from E. to W. Their height, breadth, and thickness are, respectively, as follows:—

A = 9 feet × 5 feet × 2 feet.
B = 9 feet × 3 feet 6 ins. × 1 foot 6 ins.
C = 6 feet × 1 foot 9 ins. × 1 foot.
D = 5 feet 6 ins. × 3 feet × 1 foot 6 ins.
E = 7 feet × 3 feet × 1 foot 6 ins.
F = 8 feet 6 ins. × 4 feet 6 ins. × 2 feet.

Brash, "Ogam Monuments," p. 145; J. Windele, MS. "Cork Topography," in Lib. R.I.A., p. 46, and drawing, p. 47.

In the Barony of Muskerry West.

*1. In the Townland of Ballydaly, and Parish of Drishane, is a monument marked on the Ord. Surv. Map No. 47, *Lachtnamna*.

2. In the Townland of Tooreenbane, and Parish of Drishane, is an object marked in the Ord. Surv. Map No. 48, *Kerryman's Table*. Windele mentions a "Giant's Grave" on the N. side of Mushery Mountain, on the left of the old road to Millstreet. Musheramore is due S. of the Kerryman's Table. It is one of the W. peaks of the Boogeragh mountains.

Windele speaks of the dolmen on the N. side of Mushery Mountain as "a Giant's Grave of the oblong form," and of such dimensions as induced him to call it a "Druidical Court." It measured 30 feet long, and 14 broad, "with the opening to the S." It consisted of ten stones, nine of which were erect. Their average height was 5 feet. It did not appear to him that the S. end was at any time closed, as there was a natural inclination in that direction.

J. Windele, MS. "Cork Topography," p. 93, where he quotes the Rev. Matthew Horgan (1821), as his authority.

3. In the Townland of Labbadermody, and Parish of Clondrohid, is a *Dermot and Grania's Bed*, so marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 58. It is near *Cappagh*, and N.E. of "Gobnat's Well."

Windele says that a dolmen stood on an elevation of the mountain called Kippoch to the N.W. of Gobnat's Well. It consisted of six stones standing in three distinct lines. Two of the central stones were about 4 feet in height, and 3 feet in breadth. The others were deeply sunk in the ground, and showed only about 18 inches above it. The sites of three other stones were visible on the S. side.

J. Windele, MS. "Cork West and North-East," p. 306, with plan.

4. In the Townland of Coolea, and Parish of Ballyvourney, on the Sullane River, and on the road from Ballyvourney to

Kilgarvan, about 2½ miles S.W. of Ballyvourney, is a dolmen marked *Cromlech* in the Ord. Surv. Map No. 58.

5. At a place not indicated in the Ord. Surv. Map No. 58, but described as at a distance of 4 or 5 miles from Ballyvourney, near the coach-road from that place to Killarney, and therefore in the Parish of Ballyvourney, and close to the boundary of Kerry, Windele mentions an "altar," by which he means a dolmen.

J. Windele, MS. "Cork Topography," p. 107.

6. In the Townland of Caherbirrane, and Parish of Clon-

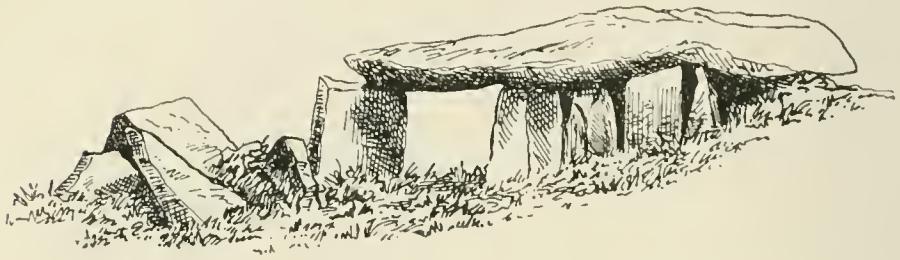


FIG. 13.—Caherbirrane. *Rough sketch by the Author.*

drohid, on the right of the road from Macroom to Carriganimmy, is a dolmen marked *Cromlech* in the Ord. Surv. Map No. 59. Windele says it was called "Boardeen."

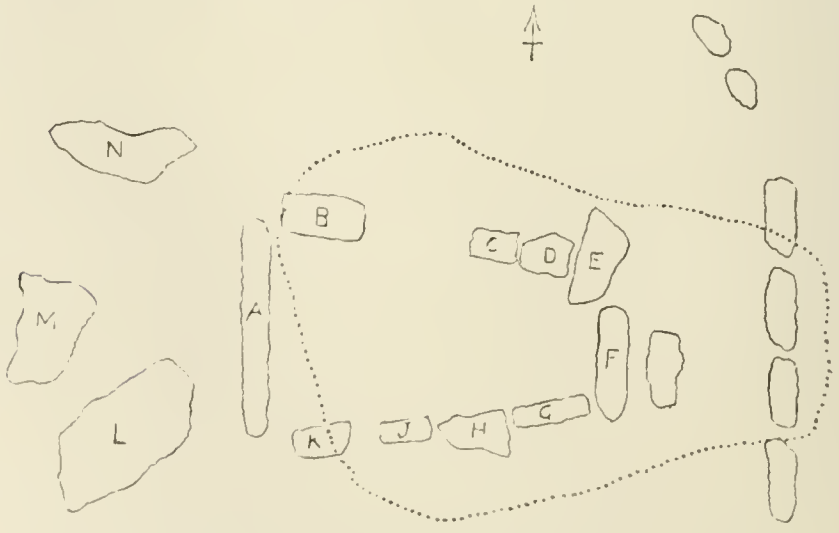


FIG. 14.—Caherbirrane. *Plan by the Author.* Scale ¼ of an inch = 1 foot.

This dolmen lies in marshy ground at the foot of the rising ground on which are the dolmens of Scrahanard, Lackaduv, and Knockraheen.

The chamber lies E. and W., and broadens from 2 feet 6 ins., the width internally at the E. end, to 4 feet at the W. end. Three large stones lie outside the monument at the W. end, and there is a rough line of six stones at the E. end which perhaps represent what remains of an outer environment, as in the case of other dolmens in the neighbourhood. The roofing-stone measures 11 feet long by 7 feet 10 ins. broad, and is 10 ins. thick. The dimensions of the other stones are as follows :—

	Length. ft. ins.	Height. ft. ins.	Thickness. ft. ins.
A =	4 0	3 6	0 8 to 11
B =	2 0	2 1	1 0
C =	1 0	1 2	0 10
D =	1 0	1 0	1 0
E =	2 0	1 2	0 10
F =	2 2	1 6	1 0
G =	1 6	1 6	0 6
H =	1 4	2 0	0 11
J =	1 0	2 0	0 6½
K =	1 0	1 0	0 7
L =	2 0	3 10 (sloping)	0 10
M =	2 0	2 0	1 0
N =	3 0	1 10	0 10

J. Windele, MS. "Cork Topography" (who calls the Townland Cahirbrane), p. 106, with sketch; W.C.B. Note-book, 1895.

7. In the Townland of Scrahanard (E. of Cahirbirrane), and Parish of Clondrohid is a dolmen not marked in Ord. Surv. Map

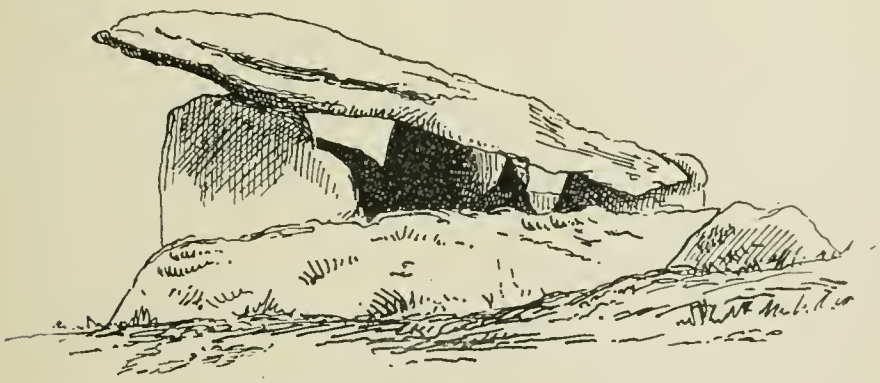


FIG. 15.—Scrahanard. *Sketch by the Author.*

No. 59. It bears incised markings on the inner face of the terminal stone.

This dolmen is on the side of the hill in a field in the lower part of which is a *souterrain* and a cairn, and below which, again, is a fine circular fort or *liss*, the inner face of the rampart of which is lined with stone. The chamber has the remains of a tumulus around it, especially evident at the E. end. It lies E. and W., and broadens from 2 feet 6 ins. wide internally at the E. end to 3 feet 8 ins. at

the W. end. There is at present only one capstone, measuring 8 feet 6 ins. from N. to S., and 7 feet from E. to W. The dimensions of the other stones are as follows:—

	Length. ft.	in.	Height. ft.	ins.	Thickness. ins.
A =	3	0	1	10	6
B =	2	0	2	3	6
C =	3	10	2	0	7
D =	3	0	2	3	7
E =	6	0	3	3	11
F =	3	5	2	4	7

From the position of F I think it may have belonged to an outer line of stones running parallel with the N. side of the chamber.

Upon the inner face of E, I was surprised on looking into the chamber to discover deeply incised scorings, some idea of which (although I had unfortunately no materials with me for taking a rubbing) may be gained from the accompanying sketch. They closely resemble those on one of the stones of a circle at Currabeha

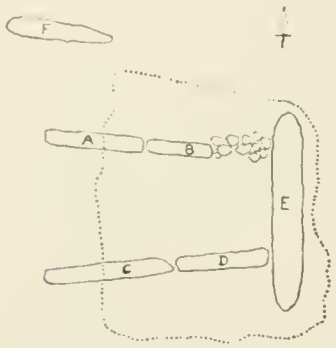


FIG. 16.—Scrahanard. *Plan by the Author.* Scale $\frac{1}{8}$th inch = 1 foot.



FIG. 17.—Scorings on terminal stone, Scrahanard.

in the same county, which have been drawn by Mr. Du Noyer. They may be compared also with the markings on the covering-stone of the dolmen at Rathkenny, in the county of Meath, and with those on a rock at Ballyderragh in the county of Cavan. These at Scrahanard have been previously noticed and figured in the Journal R.H.A.A.I. for 1865. There are, however, many more scorings than those indicated in the illustration there given.

As if indicative of the fact that this dolmen has still some traditionary sacredness attached to it, such as may have caused the scorings to have been made in times past, there are, I noticed, on the outer or eastern face of this same terminal stone, little scorings in the shape of crosses which had, in 1895, been quite recently made, just such as pilgrims still scratch on pieces of slate or on venerated rocks when visiting holy places at the times appointed for "Patterns" and "Rounds."

W.C.B. Note-book, 1895.

8. In the Townland of Lackaduv (E. of Scrahanard), and Parish of Clondrohid, is a dolmen not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 59.

This dolmen lies E. and W., and, though in a somewhat ruined condition, presents a good example of the wedge-shaped cell, cist, or chamber, surrounded

by its second and outer lines of stones. From the number of loose stones, in which it is to some extent imbedded, I think that a cairn had been thrown up around it.

At present two stones in a curved line cross the W. end of the chamber, which originally measured 5 feet in width, narrowing at the E. end to 2 feet 5 ins. The capstone measures 10 feet long by 7 feet wide, and is 1 foot 2 ins. thick. To the S. of the structure lies a large natural rock *in situ*.

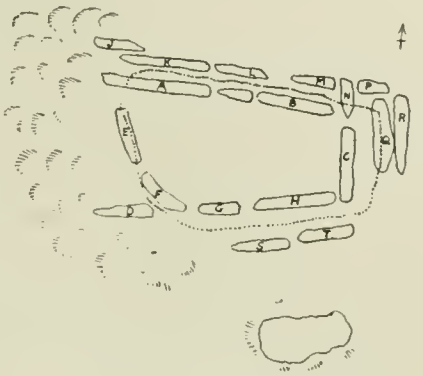


FIG. 18.—Lackaduv. *Plan by the Author.* Scale $\frac{1}{8}$th of an inch = 1 foot.

The following are the lengths of the other stones: (Their height it was impossible to take accurately, on account of the stones piled in and around the chamber.) A = 4 feet; B = 3 feet; C = 3 feet; D = 2 feet 3 ins.; E = 2 feet; F = 2 feet 3 ins.; G = 1 foot; H = 3 feet; J = 2 feet, and 1 foot 6 ins. high; K = 3 feet 6 ins., and 2 feet 4 ins. high; L = 2 feet; M = 1 foot 8 ins.; N = 1 foot; P = 1 foot; Q = 3 feet; R = 3 feet, and 1 foot 8 ins. high; S = 2 feet; T = 2 feet. In thickness they vary from 1 foot to 6 inches.

W.C.B. Note-Book, 1895.

9. In the Townland of Knockraheen (N. of Lackaduv), and Parish of Clondrohid, is a dolmen marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 59. This, together with the three previous ones, may be regarded as forming a group.

10. In the Townland of Lissacresig, on Lissacresig Hill, in the Parish of Clondrohid, is a dolmen not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 70.

In Smith's "History of Cork" reference is made to this dolmen, which is described as overturned. Three supporting-stones were left, and one roofing-stone lay near. There was a "large circular intrenchment of stone" near it.

Charles Smith, "Hist. of Cork," vol. i. p. 191; MS. "Notes," Miss Stokes; also that lady's "Carte des Dolmens d'Irlande," in "Revue Archéol.," July, 1882.

11. In the Townland of Carrigaphooca, and Parish of Clondrohid, on the Sullane River, is a dolmen not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 70: "It lay to the E. of the high castle of Carickafouky, in a wild and romantic situation, overhanging the Sullane."

"The remains of a Druid altar, encompassed with a circle of stones, pitched endways," near to which is a "large stone placed upon a high rock, secured by wedges of other stones." This menhir was the Carickafouky,† and not the dolmen.

Chas. Smith, "Hist. of Cork," vol. i. p. 190.

† See etymologies, *infra*.

12. In the Townland of Bealick, and Parish of Macroom, there is a dolmen marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 71. It is about a mile N.E. of a monument near Newbridge marked

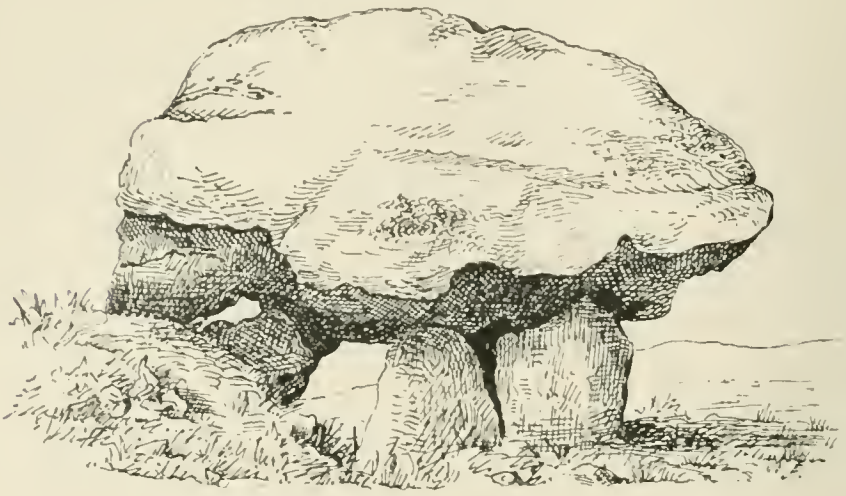


FIG. 19.—The "Bealick," Macroom. *From a rough sketch by J. Windele.*

Leacht Mahon. It lies W. of the river Laney, on the further side of which is a menhir. The dolmen is called "The Bealick." I was informed in Macroom that there was a cave in this

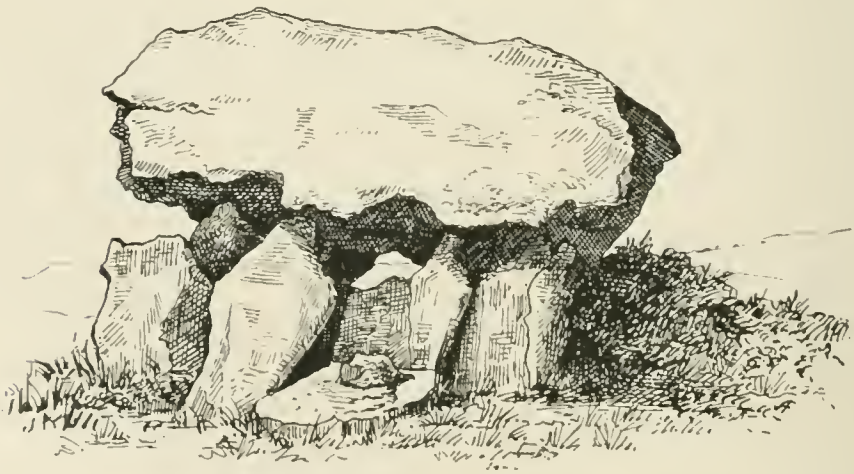


FIG. 20.—The "Bealick," Macroom. *From a rough sketch by Windele.*

Townland in which the Danes had been, and in which there was said to be writing. Windele visited the dolmen, and made two rough sketches, which are here reproduced.

Windele's drawings show an incumbent stone in place, with several supporters, and a heap or bank abutting on the monument at one end.

Brash gives the following account of it : "The Bealick : The supporting-stones are five, enclosing a rectangular chamber. Two are at either side, and one at one end. The table-stone measures 8 feet by 7 feet, and from 6 to 18 inches thick. It slopes at an angle of 30 degrees." There are markings or scorings on this dolmen.

Smith mentions a monument, about 300 yards W. of Newbridge, in a meadow near the bank of the river, consisting of three large stones set on end edgeways to each other, the middle one being 5 feet broad, 7 feet high, and 2 feet thick, the others much smaller. About 60 yards S.E. from these was another stone set up, less than the middle one, but larger than the side ones. Tradition said that they had been set up to commemorate a battle between Brian Boruma and the O'Mahonies of Carbery, assisted by the Danes. This is the "Leacht Mahon."

Windele, J., MS. "Cork Topography," pp. 388 and 494, and "Cork West and North-East," p. 396 ; Brash, Journ. R.H.A.A.I. (1874-5), p. 101 ; Miss Stokes, "Carte des Dolmens," "Revue Archéol," July, 1882 ; "History of Cork," by Charles Smith, vol. i. p. 186.

13. In the Townland of Keamcorravooly, and Parish of

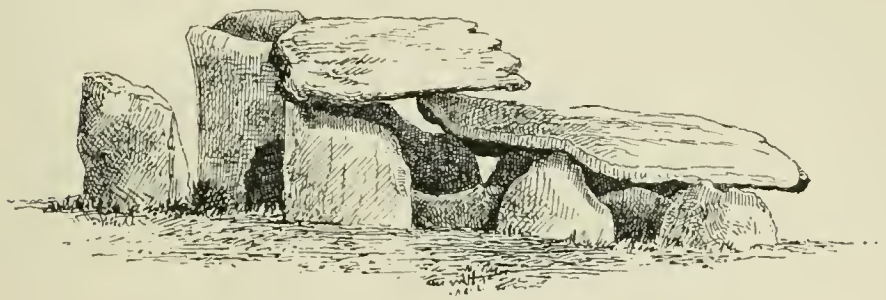


Fig. 21.—Keamcorravooly. *From a rough sketch by the Author.*

Inchigeelagh, is a dolmen called *Giant's Grave* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 80. I think this must be the "Gougaun Barra" dolmen

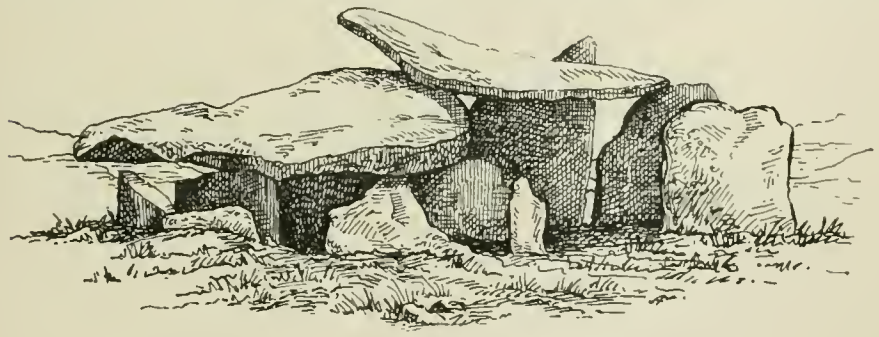


Fig. 22.—Keamcorravooly. *From a rough sketch by Windele.*

of Windele. The name is also written "Caom Curra Voulla" (Bhulla).

The dolmen which Windele describes lay, as this one does, E. and W., or more truly W.N.W. and E.S.E., and had two incumbent stones. He speaks, however, of three instead of four lines of pillar-stones; but his "three pillars" at one end, which probably, he thinks, supported a third incumbent stone, are present in this one. The stone, which he regarded as the third roofing-stone, lay in the ground in advance of them. The dimensions he gives of the W. cap-stone, viz. 6 feet 4 ins. × 5 feet 9 ins. × 1 foot, are somewhat less than they should be, the two cap-stones, the eastern one of which overlaps the other, measuring respectively —that on the E., 9 feet 4 ins. long, by 6 feet broad (on an average), and that on the W., 8 feet long by 8 feet broad.

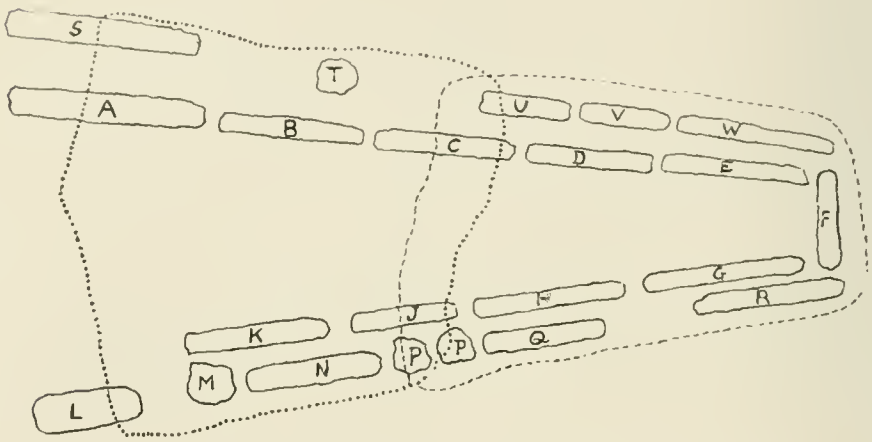


FIG. 23.—Keamcorravooly. *Plan by the Author.* Scale ¼th of an inch = 1 foot.

This dolmen is an excellent example of structures of the wedge-shaped type, environed by an outer row of stones parallel to the sides. The chamber, as judged by the length of the N. side, measures 17 feet long, and, when the S.W. side was in place, must have been 5 feet broad at the W. end, narrowing to 1 foot 6 ins. at the E. end. The dimensions of the stones are as follows:—

	Length. ft.	ins.	Height. ft.	ins.	Thickness. ft.	ins.	
A =	3	10	3	8	0	8	
B =	3	0	3	0	0	5	
C =	3	0	1	8	0	5	
D =	3	0	1	9	0	4	
E =	3	0	3	0	0	4	
F =	2	0	0	6	0	5½	
G =	3	2	2	6	0	6	
H =	3	0	2	2			
J =	2	0					
K =	2	10	2	2			
L =	2	3	3	4	0	9	
M =	1	0	1	3	1	0	
N =	2	10	2	9	0	7	
PP							Two small stones.
Q =	2	8	1	9	0	5	
R =	3	0	1	2	0	4	
S =	3	10	4	6	0	8	
T =	1	0	2	0	1	0	
U =	3	0	1	6	0	7	
V =	1	6					
W =	3	0	1	0	0	5	

On the upper surface of the longer cap-stone are six little depressions, several of which appear to me to have been scooped out artificially. One of them is 2½ inches wide and 1 inch deep. Two are larger than this, and might be natural. The other three are smaller. On the other cap-stone are five more.

Windele, J., MS. "Cork Topography," p. 404; W.C.B., Note-book, 1895.

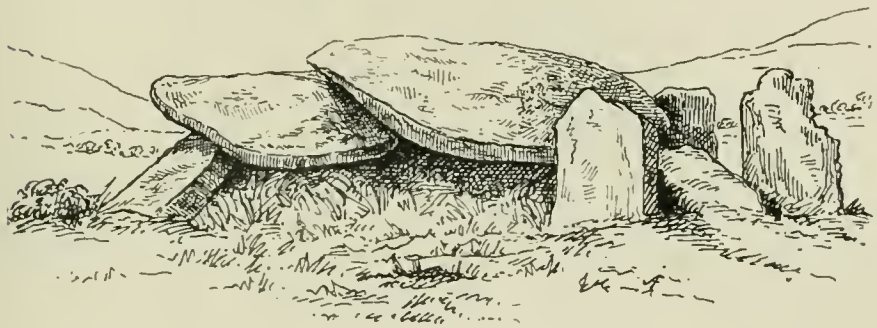


Fig. 24.—Gortafloodig. *From a sketch by Windele.*

15. In the Townland of Gortafloodig, and Parish of Inchigeelagh, about a mile and a half E. of Gougaun Barra Lake is a dolmen not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 80. Windele calls it "Thuoma-an-Vinistre."

This monument Windele describes as very similar to the Gougaun Barra one, by which I think he meant that at Keamcorravoulla. It had two covering-stones. I did not visit it, being assured that it was like that at Keamcorravoulla, only smaller and in ruins.

J. Windele, MS. "Cork Topography," p. 423, and two sketches.

16. In the Townland of Derryvacorneen, and Parish of Inchi-

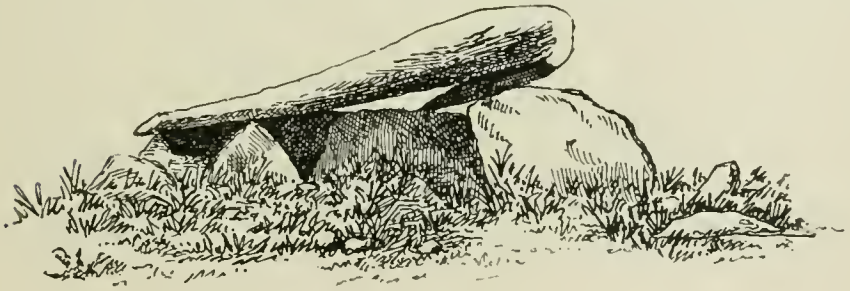


Fig. 25.—Derryvacorneen. *Sketch by the Author.*

geelagh, a mile and a half S. of Bealanageary, "near the river towards Corran-a-muck," is a dolmen which Windele calls "Bordaree." It is not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 80.

Windele describes this monument as "like those at Carrigdangan, Gortafloodig,

and Gougaun Barra." "The supporters," he says, "are six in number, and measure 3 feet high. Two are at the S. side; three at the N. side; and there is a single stone at the E. end. The monument lies E. and W., and the incumbent stone measures 7 feet 6 ins. by 4 feet, and is thin."

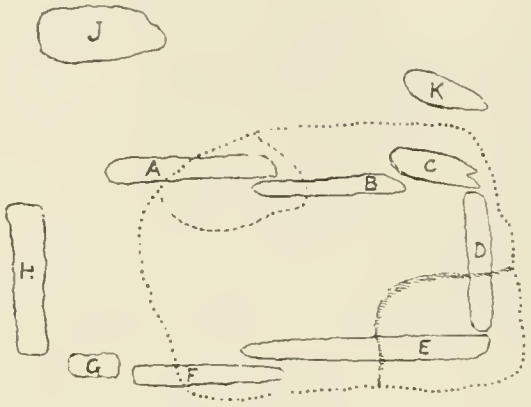


FIG. 26.—Derryvacorneen. *Plan by the Author.*

According to my measurement, the cap-stone measured 7 feet 8 ins. long by 6 feet wide, and was 7 inches thick. It was broken at the S.E. corner. Upon its surface

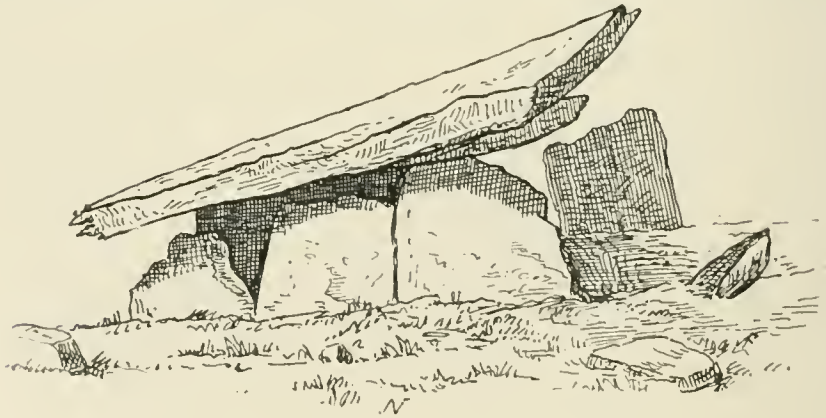


FIG. 27.—Derryvacorneen. *Rough sketch by Windele.*

were three small hollows, one of them 2 inches in diameter and 1½ inch deep; the others were each 1 inch in diameter and not so deep. The chamber lay E.S.E. and W.N.W., as at Keamcorravoulla. The internal width at the W. end was 3 feet 8 ins., and at the E. end 3 feet. The length was 8 feet 6 ins.

The dimensions of the stones are as follows:—

	Length. ft.	ins.	Height. ft.	ins.	Thickness. ft.	ins.
A =	3	0	2	6	0	8
B =	3	0	2	6	0	11
C =	2	0	2	0	0	10
D =	0	0	2	0	0	10
E =	5	4	2	7	0	5
F =	3	0	3	8	0	7
G =	1	0				
H =	3	8	1	3	0	10
J =	2	7	(1	6 broad)	0	7
K =	2	0	1	0	0	8

*17. In the Townland of Gortnalour, and Parish of Inchigeelagh, Windele heard of the existence of a monument which he seemed to think was a dolmen. In the Ord. Surv. Map No. 81 no dolmen is marked in this Townland, which is about a mile and a quarter S.E. of Inchigeelagh, and four or five miles W. of the Knockane group. The Townland is immediately N. of the hamlet of "Bealock," and of the "Bealick" at Carrigdangan.

J. Windele, MS. "Cork Topography," p. 388.

18. In the Townland of Coolaclevane, and Parish of Kilmichael, at Carrignagaffrin, near Knockadoon, is a dolmen called "Leaba-na-Muicce," or "Carrig-na-Gat." Windele places it in

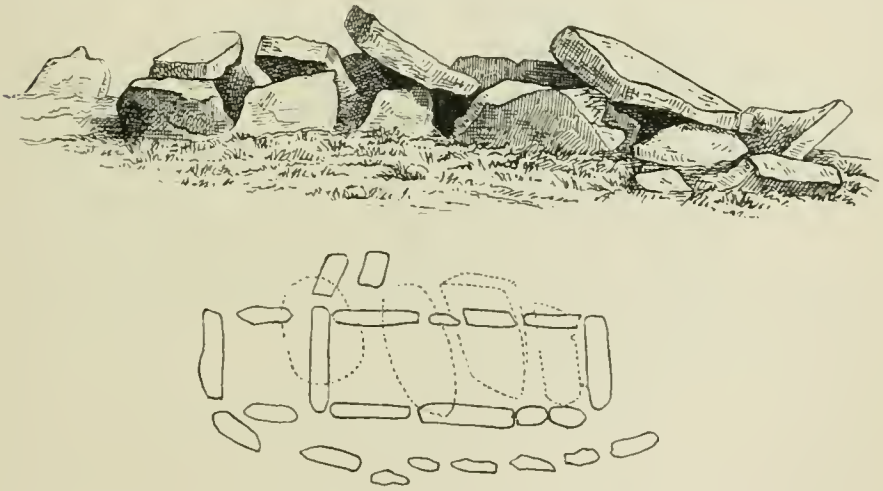


FIG. 28.—Coolaclevane. *Sketch and plan by Windele.*

his notes on Kerry by mistake. It is not marked in the Ord. Surv. Map No. 82.

"This monument has a double range of stones surrounding it. The outer range measures 30 feet from out to out; the chamber itself 17 feet by 5 feet 6 ins.

There are four covering-stones measuring respectively 7 feet by 5 feet; 8 feet by 3 feet 6 ins.; 5 feet by 4 feet; and the fourth, 4 feet 6 ins. in length. There is a square filled cist or septum between the terminal stone at one end and the stone of the environment. It measures 4 feet by 3 feet 6 ins.

J. Windele, MS. "Topography of Kerry," p. 523, with plan and elevation.

19, 20, 21. In the Townland of Knockane, and Parish of Kil-

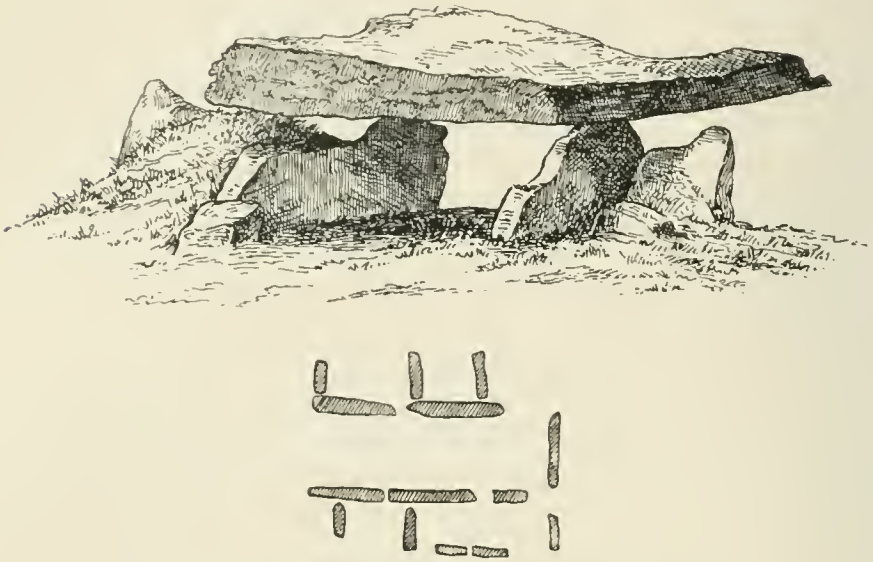


FIG. 29.—Knockane (first dolmen). *Sketch and plan by Windele.*

michael, "nearly a mile S.E. of Deshure Hill, in a narrow glen or

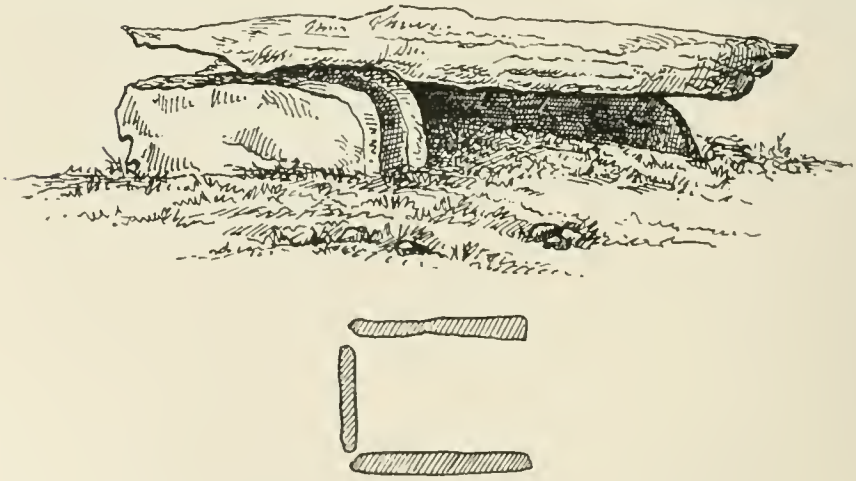


FIG. 30.—Knockane (second dolmen). *Sketch and plan by Windele.*

hollow between two ridges of rock, the space between the sides

being about 40 feet, are three dolmens." They are not marked in the Ord. Surv. Map No. 82.

This is "an ancient sepulchral site," says Windele. There are three monuments in all. Two are in the centre of the hollow, entirely uncovered and denuded of their mounds, lying parallel to each other at a distance of 14 feet 6 ins. apart. A third lies to the N. of them at a distance of 8 paces, partly covered by a portion of the tumulus which once enclosed it.

From the plan which is subjoined it is plain that one of the two in the centre of the hollow had stones set on edge against, and at right angles to the side stones of the chamber. The single incumbent stone which was in place measured 11 feet 6 ins. long by 7 feet broad.

The ground plan of the second monument shows that that structure probably represented the remains, that is to say one end, of what was once a long monument like the first.

J. Windele, MS. "Cork Topography," pp. 351 and 359, with two elevations and ground plans.

22. In the Townland of Laghtneill, and Parish of Kilmurrey, on Mossgrove Mountain, S. of Crookstown, is a dolmen marked *Niall's Grave* on Ord. Surv. Map No. 83. It is on the extreme E. edge of the Barony.

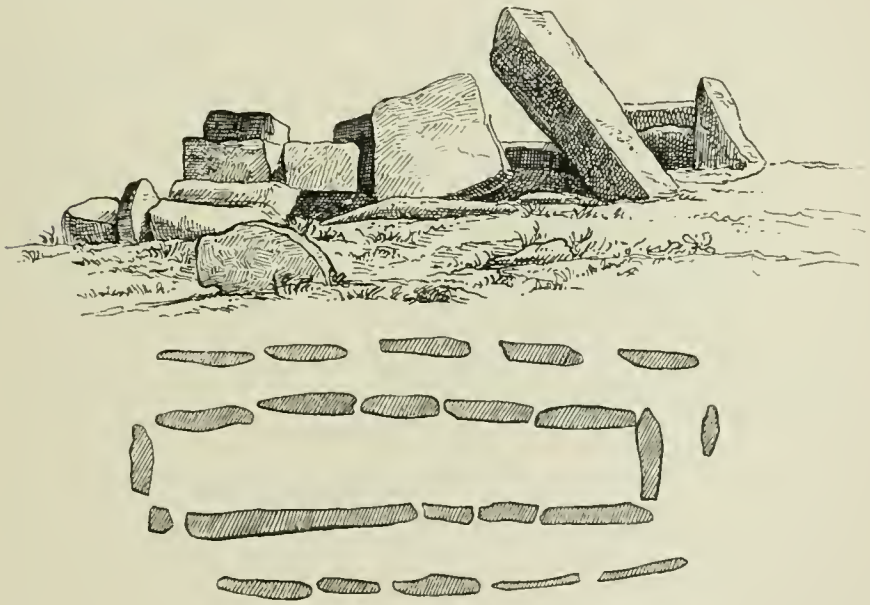


FIG. 31.—Lachtneill. *Sketch and plan by Windele.*

This structure consists of double ranges of stones at the sides and ends. Two large incumbent stones cover about two-thirds of its entire length. All the stones are so deeply sunk in the ground that little more than a foot appears above the surface. The monument is about 12 feet long and 5 feet broad, the width of the

grave internally being about 3 feet. A large stone, 9 or 10 feet high, set on edge, stands within a few feet of it on the S. side.

Windele, J., MS. "Cork Topography," pp. 519-523, with ground plan and elevation: "History of Cork," by Charles Smith, vol. i. p. 200.

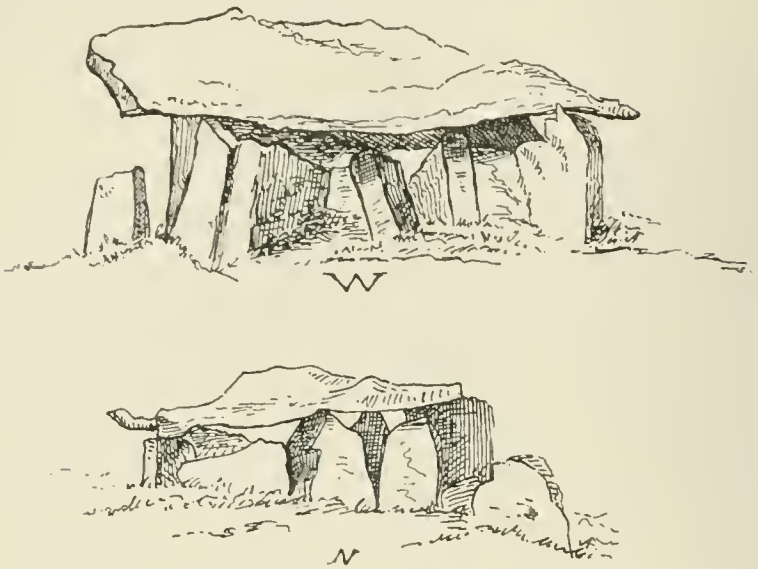


FIG. 32.—Carrigdangan. *Two rough sketches by Windele.*

23. In the Townland of Carrigdangan, and Parish of Kilmichael, is a dolmen marked *Bealick* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 93.

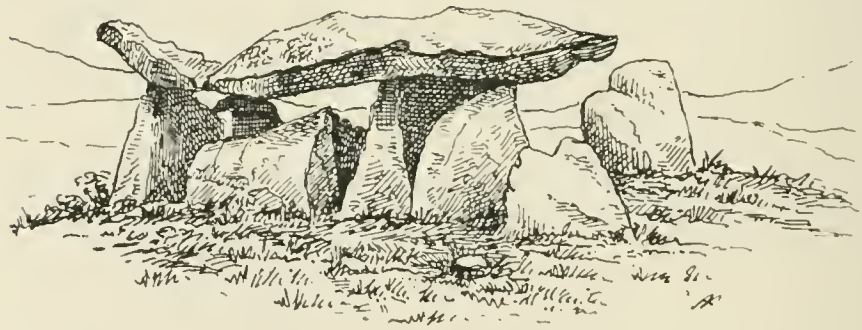


FIG. 33.—Carrigdangan. *Another sketch by Windele.*

It is also called "Tuoma-na-Vranna," "Lackacruacha," and "Bordree." It lies over Lough Keel-Hanna, or Johnstown Lake.

This consists of "several upright stones which support two incumbent ones, the larger of which measures 8 feet 7 ins. by 6 feet 10 ins.; the smaller not half that size." It lies E. and W. The internal length is 13 feet 3 ins., and the breadth 3 feet. There are three supporters on the N. side, and two on the S. There is

a single one at the E. end, and "in front outside are two stones in advance." The smaller of the two roofing-stones is that which is over the E. end.

J. Windele, MS. "Cork Topography," p. 494, with two drawings representing the N. and W. sides respectively; also MS. "Cork West and North-East," p. 511.

*24. In the Townland of Cornery, and Parish of Inchigeelagh, is a monument marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 93 *Laghtargid.*

With this name compare that of Moyarghed in Antrim.

25. In the Townland of Clochboola, and Parish of Inchigeelagh, is a dolmen marked *Giant's Grave* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 93.

26, 27. In the Townland of Carrignamuck, close to Lough Carrignamuck, in the Parish of Inchigeelagh, are two dolmens, each marked *Giant's Grave* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 93.

28. In the Townland of Slieve Owen, "on the N. side of the heathy summit not far from the highest point of the hill," in the

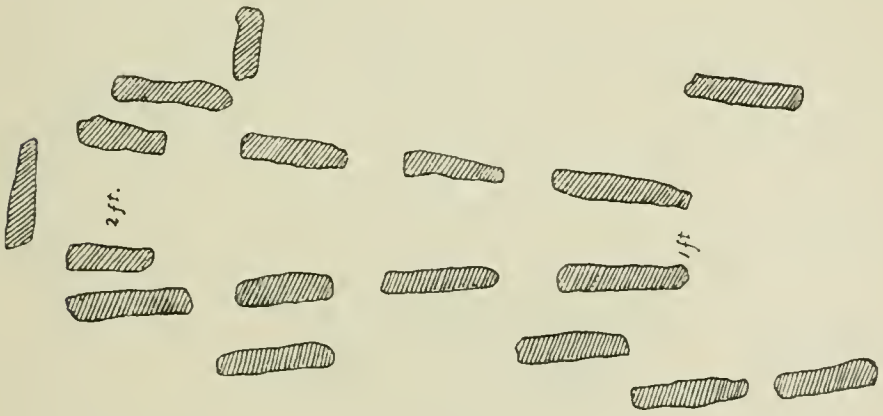


FIG. 34.—Slieve Owen. *Plan by Windele.*

Parish of Kilmichael, is a dolmen called "Liabeg (Labby, Leaba) Owen." It is not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 94.

This consists of two lines of standing stones, four on either side, with one at the W. end. The length of the enclosed area is about 20 feet, and the breadth of the W. end about 3 feet, narrowing to 12 inches at the opposite extremity. The stones are about 3 feet high, with the exception of one which is a foot higher. It would appear that the ranges of stones on either side had once been double, but the ones composing the second or outer row are reduced to three or four on each side.

J. Windele, MS. "Cork West and North-East," p. 522, with plan.

29. In the Townland of Derryriordane South, and Parish of Inchigeelagh, about half a mile E. of the summit of Douce Mountain, is a dolmen marked *Boardarce* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 92. This must be the one which Windele mentions as "on the S. shoulder of Doush."

Windele, J., MS. "Cork West and North-East," p. 509.

30. In the Townland of Killachlug, and Parish of Clondrohid, not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 70.†

The monument at Killachlug consists of an oval space, surrounded by low stones not exceeding 3 feet in height above ground. The length is 20 feet. Windele caused it to be explored, and thus describes the result: "The men employed first dug a trench between the dotted lines at *b*, 6 feet deep and 3 feet wide, but found nothing. Some iron matter was occasionally dug up, and black burnt earth mixed with charcoal, but nothing more. They then dug, at *a*, the whole of the enclosed space, taking up a stone *c*, which was about 4 feet long. After digging to a considerable depth, they came to a bed of black burnt mould mixed with charcoal at *d*, beneath which was a large stone of which we had much hope, but after turning that up, and going still deeper, nothing was found." All that was proved was that it had been a place of burning.

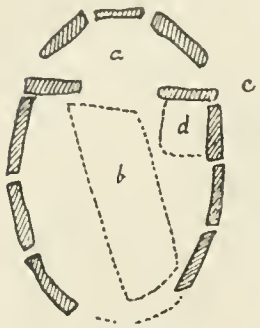


FIG. 35.—Killachlug. *Plan by Windele.*

Windele, J., MS. "Cork Topography," p. 388, and plan.

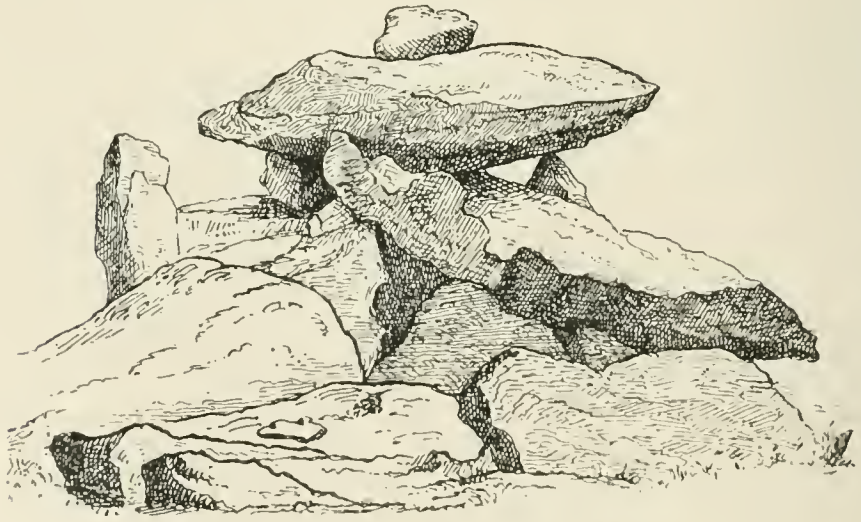


FIG. 36.—Carrigagulla. *From a sketch by Windele.*

31. In the Townland of Carrigagulla, and Parish of Macroom,

† The *Giant's Table*, so marked in the Ord. Surv. Map No. 70, I found to be a natural rock.

near Glennaloche, 14 miles from Cork, near the top of the mountain called Carrigully, not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 49; called "Lackathuoma."

When Windele described and sketched this monument, some of the supports had given way; but it consisted of two large covering-stones resting on a number of other stones, about 3 feet high, standing in oblong form. A portion of a mound abutted on the structure on one side. A plan of it by the Rev. Matthew Horgan shows a very perfect oval composed of twelve stones not placed contiguously, surrounding a dolmen with three covering-stones, and a closing stone at one end. Windele considered this plan, however, as incorrect, although Mr. Horgan lived close to the spot. Sixty perches distant from this dolmen was a stone circle at Browra.

Windele, J., MS. "Cork Topography," p. 66, with drawing by Windele, and plan by Horgan.

In the Barony of East Muskerry.

1. In the Townland of Kilberrihert, and Parish of Agha-

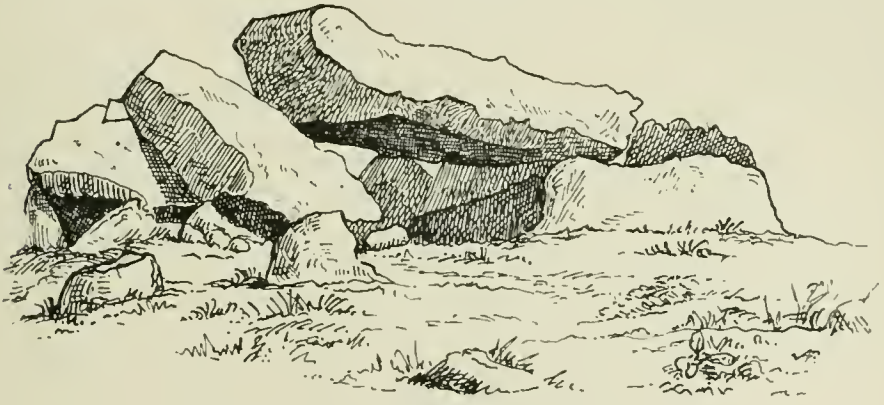


Fig. 37.—Kilberrihert. *From a sketch by Windele.*

bulloge, is a dolmen at Lackparknalicka, marked *Cromlech* in the Ord. Surv. Map No. 60. This is the one which Windele states to be a quarter of a mile S. of Cahirbarool, and near Byrring Mountain.

This consists of three incumbent stones of unequal sizes lying in a direction E. and W., with an inclination to the W., the largest stone being at the W. end, and the smallest at the E. end. The western stone measures 9 feet 6 ins. from N. to S., by 7 feet from E. to W. It is 1 foot thick, and is supported on the S. by two uprights, each 2 feet high by 1 foot 6 ins. broad, which have yielded to its weight. Two other stones within these support it in the middle. At the N. side its support is one large stone 2 feet high and 6 feet long. The middle incumbent, as well as the eastern one, rests on low uprights, one of which measures 7 feet across. The external height of the monument is from 4 to 5 feet. The form of the

structure is oblong, the space between the uprights and the incumbent stones forming a low cave.

Windele, J., MS. "Cork Topography," p. 89, with sketch.

This district contains a group of interesting and curious monuments, some of which appear to be transitional between the pagan dolmen and the Christian sepulchral monument. At Cahirbarool, a quarter of a mile N. of this dolmen, is a pillar-stone with an encircled cross of most primitive form. At its base is a stone with two bullans (*i.e.* artificial hollows or basins), evidently to hold the knees of worshippers. Near it is a grave of dolmen-like construction.



FIG. 38.—Kilberrihert. *From a sketch and plan by Windele.*

Windele, J., MS. "Cork Topography," p. 89.

2. In the Townland of Kilberrihert, on the hill of that name, and in the Parish of Aghabulloge, is a dolmen called Uaig an Sidura, *i.e.* the Soldiers' Grave, not marked on the Ord. Surv. Map No. 60.

This consists of an external range of stones forming a rounded oblong. Only a few of the uprights remained, however, when Windele made his plan of it. At one end is a structure consisting of an incumbent stone resting on four supporters, which seem to have given way. This covering-stone measures 7 feet 6 ins. long by 5 feet broad. The uprights are about 5 feet high, so that, when perfect, it was a small dolmen, the longer axis

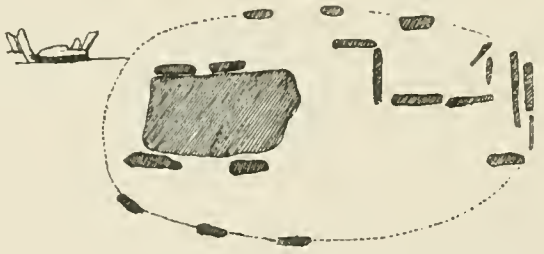


FIG. 39.—Uaig an Sidura, Kilberrihert. *Plan by Windele.*

of the chamber of which lay E. and W. Some stones at the W. end of the enclosure formed a smaller enclosure or septum, which Windele terms "a sort of sacellum or small court." The terminal stone of this measures 3 feet 7 ins. broad, and is 4 inches thick.

Windele, J., MS. "Cork Topography," p. 88, and plan.

3. In the Townland of Knockglass, and Parish of Aghabulloge, is a monument marked *Cromlech* in the Ord. Surv. Map No. 60.

4. In the Townland of Rylane, and Parish of Aghabulloge,

about a mile and a half N. of Olan's Well, is a monument marked *Cromlech* in the Ord. Surv. Map No. 61.

5, 6. In the Townland of Knockavullig, and Parish of Cannaway, are two monuments, each marked *Cromlech* in the Ord. Surv. Map No. 71.

7. In the Townland of Bawnatemple, and Parish of Cannaway, is a dolmen marked *Cromlech* in the Ord. Surv. Map No. 71. It lies N.E. of that at Knockavullig.

8. In the Townland of Shandangan, and Parish of Cannaway, is a monument marked *Cromlech* in the Ord. Surv. Map No. 71. It lies S. of that at Bawnatemple.

9. In the Townland of Rosnascalp, and Parish of Aghinagh, is a dolmen marked *Cromlech* in the Ord. Surv. Map No. 71.

*10. In the Townland of Bellmount Upper, and Parish of Moviddy, N.E., of the Laghtneill, is a monument marked *Cromlech* in the Ord. Surv. Map No. 83. This appears on the map to be encircled.

IN THE BARONY OF BARRETTS.

1. In the Townland of Pluckanes, and Parish of Donaghmore, is a monument marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 51.

*2. In the Townland of Garraun North, and Parish of Donaghmore, is a monument marked *Cromlech* on Ord. Surv. Map No. 51. It lies S. of that at Pluckanes.

3. In the Townland of Lyradane, and Parish of Grenagh, is a monument marked *Cromlech* on Ord. Surv. Map No. 51. It lies N.N.E. of that at Pluckanes, and S.W. of a stone-circle.

In the Townland of Grenagh is a circle marked *Cromlech* in this same map.

IN THE BARONY OF CARBERRY EAST.

1. In the Townland of Clogher, and Parish of Inchigeelagh, is a dolmen marked *Labbadermot* in the Ord. Surv. Map No. 93. It lies W.S.W. of the Bealick at Carrigdangan.

2. In the Townland of Lackabaun, and Parish of Inchigeelagh, is a monument of some sort, marked *Mearogafin* on the Ord. Surv. Map No. 93. It lies to the W. of that at Clogher.

I think this must be the dolmen Windele mentions as being on Leacabawn, in Ireleary, "on the mountain ridge which divides Glenachreen from Ireleary."

From the two sketches which Windele gives of this monument, it appears to

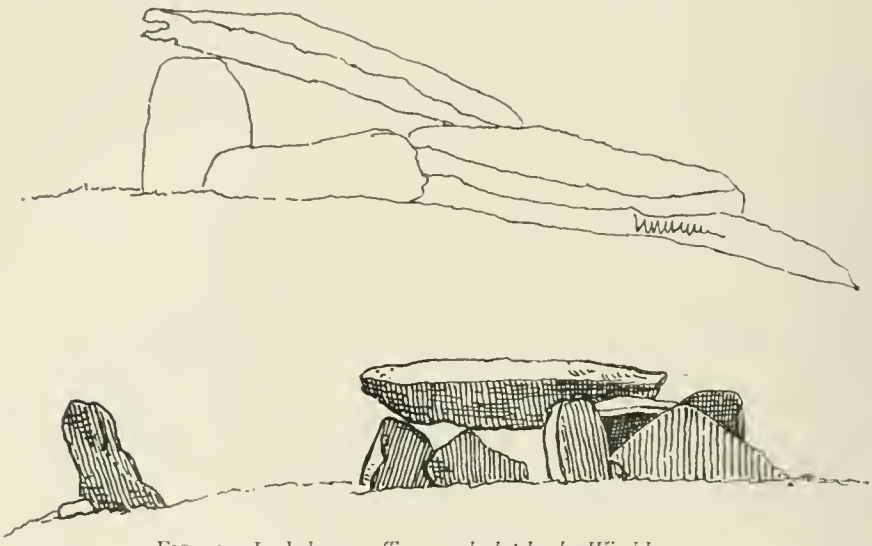


FIG. 40.—Lackabaun. *Two rough sketches by Windele.*

consist of two or three stones on either side supporting two covering-stones, the one at a lower level than the other, the lower measuring 6 feet long.

Windele, J., MS. "Cork West and North-East," pp. 833, 834, with two drawings.

3. In the Townland of Gortaleen, and Parish of Kinneigh, is a dolmen marked *Giant's Grave* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 94.

*4, *5. In the Townland of Cappeen East, and Parish of Kinneigh, are two monuments, marked respectively in the Ord. Surv. Map No. 94, *O'Boughalla's Bed* and *O'Boughalla's Grave.*

6. In the Townland of Letter, and Parish of Kilmeen, is a monument marked *Cromlech* in the Ord. Surv. Map No. 122.

7. In the Townland of Maulatanvally, and Parish of Ross, was a dolmen not marked in Ord. Surv. Maps No. 121, 134, but a stone-circle is given in Carrigagrenane, the next Townland.

Windele speaks of a "cromleac" here.

Windele, J., MS. "Cork West and North-East," p. 855.

8. In the Townland of Ahaglaslin, and Parish of Castleventry, is a dolmen marked *Callaheucladdig* in the Ord. Surv. Map

No. 143. It is near the highroad, between Ross and Clonakelty, on the S. side of the stream, descending from the hill base of Templeen. The stream, which runs below it, is called Awna



Fig. 41.—Ahaglashlin. *Sketch by the Author.*

Hinch, or properly the Ahaglasnin (so spelt by Windele). It stands halfway up the steep and rugged hillside, at the foot of a

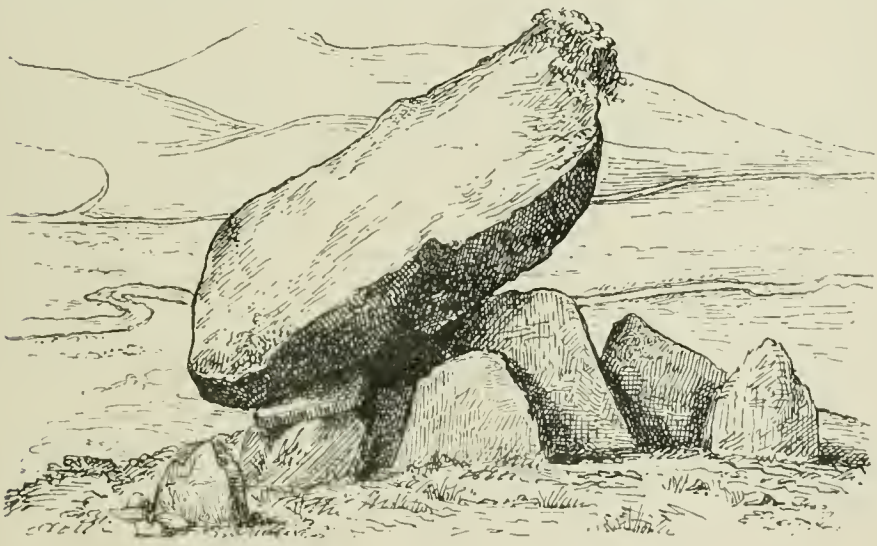


Fig. 42.—Ahaglashlin. *From a sketch by Windele.*

wall of rock on the S. It is a mile S. of Lochaun-a-Muckadee. It is S.W. of Teampull Faughtna, or Fochin; and Lisfaughtna and a holy well; and N.E. of Cloghna Point and Rock

Windele describes this fine dolmen as follows: "The incumbent slab rests on

four great stones, two at the N. side, and two at the S., the latter having yielded inwards. The N.E. supporter is 6 feet high and 4 feet 6 ins. broad. The N.W. one is 4 feet high and 5 feet broad. The incumbent slab measures 12 feet 6 ins. long by 6 feet broad, and 1 foot 6 ins. thick, the latter measurement taken at its thickest part. The stones are brown *grauwacke*."

My own measurements of this dolmen accord fairly with those just given, only

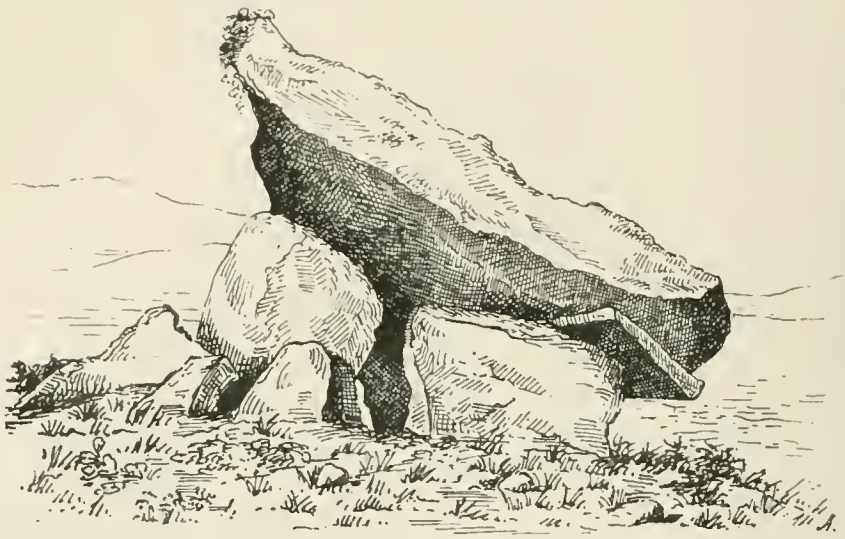


FIG. 43.—Ahaglashlin. *Another view, from a sketch by Windele.*

that I make the cap-stone somewhat larger and 6 ins. thicker, viz. greatest length, 13 feet 6 ins.; greatest breadth, 8 feet 6 ins.; and greatest thickness, 2 feet. The chamber lies E. and W., and from the end of the outermost eastern side stone,

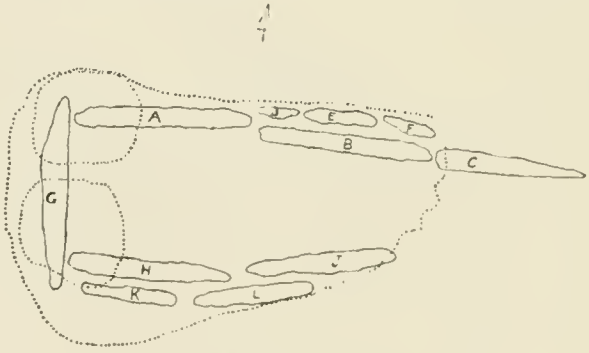


FIG. 44.—Ahaglashlin. *Plan by the Author.*

measures 16 feet. Its internal breadth at the W. end is 4 feet, and it narrows as it runs eastward. Between the under face of the cap-stone and the tops of the stone at the W. end, and the two contiguous supporters, two small thinnish stones have been inserted, reminding us of the construction of the Labba na Callighe, near Fermoy. That at the N.W. corner measures 4 feet across, and that at the S.W.

3 feet 6 ins. The stones forming the sides of the chamber are from 1 foot to 9 inches thick, and stone B, as Windele states, is 6 feet high. The following are their breadth measurements :—

	ft.	ins.		ft.	ins.		ft.	ins.		ft.	ins.
A =	5	6	B =	5	3	C =	4	9	D =	1	6
E =	2	0	F =	1	8	G =	6	2	H =	5	4
J =	4	6	K =	3	0	L =	3	6			

In the positions of the stones D, E, F, K, and L may be recognized the existence of an outer range on either side. At the W. end of the monument, extending for six or seven yards beyond it, is a rugged pile of stones in disorder, which has the appearance of being the *débris* of a passage which, perhaps, formed an elongation, the structure stretching originally in that direction.

The stones of which the dolmen is formed were almost certainly detached from the cliff under which it stands, where some serviceable ones for the purpose are still to be seen protruding from their bed.

Windele, J., MS. "Cork West and North-East," p. 768; and two sketches; W.C.B. Notebook, 1895.

IN THE BARONY IBANE AND BARRYROE.

*In the Townland of Bohonagh, and Parish of Castleventry, one-third of a mile due N. of the "Callaheencladdig," a *Cromlech* and stone-circle are marked in the Ord. Surv. Map No. 143.

From inquiries made on the spot, I think that, unless a dolmen has been removed, this monument is a pillar-stone.

IN THE BARONY OF KINALMEAKY.

1. In the Townland of Killaneer, and Parish of Murragh, is a monument marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 95.

2. In the Townland of Bengour, and Parish of Murragh, is a monument marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 95.

3. In the Townland of Derrycool and Parish of Kilbrogan, is a monument marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 109.

IN THE BARONY OF KINSALE.

1. In the Townland of Mitchelstown, in Palacetown Demesne, and Parish of Clontead, is a dolmen marked *Druids Altar* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 112.

IN THE BARONY OF BEAR.

1. At Gortagullane, in the Townland of Cappaleigh, and Parish of Kilcaskan, near Adrigole Imade and Hungry Hill, was a dolmen, not marked in either of the Townlands of Cappaleigh

North and South, in Ord. Surv. Maps 103, 116. The dolmen was called Carrig-a-gullane.

I was unable to discover this dolmen in 1895. The incumbent stone was a large thick mass of rock, 6 feet 4 ins. long and 6 feet broad. At the E. side,

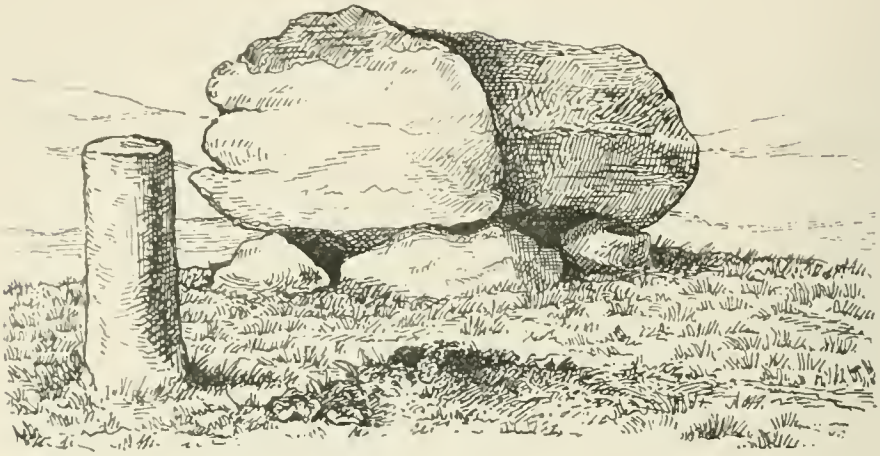


FIG. 45.—Gortagullane. *From a sketch by Windele.*

a few feet from it, stands a single "dallán," or pillar-stone, 3 feet 9 ins. high and 2 feet 2 ins. broad.

Windele, J., MS. "Cork West and North-East," p. 906.

2. In the Townland of Canrooska and Parish of Kilcaskan, above Glengariff Harbour, near the waterfalls, is a monument marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 90.

3. In the Townland of Ardaragh, at the E. end of Bear

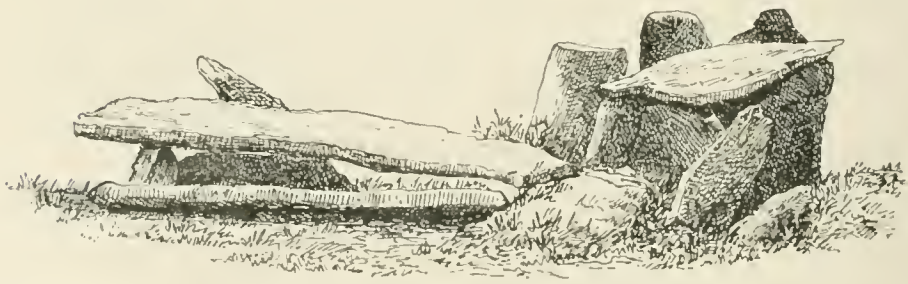


FIG. 46.—Ardaragh. *From a sketch by the Author.*

Island on the S. side, in the Parish of Killaconenagh, is a dolmen not marked in the Ord. Surv. Maps 128 and 129 which contain this Townland. It is on Neil's Farm, by the side of the road, on the slope of a slight elevation, near the sea.

A plan and elevation of this dolmen were taken by Mr. Denis Murphy of Bantry, and may be found among the Windele MSS. They are, however, useless for determining what the monument was like.

I therefore made a point of visiting it in the summer of 1895, and found it to be a remarkably fine and typical specimen.

The monument lies due E. and W. At the W. end is an antechamber, portico, or cell—call it as we like—in front of which stand two lofty pillar-stones, 4 feet

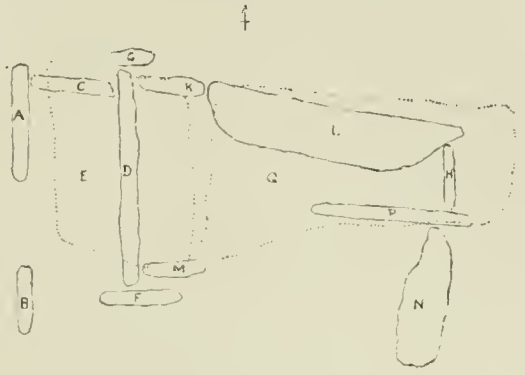


FIG. 47.—Ardaragh. *Plan by the Author.* Scale $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch = 1 foot.

3 ins. apart, where their lower portions rise from a bank of grass-grown earth and *débris*, with which the lower part of the cell is filled, but leaning together until they meet at a height of some six feet above their bases, thus forming a triangular-shaped aperture or entrance into the cell. Whether, in the first instance, this was intended,

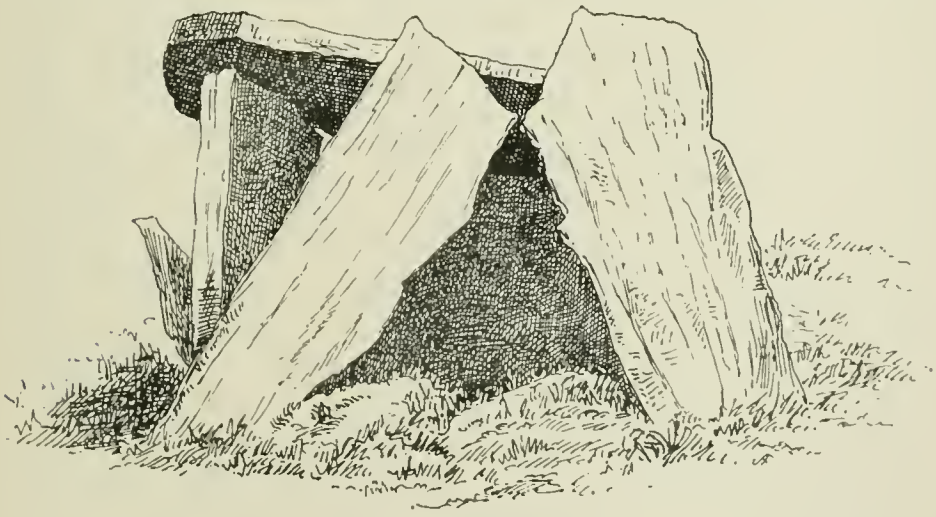


FIG. 48.—Ardaragh, the west end. *Sketch by the Author.*

or whether they stood upright, it is difficult to say. That on the N. (A) is the longer of the two, and leans to the S., at an angle of nearly 45 degrees. It measures 11 feet 5 ins. long, 3 feet broad, and 8 inches thick. That on the S. (B) measures 8 feet 6 ins. long, *i.e.* high, 3 feet 4 ins. broad, and 9 inches thick.

The cell measures 8 feet from N. to S., and 4 feet from E. to W. The S. side is at present open, but it is clear that a stone has been removed from the vacant space. The N. side is formed by a slab 3 feet 6 ins. long, 6 feet high, and 10 inches thick (C). The E. side consists of a single slab of large proportions, measuring 9 feet long, 4 feet 9 ins. high, and 7 inches thick (D). A roofing-stone (E), which may have suffered some displacement, since, although long enough to cover the entire cell, it scarcely covers two-thirds of it, rests slantingly on the upper edges of the stones forming the N. and W. sides, and projects beyond them, as if tilted out of position. I scarcely think that its size warrants the supposition that it ever rested on the tops of the two pillars, even if they were upright, as, had it done so, it would not have covered the cell. The dimensions of this roofing-stone are 8 feet long, 5 feet wide, and 6 inches thick. At the S. end of the slab which forms the E. side of the cell is a stone (F) standing at right angles to it, measuring 3 feet broad, 5 feet 4 ins. high, and 10 inches thick. This may have formed the S. end of the cell, and have been shifted from its place. There is another upright stone (G) 1 foot 6 ins. wide, 3 feet 6 ins. high, and 1 foot 2 ins. thick, at the N. end of the slab.

The slab D forms the partition between the cell and the main chamber of the dolmen which is in a ruinous condition. When perfect, this chamber must have measured about 13 feet long, and it terminated in a stone at the E end (H), 2 feet 7 ins. wide, 2 feet high, and 6 inches thick, narrowing to this width from a width of 7 feet at the W. end. Its N. side was formed by two stones, the W. one (K) measuring 2 feet 6 ins. long, 4 feet 6 ins. high, and 5 inches thick; the E. one (L) 11 feet long, from 2 to 3 feet wide (which would have represented its height, had it not collapsed inwards), and 1 foot thick. The S. side was formed by three stones, that to the W. (M) measuring 2 feet 6 ins. long, 4 feet 6 ins. high, and 5 inches thick, exactly corresponding to the opposite one; that in the centre displaced (N), and now lying outside to the S.E., measuring 6 feet long, 2 feet 6 ins. wide (*i.e.* high), and 7 inches thick; that to the E. (P) 7 feet long, 1 foot 7 ins. wide, and 5 inches thick—this latter thrown out of its line, probably when the chamber collapsed. With the fall of the N. side of the chamber, the roofing-stone of this end of the monument (Q) has fallen also, and now rests horizontally on the side slab. It is a fine slab, measuring 14 feet 7 ins. long, 5 feet 3 ins. wide, and 7 inches thick. The two side slabs of this chamber protrude some 8 to 12 inches beyond the terminal stone.

I know of no dolmen in Ireland which is so capable of perfect restoration in the mind's eye of one who has been accustomed to study the construction of these monuments as this one. I think it possible that there may have been a third roofing-stone at the W. end; the W. side of which may have been supported by the two remarkable pillars which now lean together at that end. The E. end of it would have rested on the second cap-stone which now partially covers the cell, and which, in turn, overlapped the third and E. one. Thus the whole monument would have had the appearance of a flight of three steps, extending for about 22 feet from E. to W., and rising from a height of about 3 feet at the E. end to a height of some 12 feet at least at the W. end. I suspect, also, judging from analogy, that, if the little mound which fills the W. cell were cleared away to the base of the slab D, which forms its E. side, some hole, creep, or aperture, similar to that beneath a slab which occupies a like position in the great dolmen in the Townland of Burren, near Blacklion in Cavan, would be found to exist.

The structure bears a strong resemblance to one of the six at MacKee's Farm,

Glenmalin, Co. Donegal (*infrà*), and also to the Portuguese example at Parédes, near Evora in Portugal, which forms the frontispiece to M. Cartailhac's "Ages Prehistoriques de l'Espagne."

Windele, J., MS. "Cork West and North-East," p. 864; W.C.B. Note-book, 1895.

In the Barony of Bantry.

1. In the Townland of Cappanaboul, near the lake of that name, in the Parish of Kilmocomoge, Windele mentions a cromlech surrounded by a circle. In the Ord. Surv. Map No. 105 a circle is marked, but no cromlech.

Windele speaks of "a cromlech" here "surrounded by a circle consisting of ten pillar-stones"; also "a collection of Druidical stones."

Windele, J., "Historical Notes of the City of Cork, and its Vicinity," p. 270.

2. In the Townland of Coomleagh, and Parish of Kilmocomoge, near the Mealagh river there is a dolmen called *Dermot and Grania's Bed*. In Coomleagh East "gallauns" (*i.e.* pillar-stones) are marked near the river in Ord. Surv. Map No. 106, but no cromlech.

This monument is mentioned in Miss Stokes's MS. Notes; also in her "Carte des Dolmens." There is an ogam stone a mile and a half W. of it. See Brash, "Ogam monuments," p. 159.

3. In the Townland of Cullenagh and Parish of Kilmocomoge, there is a dolmen called *Dermot and Grania's Bed*, marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 107.

In the Barony of Carbery West.

1. At Castlehaven, "halfway between Mr. Somerville's house and Castlehaven," Windele notices a dolmen, "in a field overlooking the sea." It was in the Parish of Castlehaven, but is not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 151. It was called Peakeen Cnoc Dromin.

Windele's sketch of this shows that it had two covering-stones, one of which measured 9 feet long by 5 feet 6 ins. broad. It had been dismantled.

Windele, J., MS. "Cork Topography," p. 857, with sketch.

2. In the Townland of Corran, on the hill of that name just over Corran Lake to the N., and in the Parish of Kilmackabea, N. of Leap, a dolmen was discovered in a cairn, which was removed. It is not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 133.

The cairn measured 31 yards in diameter, and was 20 feet high. It was destroyed about the year 1838; and the dolmen it contained, which Windele speaks of as a *leacht*, was demolished at the same time. The chamber was

"composed of end, foot, and side stones," and within it was found an urn "covered all over with writing" (that is to say, no doubt, decorated in the usual manner with chevrons and other patterns arranged in bands). In the urn were a quantity of ashes, and fragments of bone, and outside and around the chamber were "small bones, seemingly those of dogs."

Windele, J., MS. "Cork West and North-East," p. 626: See also *id.* pp. 666, 667.

3. In the Townland of Altar, and Parish of Kilmoe, close to



FIG. 49.—Altar. *From a sketch by the Author.*

the edge of the cliff on the E. side of Toormore Bay, is a dolmen marked *Cromlech* on Ord. Surv. Map No. 148.

There are several drawings of this monument extant, both among the Windele MSS., and in the collection of Miss Stokes, one of the latter being a copy of one stated to be "in the possession of Mrs. O'Grady, of Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin." The chamber lies E. and W., and must, when perfect, have been over 12 feet in length by 6 feet 6 ins. broad internally at the W. end, narrowing to (probably) 3 feet at the E. end. Three stones compose the N. side, and a similar number the S. side, but probably in both cases there were others now removed. The structure possesses two cap-stones, that at the W. end (A) measuring 8 feet 6 ins. broad from N. to S., by 8 feet 2 ins. (on the slope) from E. to W., and that at the E. end (B) 10 feet from S.W. to N.E., and 7 feet 3 ins. from N.W. to S.E. The former of these roofing-stones rests slantways against the edges of the side stones at the W. end, having probably fallen into that position owing to the removal of other side and end stones. A piece has been broken out of its N.E. corner, which gives it somewhat the appearance of a painter's pallet. In the centre of the E. roofing-stone is a small hollow or cavity, possibly natural, but which would have served as a cup.

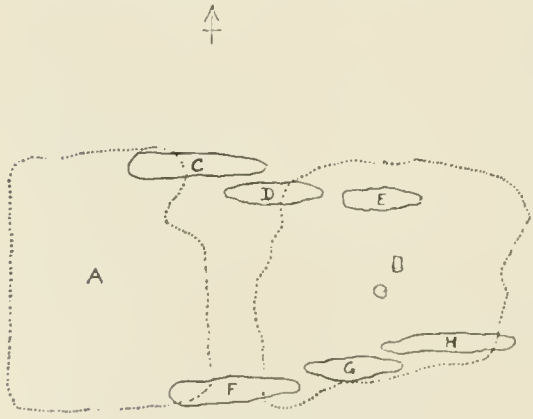


FIG. 50.—Altar. *Plan by the Author.*
Scale $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch = 1 foot.

The dimensions of the side stones are as follows :—

	Length. ft.	ins.	Height. ft.	ins.
C =	4	6	4	6
D =	2	0	3	6
E =	2	4	1	6
F =	4	0	3	2
G =	2	9	2	3
H =	4	0	1	10

All the stones average from 1 foot 3 to 9 inches thick. It is stated that the stones of this monument have sunk.

Windele, J., MS. "Cork Topography," p. 1007 ; Collection of drawings of dolmens in the possession of Miss M. Stokes ; W.C.B. Note-book, 1895.



FIG. 51.—Altar, the Mizzen Head in the distance. *From a drawing in the collection of Miss M. Stokes, kindly lent by her to the Author.*

4, 5. In the Townland of Arduslough, and Parish of Kilmoe, are two dolmens, each marked *Cromlech* in the Ord. Surv. Map No. 147.

6. In the Townland of Tooreen, adjoining that of Arduslough, and close to the sea opposite Crookhaven, in the Parish of Kilmoe, is a dolmen marked in the *Cromlech* Ord. Surv. Map No. 147.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

IN THE BARONY OF OWNEYBEG.

1. In the Townland of Cappanahannagh, and Parish of Abington; "near Lissguaire," and on the N.W. of the Slieve Felim Mountains, is a dolmen marked *Tuamanirvore* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 6.

"This dolmen stands on a small eminence in a field. It measures 21 feet long, 4 feet broad, and 3 feet high. Its sides are described as each defended by large stones, from 3 to 4 feet high, set upright in a row, and deeply sunk in the ground. Two stones of the same size as those of the sides, and set in the ground in the same way, defend the ends. The grave was uncovered above. It appeared, however, that there had been stones placed over it which rested on and were supported by the end [? side] ones. These stones lay confusedly on each side. There was also a heap of smaller stones overgrown with grass."

O.S.L., Co. Limerick, $\frac{14}{E.\ 8}$, p. 444.

IN THE BARONY OF SHANID.

1. In the Townland of Tinnakilla, and Parish of Kilmoylan, marked *Crom Leac* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 18.

This monument is thus described. "The northern end of the covering flagstone nearly touches the ground. It is supported on ten brown field-stones which could not be measured, as they are almost entirely covered with small stones, grass, etc. A clear view of the interior can be obtained from the W. end, where the space between the supporting-stones is 4 feet 4, and the end of the flag is raised 1 foot 4 ins. from the ground. This flag measures 9 feet 4 ins. from N. to S., and 7 feet 6 from E. to W. At the S. end and at the N. end the measurement is 5 feet. It is 2 feet thick at the S. end, and 1 foot 6 at the N. end, and it inclines slightly downwards towards the N. The flag is green mountain stone. The monument is situated in a cornfield on a hill. About half a furlong S. of it is a standing stone, almost in the form of an isosceles triangle. It is 7 feet high, 5 feet 9 ins. wide, and 1 foot 2 ins. thick, but seemingly once 2 feet thick, as pieces have been broken from it."

O.S.L., Co. Limerick, $\frac{14}{E.\ 8}$, p. 34; Windele, MSS. vol. viii., and "Miscellany," p. 205, with sketch made by J. Costelloe in 1845.

IN THE BARONY OF SMALLCOUNTY.

1. In the Townland of Friarstown North, and Parish of Fedamore, about a mile N.W. of the dolmen at Kilpeacon, was

a dolmen, not marked in Ord. Surv. Maps Nos. 13 and 22, which contain the Townland.

The description of this monument is as follows: "A large stone, 7 feet high [? long], 5 feet broad, and 1 foot thick, supported by small stones set on the edges, which being removed, human bones of an extraordinary size were found underneath the monument."

O.S.L., Co. Limerick, $\frac{14}{E.\ S}$, p. 380.

2. In the Townland of Kilpeacon, and Parish of Kilpeacon, about six miles and a half N.W. of Lough Gur, was a dolmen marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 22.

3, 4. In the Townland of Ballynagallach, and Parish of Knockainy. Two *Giant's Graves* are marked in this Town-

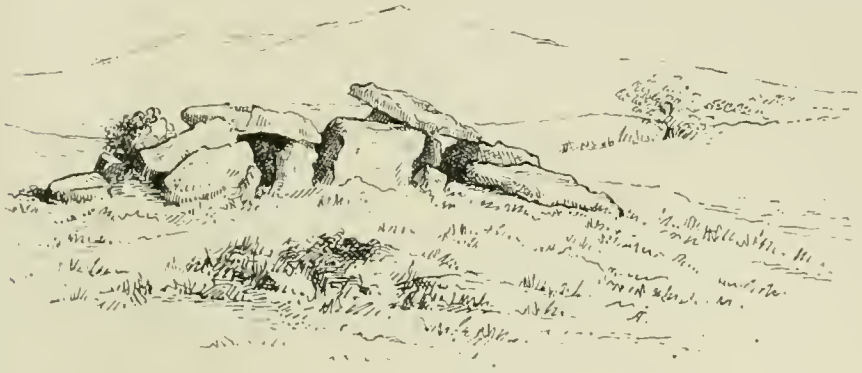


Fig. 52.—Ballynagallach. *From a drawing in the possession of Miss M. Stokes.*

land in Ord. Surv. Map No. 32. The one is on the N. side of the Townland close to the S. margin of Lough Gur. The other lies about three-quarters of a mile to the S. of it. The Townland to the W. of that of Ballynagallach is named Ardanreagh. The Townland and church of Knockainy lie two miles and a half to the S.E. The indication of the position of the S. Giant's Grave is in the plural,—"Giant's Graves,"—and another is shown in close proximity to the one in Ballynagallach, but on the farther side of the boundary of the Townland, Parish, and Barony, which passes between the monuments. See below *Townland of Grilla.*

5. In the Townland of Lough Gur, and Parish of Knockainy, a *Giant's Grave* is marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 32 close to the lake, at a distance of about half a mile N.E. of the northernmost *Giant's Grave* in the Townland of Ballynagallach. It lies

N. of a *lis* marked Carriggalla Fort. This dolmen and the northern Ballynagallach one are indicated in the map by a large stone surrounded by an enclosure or circle of smaller ones in the manner of the Carrowmore dolmen-circles in Sligo.

These three last-mentioned dolmens, together with No. 7 (*infra*), and No. 1 in the Barony of Coshma (*infra*), numbering five in all, we may consider as constituting the Lough Gur group.

Of the first of these (No. 3, *supra*) the following descriptive details are given in the O.S. Letters: "Near the side of Lough Gur, and not far from Blackcastle, is a Giant's Grave of great size, and divided into two parts, of which the first measures 14 feet in length, and 5 feet in breadth. This division was originally covered overhead with three massive flagstones, of which two are now displaced. The largest of these, which is in the middle, measures 7 feet in length, 4 feet in breadth, and 1 foot 6 ins. in thickness. The other division of this grave is on a line with the former, and extends westwards. It is 7 feet in length and 4 feet in breadth."

Owing to the kindness of Miss Margaret Stokes, I am enabled to present a sketch of this monument made on the spot between the date of the Survey and its destruction.

The second (No. 5, *supra*) is described thus: "The old church of Baile-na-gcailleach, or Nuns' Town, stood on the eastern slope of the hill of the same name (*i.e.* Ballynagallagh). About half a furlong to the N. of this old graveyard, and on the northern summit of the same hill, there is a Giant's Grave or cromlech which has often attracted the attention of the curious. It is now thrown down, but the stones are on the ground, and one may easily perceive how they were originally fixed. The flag, supported by the galláns, or uprights, is nearly of the shape of an equilateral triangle measuring 7 feet in height, 6 feet 6 ins. at the base, and 1 foot 6 ins. in thickness. The upright stones measure, one 4 feet in length, 2½ feet in height, and 10 inches in thickness; the other 6 feet in length, 3 feet in height, and 1 foot in thickness." Of the third and fourth (No. 4, *supra*, and No. 1 in the Barony of Coshma, *infra*), I find no special description, but think that they must be those mentioned by Fitzgerald as "two other monuments of the same kind" as that just described situated "less than half a mile south of it," one of which had, at the time he wrote, been lately broken down by a farmer, who had two of the stones taken away to make pillars for his gateway.

The fifth and last dolmen of the group (No. 7, *supra*) was associated with the circles on the W. side of Lough Gur. It is perhaps the one of which mention is made in Gough's edition of "Camden's Britannia," as a small cromlech on a hill near three circles of stones which the writer says that he regarded as "the remains of a Druidical temple." Fitzgerald, in his "History of Limerick," mentions a cromleac as being "close to" one of the three circles which measured 17 yards in diameter, and was composed of fifteen large rocks standing erect. Mr. Lynch, in a paper in the "Cork Hist. and Archæol. Society" for July, 1895, places the site of the cromlech a hundred feet due south of the mound or rath, as he calls it, which surrounds the large circle. "It would be impossible," he says, "to discover by any means now whether this cromlech was surrounded by a circle. The cromlech was destroyed many years ago, and not a stone is left." He was informed, however, that "the tops of the supporting-stones approached each other closely from the two sides, and that a series of flags, like stepping-stones across a stream, led from it due north to the circle." This cromlech is also mentioned in the O.S. Letters. It had

been destroyed some years previous to the date of the Survey, but people could still point out the spot where it stood.

Camden's "Britannia," edit. Gough, vol. iii. p. 518; "Hist. of Limerick," by Fitzgerald, vol. i. p. 298; Paper by Mr. Beaufort, Trans. R.I.A., vol. xv. p. 138 (circles described, but not dolmen); O.S.L., Co. Limerick, $\frac{14}{E.\ 9}$, pp. 253, 373, and 402; Paper by Mr. Lynch, "Journ. Cork Hist. and Archæol. Soc.," vol. i., No. 7, pp. 296–7; MS. "Notes and Sketches," Miss M. Stokes.

6. In the Townland of Cromwell, and Parish of Ballinlough, there is a dolmen marked *Dermot and Grania's Bed* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 33. It is indicated by two parallel lines of four stones each.

This dolmen is described as follows:—"Near the western extremity of a lofty hill in this Townland there is a Giant's Grave. The monument lies N.E. and S.W. It is 20 feet long, and 5 feet broad. On the S. side there are five stones standing on edge, and the same number on the N. side. The height of these standing stones is, at an average, 4 feet, but they differ in shape and size. They were originally covered by several large flags, placed nearly in an horizontal position, but of these only one remains firm in its original position. It is a remarkably massive limestone flag nearly of the form of a diamond, and measuring 9 feet 5 ins. long by 7 feet broad, by 1 foot 2½ ins. thick."

"The stone which formed the W. end of the chamber has fallen, but its exact original position can be determined. It is 7 feet long, and 1 foot 2 ins. thick. Between this and the large horizontal flag there is a smaller flag which was originally placed in an horizontal position, and covered the W. end of the chamber. It has, however, slipped off its S. supporter, and its S. end has fallen in, its N. extremity still resting on its original supporter. It measures 5 feet 3 ins. long; 3 feet 2 ins. broad, and 1 foot thick."

"Near the N.W. extremity of this monument there is a large rude stone laid prostrate, measuring 8 feet 4 ins. long, and 4 feet broad. This probably stood erect in its present position."

"At the S.E. corner of the monument there are three stones of rude shape standing erect. The flagstone which formed the N.E. end is still in its original position. It measures 5 feet broad, but, owing to the earth being raised about it, its height could not be determined."

O.S.L., Co. Limerick, $\frac{14}{E.\ 9}$, p. 409.

7. In the Townland of Grange, and Parish of Monasteranenagh, on the W. side of Lough Gur, a hundred feet due S. of the principal circle of the western or Ardaghlougher group of circles, Mr. Lynch places the site of a destroyed dolmen, not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 32.

IN THE BARONY OF COSHLEA.

1. In the Townland of Deerpark, E. of that of Duntryleague, on the hill lying to the E. of the Church of Duntryleague, in the Parish of Galbally, is a dolmen marked *Dermot and Grania's*

Bed in Ord. Surv. Map No. 49. This must be the same dolmen which Miss Stokes speaks of as Duntryleague, and which has been

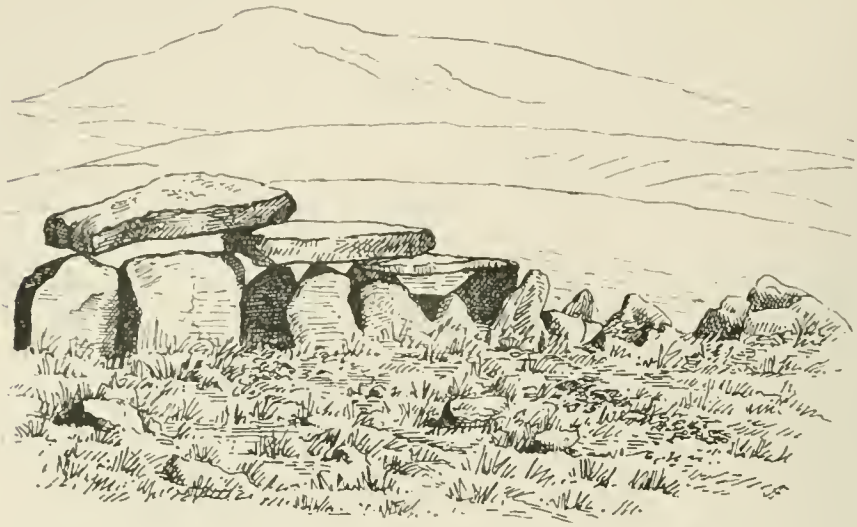


FIG. 53.—Deerpark (Duntryleague). *From a sketch in the possession of Miss M. Stokes.*

also called Ballyscaddan, S.E. of which latter place it is situated.

This dolmen is described as follows:—"On the hill lying to the E. of the church of Duntryleague there is, in the middle of the heath, a very remarkable sepulchral monument, universally called *Leaba Diarmada agus Grainnè*. It consists of a cromlech formed of three flagstones standing on edge on the N. side, two on the E. side, and three on the S. side, covered overhead with two massive flagstones, one towards the N.W., the other on the S.E., the S.E. end of the former supporting the latter. The former measures 6 feet 8 ins. by 5 feet 10 ins.; the latter 6 feet 10 ins. by 4 feet 5 ins. The greatest height of the first flag from the present level of the ground is 5 feet 10 ins.

From this monument standing stones extend in a N. and N.W. direction, and there are two large flagstones displaced, which they evidently supported. The hill on which it stands commands a wide panoramic view of the country in every direction.

Among the sketches in the collection of Miss Margaret Stokes is a good illustration of this dolmen. It is stated to consist of *fourteen* stones on edge, in addition to *three* roofing-stones.

O.S.L., Co. Limerick, $\frac{14}{E.\ 9}$, p. 222. Original sketches in the possession of Miss M. Stokes.

2. In the Townland of Ballyfroota, and Parish of Ballingarry, is a dolmen marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 49. It is S.E. of the one in the Townland of Deerpark, and it is *close* to a Tobereendoney (Tober Righ an Domhnaigh), or "Sunday Well."

3. In the Townland of Barna, and Parish of Galbally, a *Cromlech* is marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 50.

In the Barony of Coshma.

1. In the Townland of Grilla, and Parish of Tullabracky, is one of the two *Giant's Graves* named together in Ord. Surv. Map No. 32, on the edge of the Townland of Ballygallach (which see). The two monuments were close together, and formed part of the Lough Gar group, but the boundary of the Barony passes between them.

See above under Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 7, in the Barony of Smallcounty.

Note.—Windele mentions that in the Ord. Surv. Map a circle S. of Ardaclugg, or Belmornt, in the County of Cork, is marked *Cromlech* in error. A similar mistake occurs near Bandon.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

IN THE BARONY OF OWNEY AND ARRA.

1. In the Townland of Knockanroe, and Parish of Killoscully, a *Cromlech* is marked on Ord. Surv. Map No. 32. It is on the N. side of, and very near the Mulkea river, running through Glen Colloo.

2. In the Townland of Bauraglanna, and Parish of Killoscully, is a dolmen on Slieve Kimalta or Keeper Hill, N.E. of the summit, and S. of the Mulkea river and Glen Colloo, marked *Dermot and Grania's Bed* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 32. An oval stone-setting is marked on the same map to the N. of the dolmen, and named *Firbrega*. It is possibly another dolmen-circuit.

Described as "a broken cromlech."

O.S.L., Co. Tipperary, $\frac{14}{F.\ 19}$, p. 17.

3, 4. In the Townland of Baurnadomeeny, and Parish of Abington, are two dolmens, each marked *Dermot and Grania's Bed* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 38.

IN THE BARONY OF ORMOND UPPER.

1. In the Townland of Lisgarriff West, and Parish of Dolla, is a dolmen marked *Dermot and Grania's Bed* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 33.

2. In the Townland of Foilnamuck, and Parish of Dolla, is a dolmen marked *Dermot and Grania's Bed* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 33. It lies about a quarter of a mile S.W. of that in the Townland of Lisgariff West.

3. In the Townland of Curreeny Commons, and Parish of Dolla, is a dolmen marked *Dermot and Grania's Bed* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 33.

These are mentioned as "broken cromlechs in the Parish of Dolla, dismantled monuments of the same kind as that on Sliabh Comhailt, *i.e.* Slieve Kimalta."

O.S.L., Co. Tipperary, $\frac{14}{F.\ 9}$, p. 40.

In the Barony of Kilnamanagh Upper.

1. In the Townland of Loughbrack, and Parish of Templebeg, is a dolmen marked *Dermot and Grania's Bed* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 39. This must be the same as that named *Clochbrack* in Miss Stokes's list, since it is a mile and a half from that at Foilmahonmore, and it must be the same also as the *Lagbreae* stated in the Ord. Surv. Letters to be in Templebeg parish.

The writer of the O.S.L. who mentions Lagbreac, says that from the presence of this name, he is of opinion that a monument is indicated which existed on the mountain-side, half a century before he visited the spot. It was a remarkable cromlech, and its site was still pointed out.

O.S.L., Co. Tipperary, $\frac{1}{\text{F. 18}}$, p. 511.

2, 3. In the Townland of Knocknabansha, and Parish of Upperchurch, are two *Cromlechs*, so marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 39.

4. In the Townland of Knockduff, and Parish of Toem, is a dolmen marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 39. This Townland joins *Knockcurraghbola* Commons.

5. In the Townland of Graniera, and Parish of Upperchurch, a dolmen marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 39. It is the same as that described as on the Commons of Cnoc Corrabhuaile (Knockcorraboy).

This dolmen is described as follows: "On a low green hill is a Giant's Grave in tolerable preservation. It lies E. and W., and measures 17 feet 9 ins. long by 3 feet wide. There are five supporters on the N. side, which extend the entire length; but there are only three on the S. side, which do not do so. The W. end is closed by one standing stone 7 feet long, 2 feet 9 ins. high, and 1 foot 6 ins. thick; but the one which closed the E. end is absent. There is a circle composed of eight stones standing outside the monument, four on either side. The western end of the chamber is covered over by two large flags laid nearly horizontally. Of these the more western one is 6 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 1 foot 7 ins. thick. The more eastern is 7 feet 6 ins. long, 5 feet wide, and 1 foot 6 ins. thick. They are all mountain grit."

O.S.L., $\frac{14}{\text{F. 18}}$, p. 514.

6, 7, 8. In the Townland of Knockshanbrittas, and Parish of Doon, are three dolmens, two of which are marked *Cromlech* and the third *Giant's Grave* on Ord. Surv. Map No. 39. One is near the W. boundary of the Townland; a second is higher up the slope of the hill, a hundred and twenty yards E. of the former,

and the third is E. of the second, "a little further on, on the top of the hill." In Miss Stokes's "Carte des Dolmens" the two first are named Knockbrittas, and the third Doon.

The first of these dolmens is described thus: "This monument extends E. and W., and measures 9 feet 9 ins. long by 3 feet 6 ins. broad at the W. end, and 3 feet at the E. end, with a height of only 3 feet. There are three supporters at the S. side, two at the W. end, and four at the N. side. The one which closed the E. end is broken. These support two flags, the more western of which measures 5 feet 10 ins. from N. to S., and 4 feet 8 ins. from E. to W. It is 7 ins. thick. The more eastern one measures 6 feet 10 ins. from N. to S., and 4 feet from E. to W."

"The second measures 9 feet long by 4 feet wide. It lies E. and W., and is covered overhead with two flags, the more eastern of which measures 5 feet 6 ins. from N. to S., and 4 feet 2 ins. from E. to W. It is 1 foot 4 ins. thick. The other measures 5 feet 8 ins. from N. to S., by 2 feet 10 ins. from E. to W., and is 1 foot thick. The number of supporters is uncertain, as the earth is raised almost to the height of the flags which rest on them."

O.S.L., Co. Tipperary, $\frac{14}{F.\ 18}$, p. 273, *et seqq.*

9. In the Townland of Foilmahonmore, and Parish of Doon, is a dolmen marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 39. It is "on the top of a small hillock in a deep valley."

"This dolmen lies E. and W., and it slopes or inclines to the W. The top flag measures 7 feet from E. to W., and 4 feet 8 ins. from N. to S. The stones on which this flag rests are buried deep in the earth, and their measurements could not be obtained."

O.S.L., Co. Tipperary, $\frac{14}{F.\ 18}$, p. 273, *et seqq.*

10. In the Townland of Foilycleary, and Parish of Doon, is a dolmen marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 44. It is a hundred paces E. of the stream which divides the Counties of Limerick and Tipperary, S. of the one at Foilmahonmore, which is, again, S. of the Knockshanbrittas group.

"This dolmen lies E. and W. It measures 10 feet long, and 3 feet 8 ins. broad. Four stones only remain standing. One on the S. side is 6 feet long, 4 feet high at the W. end, and 2 feet at the E. end. It is 1 foot 6 ins. thick. The stone at the W. end is 6 feet long, 5 feet 3 ins. high, and 1 foot thick. The one at the N. is 3 feet long, 1 foot 6 ins. high, and 1 foot thick. The covering-stone supported by these inclines to the E., and measures 5 feet 2 ins. from N. to S., 4 feet 6 ins. from E. to W., and 8 inches in thickness. The stones are green mountain flags."

O.S.L., $\frac{14}{F.\ 18}$, p. 273.

*11. In the Townland of Curraheen, and Parish of Toem, is a monument of some sort marked Emonaknock's Grave in Ord.

Surv. Map No. 45. It lies a mile and a quarter W.S.W. of Lachtseefin, a cairn on Knockbane, in the Parish of Clonoulty and Barony of Kilnamanagh Lower.

For Eamonn-a-cnuicc, a celebrated traditionary character of the mountains of Tipperary, see O'Donovan's addenda to O'Reilly's Dict., *in voc.*

In the Barony of Kilnamanagh Lower.

1. In the Townland of Clogher, and Parish of Clogher, is a dolmen marked *Druid's Altar* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 46.

In the Barony of Slievardagh.

*1. At Derrynaflan, in the Townland of Lurgoe, and Parish of Graystown, is a monument marked *Gobban Saer's Grave* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 54.

In the Barony of Ormond Lower.

*1. In the Parish of Terryglass (I am uncertain in what Townland) I was informed there was a monument called *The Cobler's Box*.

W.C.B. Note-book, 1895.

In the Barony of Iffa and Offa East.

1. At the boundary of the Townlands of Tober, Shanbally, and Ballyknockane; of the Parishes of Clooneen and Templeetney, and of the Baronies of Iffa and Offa East and Middlethird, to the S. of a natural pile of rocks called Fin Mac Cumhail's Table, which, again, is six paces S.E. of the immense cairn which crowns Slievenaman (Sliabh-na-mban-fionn), is said in the Ord. Surv. Letters to be a dolmen. Its site is not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 78.

The following is the description of this place: "On the summit of the mountain there is a large cairn, 86 paces in circumference at the base, and about 9 feet in perpendicular height. In the eastern side of this cairn there are very large rocks mixed with the smaller stones. At the distance of six paces from the cairn, to the S.E., are other large rocks, evidently natural. Some of them are not less than a hundred tons in weight, and on the top of the longest of them is a second rock, which is very flat, and called Fin Mac Cumhail's Table. It is 5 feet 4 ins. long by 4 feet 6 ins. broad, 3 feet thick, and smooth on the top. These rocks are certainly natural; but immediately to the S. of them there is what appears to be a dolmen. It is, at all events, a rock resting on four pillar-stones, and slanting a little towards the N., but not more than 6 or 7 inches out of the horizontal. It measures 7 feet from N. to S., 4 feet from E. to W. at the S. end, and 5 feet 5 ins. in the middle. It varies in thickness, being 4 feet 3 ins. thick on the E. side, 3 feet on the W. side, 3 feet 10 ins. on the S. side, and 4 feet at the N. end. The stone supporting this rock at the S.E. corner is 2 feet high, and the same broad. The one on the other side is laid flat, and the other two supporters so surrounded by loose stones that they could not be measured."

O.S.L., Co. Tipperary, $\frac{14}{F.\ 18}$, p. 154.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

IN THE BARONY OF UPPERTHIRD.

1. In the Townland of Gurteen-Lower, and Parish of Kilsheelan, marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 2; in low-lying ground just S. of the river Suir, near a stream which falls into it.

"This monument consists of five standing stones, irregularly placed, supporting a large flag in an inclined position. All the stones composing it are sandstone. The flag lies E. and W., and measures 9 feet 8 ins. from E. to W., and 8 feet 7 ins. from N. to S. It is 3 feet thick at the E. end, 2 feet at the S. end, and 1 foot 6 ins. at the W. end. The upright pillar supporting it at the E. end is 6 feet high, 2 feet 8 ins. wide, and 9 inches thick. The supporter next to it, on the S. side, is 6 feet 4 ins. high, 4 feet 6 ins. wide, and 3 feet thick. The next, on the S. side, is 6 feet high, 6 feet 10 ins. wide, and 2 feet thick. The next is 5 feet 8 ins. high, 4 feet 6 ins. wide, and 1 foot 1 in. thick. The next and last is 6 feet 9 ins. high, 4 feet wide, and 2 feet 6 ins. thick. The large flag rests only on three supporters, having slipped off the N.E. one. The area enclosed is 7 feet long by 4 feet broad." Ryland says of the roofing-stone that it wants the flatness and peculiar position of the more perfect of these works.

O.S.L., Co. Waterford, $\frac{14}{G.\ 7}$, p. 115; Ryland, "Hist. Waterford," p. 294; "Carte des Dolmens," *s.v.* "Buolick."

2, 3. In the Townland of Ballyquin, and Parish of Fenoagh, are two dolmens marked *Cromlechs* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 3. They are near Kilquan and Toberquan.

These are described as similar to the dolmen in the Townland of Rath, als. Rah (No. 4, *infra*), but they are much injured. In the N. part of the same Townland is a pillar-stone, 12 feet high, called the Ballyquin high stone.

O.S.L., Co. Waterford, $\frac{14}{G.\ 7}$, p. 66.

4. In the Townland of Rath, adjoining that of Ballyquin on the N., in the Parish of Fenoagh, is a dolmen marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 3. It is indicated by a dot encircled by a ring.

This is described as a large cromlech, consisting of a large flat stone supported by three uprights. There was a fourth supporter, but it was broken when the note was made of it by O'Curry.

O.S.L., Co. Waterford, $\frac{14}{G.\ 7}$, p. 66; "Carte des Dolmens," *s.v.* "Clonegam."

In the Barony of Glenahiry.

1. In the Townland of Tooreen West, and Parish of Seskinan, is a dolmen marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 5.

Of this O'Curry remarks: "In the S.E. extremity of the Townland of Tooreen West there is a cromlech, but not so remarkable as to merit minute description, like those already described."

O.S.L., Co. Waterford, $\frac{14}{G.\ 7}$, p. 100.

In the Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride.

1. In the Townland of Labbacallee, and Parish of Lismore and Mocollop, is a dolmen not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 19. It is near Knockalough in the Knockmealdown Mountains at the W. end of the range. The adjoining Townland is Knockalassa.

O.S.L., Co. Waterford, $\frac{14}{G.\ 7}$, p. 147.

2. In the Townland of Ballyphilip West, and Parish of Kil-

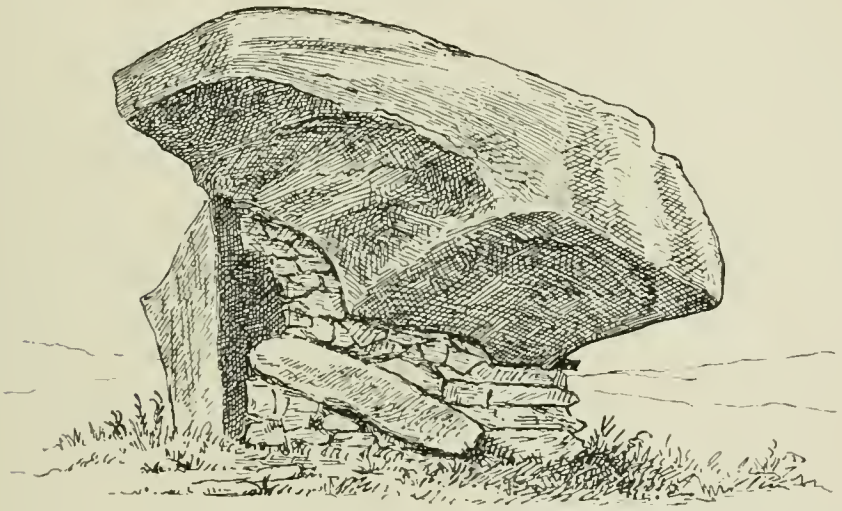


Fig. 54.—Ballyphilip. *From a sketch (unpublished) by G. Du Noyer.*

cockan, near Ballyphilip Bridge, on the W. side of the Blackwater, not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 34.

This "singular structure consists," says Mr. Du Noyer, "of an enormous block of grit, one end of which rests on two low supporting-stones, while the other end is propped up by a wall of dry masonry, 3 feet high." This writer regarded this as an example of an unfinished and abandoned dolmen.

"Antiquarian Sketches," by G. Du Noyer, in Lib. R.I.A., vol. vii., p. 2; Kilk. Archæol. Journ., vol. for 1864-66,—Paper by G. Du Noyer.

IN THE BARONY OF MIDDLETHIRD.

1, 2. In the Townland of Gaulstown, and Parish of Lisnakill, are two dolmens 31 feet apart—neither marked in Ord. Surv. Map



FIG. 55.—Gaulstown. *From a drawing by G. Du Noyer.*

No. 17. The hill called Carrickaroirk is in an adjoining Townland called Clonfadda, to the S.W. of which, again, is a site marked *Carrickabansha*, in the Townland of Ballymoat. The rocky hill, on the W. side of which the dolmens actually stand, is called Knockaghallaigh, by which O'Curry understands "Gaulshill."

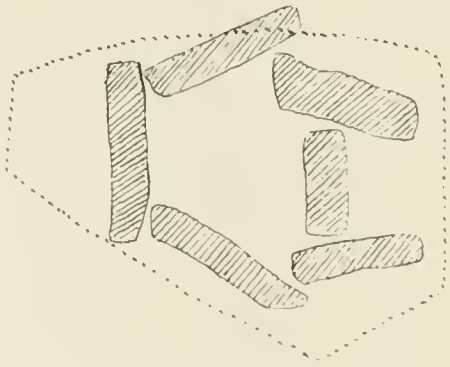


FIG. 56.—Gaulstown. *Plan by G. Du Noyer.*

The first of these monuments is described as consisting of six pillar-stones, supporting a large incumbent flagstone (weighing six tons), placed S.E. and N.W. The incumbent stone measures 14 feet long, and 9 feet broad at the E. end, narrowing to 2 feet 6 ins. at the W. end. Its thickness is 2 feet at the E. end; 1 foot 3 ins. at the W. end; 3 feet in the middle on the N. side, and only 4 inches on the S. side. The upright stone which supports it on the E. side is 4 feet 8 ins. high, 3 feet wide, and 8 ins. thick. The one at the W. end is 6 feet 8 ins. high, 4 feet 6 ins. wide, and 1 foot 3 ins. thick. The next on the N. is 6 feet 8 ins. high.

5 feet 3 ins. wide, and 10 inches thick. The length of the chamber on the inside is 6 feet 4 ins.; the breadth 5 feet; the height at the W. end 6 feet 4 ins.; and at the S.E. end 8 feet 4 ins. The measurements of the sides externally are 10 feet 4 ins. in length respectively. The covering-flag rests only on two side stones, namely, those at the E. and W. ends, and does not touch the rest. The E. end of the roofing-stone is higher than the W. end of it—a feature which O'Curry, who gives these careful measurements, says is rarely the case. It will be noticed from the ground plan that there is a kind of porch or antechamber formed by the projection of two side stones at the E. end of the monument. The stone which divides the chamber from the antechamber measures 3 feet 3 ins. wide.

The second of these monuments is described by Mr. Du Noyer as a "Giant's Grave" formed of several large slabs set on edge. It measures 16 or 17 feet long by about 4 feet 6 ins. or 5 feet wide, and was originally covered by three flags, one of which yet remains, measuring 8 feet long by 5 feet 6 ins. wide.

O.S.L., Co. Waterford, $\frac{14}{G.\ 7}$, p. 41; Kilk. Archæol. Journ., vol. for 1864–66,—Paper by G. Du Noyer, and plate facing p. 479; Ryland's "Hist. of Waterford," p. 267, where it is mentioned as "near Pembrokestown." For estimated weight of the cap-stone, see below, Part II. chap. I.

3. In the Townland of Ballynageeragh, and Parish of Dunhill, is a dolmen not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 25. Between

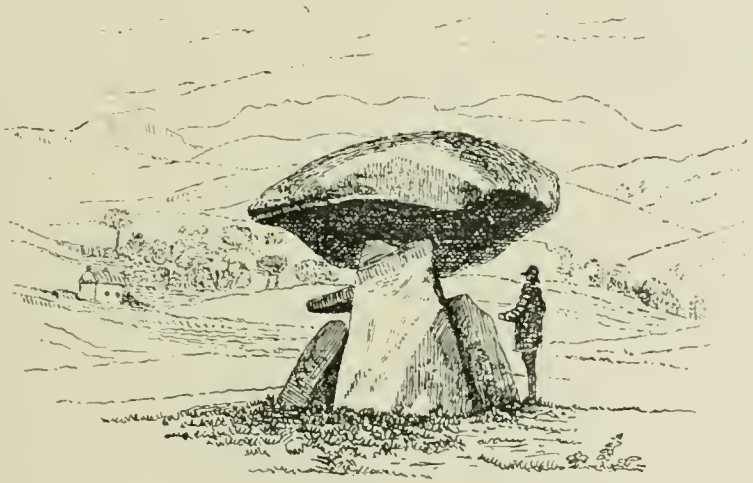


Fig. 57.—Ballynageeragh. *From a drawing by G. Du Noyer.*

this Townland and that of Matthewstown, where there is also a dolmen, is a Townland bearing the name Ballydermody. The dolmen lies two miles W.S.W. of those at Gaulstown.

Of this dolmen Mr. Du Noyer has given two elevations and a ground plan. It possesses two covering-stones. The larger of the two is extended over the smaller, and upon this latter it rests. This smaller horizontal stone is laid on the heads of the uprights which form the end of the chamber, in such manner as that it protrudes beyond them externally, and forms a covering for a portico or antechamber.

The sides of the chamber itself consist of four upright stones, but the larger covering-stone rests only upon two supports, namely, on the upright slab at

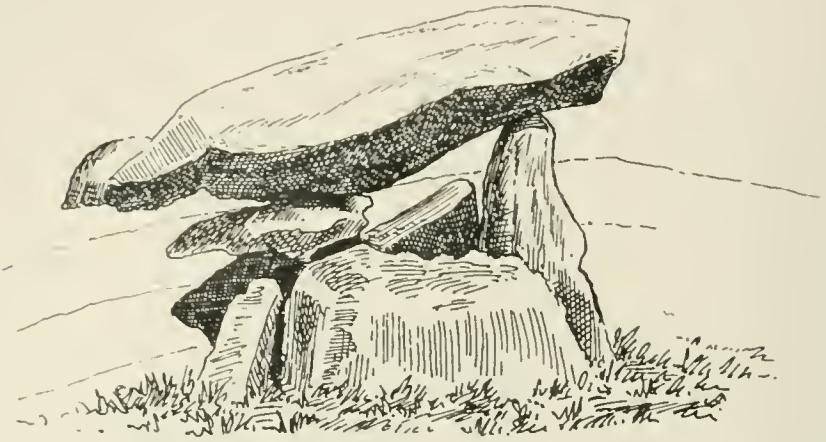


FIG. 58.—Ballynageeragh. *From a drawing by G. Du Noyer.*

the N.W. end, and on the smaller and somewhat circular horizontal covering-stone, laid, as above said, on the terminal stones of the chamber. The large incumbent stone measures 12 feet long by 8 feet broad, with an average thickness of 1 foot. At its more elevated end, which is towards the N.W., it is 6 feet above the level of the ground.

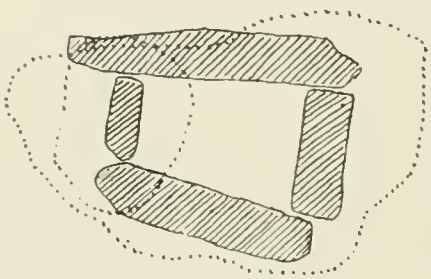


FIG. 59.—Plan of Ballynageeragh. *By G. Du Noyer.*

Paper by Mr. Du Noyer in Kilk. Archæol. Journ., vol. for 1864–66, plates facing p. 480; "Antiquarian Sketches," by G. Du Noyer, in Lib. R.I.A., vol. vii., p. 1; "Carte des Dolmens," *s.v.* "Gaultiere, No. 2."

4. In the Townland of Matthewstown, and Parish of Reisk, is a dolmen marked on Ord. Surv. Map No. 26 *Giant's Grave, Leaba Thomais MacCaba.* It is situated W. of Ballyscanlan Lake.

This dolmen lies E. and W., and is formed of ten standing-stones, supporting three flagstones placed in a horizontal position. The eastern of these horizontal flags is 4 feet 7 ins. wide, 6 feet long, and 1 foot 6 ins. thick. The middle one is 9 feet long, 4 feet 6 ins. wide, and 1 foot thick. The western one is 8 feet long, 3 feet 6 ins. wide, and 2 feet thick. The structure is only 2 feet 6 ins. in height, differing therefore greatly in this respect from the tall dolmens of this district.

It is said that a row of standing stones originally surrounded this monument. When O'Curry visited it, however, all of these had been removed except nine, which stood in a group at the W. end.

O.S.L., Co. Waterford, $\frac{14}{G.\ 7}$, p. 40.

5. In the Townland of Knockeen, and Parish of Kilburne, is a dolmen marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 17, near Sporthouse, in the S.E. corner of the graveyard, enclosed by the termon wall of the old church of Kilburrin, and about twenty-five paces from the church. It is five miles N. of Tramore, on the side of a small hill, which Ryland speaks of as at Sugarloaf Hill, to the S.E. of a range of hills, which through its entire course is covered with fragments of rock varying in size from field stones to immense mountain masses.

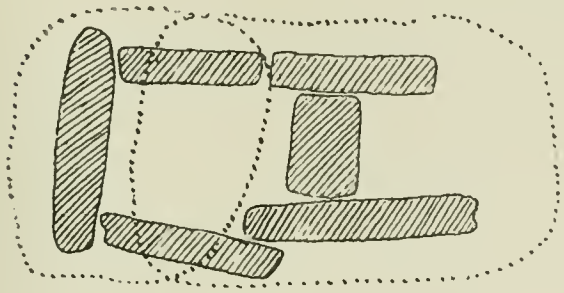


FIG. 60.—Plan of Knockeen. *By G. Du Noyer.*

Ryland calls this monument truly "a very noble cromlech." "Four oblong masses of rock," he says, "elevated on their extremities, support a table-stone of considerable magnitude, the height of which he overestimates as 20 feet." "Within the space enclosed by the uprights or pillars," he adds, "a single stone stands entirely

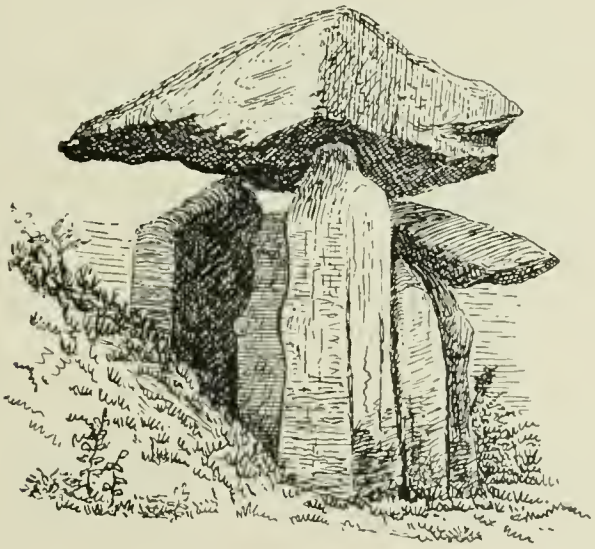


FIG. 61.—Knockeen. *From a sketch by G. Du Noyer.*

detached from the sides and covering of the altar. The covering-stone is chlorite slate, and its direction E. and W."

A writer in the *Dublin Penny Journal* describes it as "constructed of eight huge rocks, six of which stand upright, while the remaining two are laid flat upon some of the erect ones. One of the latter stones, which 'he judges to be' about

16 feet in length, and of proportionate breadth and thickness, weighing five or six tons, appears to have been balanced on the top of one of the upright rocks as a pivot."

O'Curry, who describes this dolmen as being "in perfect preservation," gives the following careful description: "A huge flagstone, extending E. and W., is supported by six standing stones, which do not appear to have been ever disturbed from their original position. The three uprights at the E. end support a smaller flag, and all support the large one, which measures 12 feet 6 ins. from E. to W., and 7 feet 8 ins. from N. to S. At the middle of the S. side this large flag measures 3 feet thick; on the N. side 2 feet; at the E. end 2 feet 3 ins.; at the W. end 1 foot 10 ins.; and from each side its thickness increases towards the centre. Two of the six supporters are placed at the S. side; two at the N.; one at the E.; and one at the W. Over the eastern supporter and the two side ones joining it, is placed a flag to make a level with the two side ones at the W. end, so that the horizontal flag or table is nearly as level as a sun-dial. The supporter at the E. end is 5 feet 4 ins. high, 6 feet wide, and 2 feet thick. The next to it, on the S. side, is 6 feet high, 5 feet wide, and 1 foot 6 ins. thick. The next, on the same side, is 9 feet 6 ins. high, 5 feet wide, and 2 feet thick. The upright at the W. end is 6 feet 4 ins. high, 2 feet 10 ins. wide, and 1 foot 9 ins. thick. The head of this latter does not reach the horizontal flag, so that it does not, at present, support it. The next upright on the N. side is 9 feet high, 7 feet 2 ins. wide, and 1 foot 9 ins. thick. The smaller of the horizontal flags before referred to measures 6 feet 9 ins. from N. to S., 5 feet 5 ins. in other directions, and 1 foot 9 ins. in thickness. The length of the chamber on the outside is 13 feet, and on the inside 6 feet 6 ins. by 4 feet 3 ins. The height of this enclosed area, from the level of the floor to its roof, on the inside, is exactly 9 feet." The entire height of the structure from the floor level to the centre of the large roofing-stone must be 13 or 14 feet, and not 20, as Ryland surmised. The stones also of which the monument is composed should be correctly described as felspathic dark-grey trap, rudely cleaved—the stone of the district. This dolmen has been rightly described as the finest in the county of Waterford, and one of the most perfect and remarkable in Ireland.

Ryland's "Hist. of Waterford," p. 263; *Dublin Penny Journal* for Jan. 26th, 1833 (vol. i. p. 245), with illustration; O.S.L., Co. Waterford, $\frac{14}{G.\ 7}$, p. 33; Paper by G. Du Noyer, Kilk. Archæol. Journ., 1864–66, plate facing p. 479; "Carte des Dolmens," *s.v.* Tramore. For estimated weight of the cap-stone, see below, Part II. chap. I.

IN THE BARONY OF GAULTIERE.

1. In the Townland of Ballindud, and Parish of Kilbarry, is a dolmen marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 17, on level ground, about two miles from Waterford, and half a mile E. of the road from that place to Tramore. It stood in the angle of a field within one or two hundred yards, says Ryland, of Couse-na-Keal.

This is described as a fine example of a dolmen. The incumbent flagstone lies E. and W., its eastern end having slipped off its supporters. At its eastern end, which was touching the ground when O'Curry saw it, its measurement from N. to S. was 14 feet; at its S. side from E. to W. 11 feet; at its W. side 12 feet; and at its N. side 8 feet 6 ins. In the middle it measured 13 feet from N. to S., and 11 feet 6 ins. from E. to W. In thickness it is described as varying, being 3 feet

thick in the middle of the E. side; 4 feet in the middle of the S. side; 2 feet in the middle of the W. side; and 1 foot 6 ins. in the middle of the N. side. The supporters on the W. side, on which one end of the flag rested, were two in number; the one at the S.W. corner 6 feet high, 3 feet 6 ins. wide, and 2 feet thick; the other, which was close to it on the N., 5 feet high, 7 feet 4 ins. wide, and 2 feet thick. Over this latter the large flag projected 2 feet 6 ins., and its extreme edge rested on the former. The upright stone, off which the E. end of the large flag had slipped, stood perpendicularly, measuring 5 feet 4 ins. high, 2 feet 8 ins. wide, and 2 feet 6 ins. thick at its base. The second supporter was broken by a farmer, who attempted to destroy the monument. O'Curry, who gives the copious measurements just quoted, observes that those given by Ryland, who speaks of the dolmen as "near Kilbarry," are "very incorrect." Ryland accompanies his account by a drawing which shows that the covering-stone, which the farmer precipitated from its original position a short time before 1824, rested in his time, as when O'Curry described it, upon two supporters at one end, while the other end rested on the ground by the side of the third supporter.

Ryland, "Hist. of Waterford," p. 229, with illustration; O.S.L., Co. Wat., $\frac{15}{G.\ 7}$, p. 2; "Carte des Dolmens," *s.v.* "Gaultiere, No 1." For estimated weight of cap-stone, see below, Part II. chap. I.

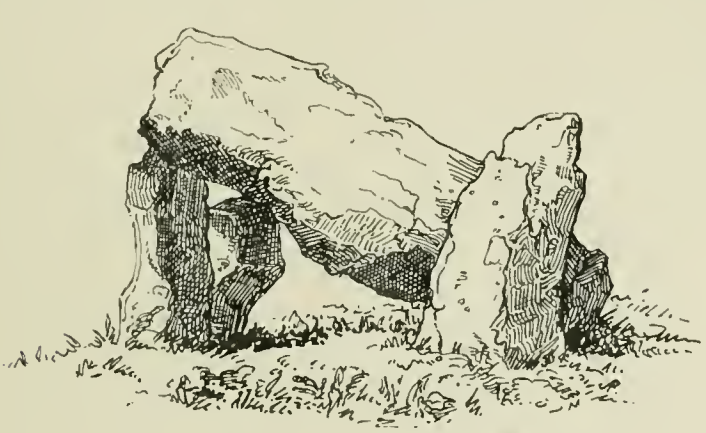


Fig. 62.—Ballindud. *From Ryland's "Waterford."*

2. In the Townland of Ballygunner Temple, and Parish of Ballygunner—at Mount Druid—is a dolmen marked *Druid's Altar* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 18.

Ryland speaks of this as "a stone pointed out as a cromlech or 'Druid's Altar.'" In his opinion it was "altogether too minute to deserve the appellation with which it had been dignified."

Ryland, "Hist. of Waterford," p. 243.

3. In the Townland of Harristown, and Parish of Kilmacomb, a *Cromlech* is marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 27. This must be the Kilmacombe dolmen of Ryland, and the Dunmore East one "near Creadan Head," described by Mr. Reade, and called

Carrick-a-Dhirra. It lies about two miles from Dunmore, and about the same from the point of Creadon Head.

This monument was originally surrounded by a perfect circle of stones, of

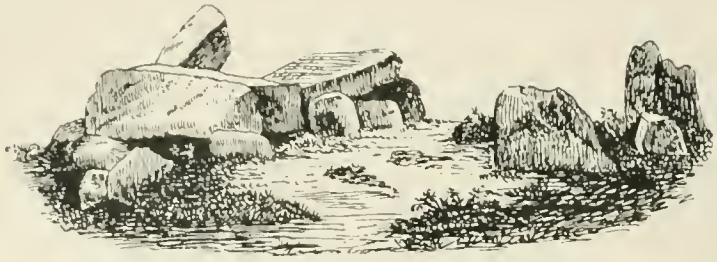


FIG. 63.—Carrick-a-Dhirra. *From a sketch accompanying Mr. Reade's description.*

which eleven out of the twenty-six which probably once formed the circle, according to the plan, were still in place in 1868. The largest of them stood 3 feet 6 ins. above

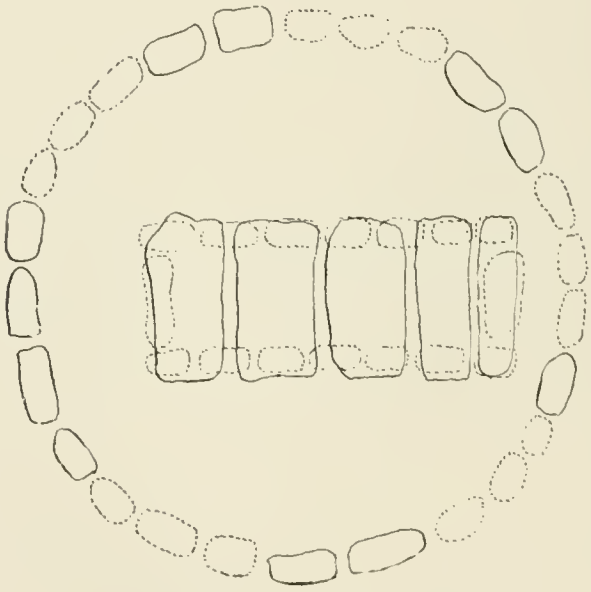


FIG. 64.—Carrick-a-Dhirra.—*Ground-plan.*

ground. The direction of the chamber which the circle surrounded was E. and W., and it measured 19 feet 2 ins. long by 7 feet 6 ins. broad. There were seven stones on either side, and each end was closed by a single block. The roof consisted of five covering-slabs. The chamber was rifled by treasure-seekers.

Paper by Rev. George Reade, with elevation and plan, in Trans. Kilk. Archæol. Soc., 3rd ser. vol. i. (1868), p. 160; Compare Ryland, "Hist. of Waterford," p. 243.

COUNTY OF CLARE.

In the Barony of Burren.

1. In the Townland of Craggagh, and Parish of Killonaghan, not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 4. The site, which locally bears the name *Leaba Dhiarmada agus Ghrainné*, is that of a massive rock *in situ* under which some side-stones have been seemingly inserted.

It is a partly artificial cave rather than a dolmen (Note-book, W. C. B.).

2. In the Townland of Faunarooska and Parish of Rathborney, near St. John's Well, is a dolmen marked *Dermot and Grania's Bed* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 5. It is E.N.E. of Slieve Elva.

3. In the Townland of Cooleamore, and Parish of Killeany, is a dolmen marked *Dermot and Grania's Bed* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 5. It is E.S.E. of the summit of Slieve Elva. It is mentioned by O'Donovan.

O.S.L., $\frac{14}{B.\ 23}$, p. 222.

4. In the Townland of Ballycahill, and Parish of Drumcreehy, is a dolmen marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 5.

5. In the Townland of Ballymihil, and Parish of Kilcorney, is a dolmen marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 5.

6, 7. In the Townland of Cragballyconoal, and Parish of Oughtmama, are two dolmens, each marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 5. The southern one is close to a fort with cave.

Mr. Westropp in his list gives three, but I only find two in the map. A dolmen at this place is mentioned by O'Donovan.

Proc. Roy. Soc. of Ant. of Ireland, 1894, p. 288; O.S.L., $\frac{14}{B.\ 23}$, p. 92.

8. In the Townland of Berneens, and Parish of Rathborney, is a dolmen marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 5. It is close to the road on the left-hand side going from Ballyvaghan towards Corrofin, on the summit of the crag above Ballyallaban.

This dolmen lies E.N.E. and W.S.W. The roofing-stone measures 10 feet 11 ins. long, and 7 feet 6 ins. broad. The sides are respectively 11 feet 5 ins.

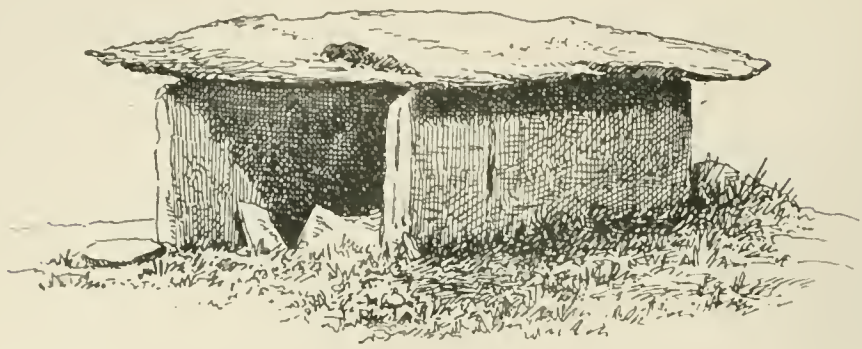


FIG. 65.—Berneens. *From a sketch by the Author.*

and 11 feet long, and 4 feet 6 ins. high. The W.S.W. end of the vault measures on the inside 4 feet 5 ins. broad. The terminal stone measures 3 feet long and 4 feet 3 ins. high, an aperture being left 1 foot 5 ins. broad. At this end the roofing-stone overlaps 1 foot, so as, with the side-stones, to form a small porch. The opposite end of the vault measures 3 feet 2 ins. wide. The roofing-stone is $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The remains of a cairn surround the monument. I measured and sketched this structure in 1895. It is the "Berneens" monument in Mr. Westropp's list, "Proc. Roy. Soc. Ant. Ireland," 1894, p. 288; Note-book, W. C. B.

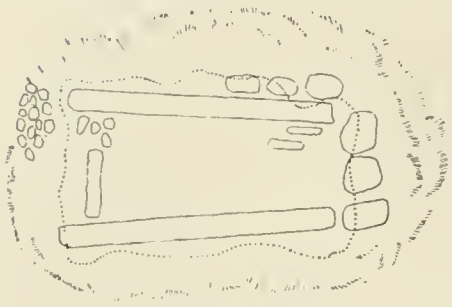


FIG. 66.—Berneens. *Plan by the Author.* Scale $\frac{1}{8}$ inch = 1 foot.

9. In the Townland of Ballyvaghan, and Parish of Drumcreehy, is a dolmen marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 2.

10. In the Townland of Poulaphuca, and Parish of Oughtmama, is a dolmen marked *Druid's Altar* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 6. It lies a short distance E. of the southern of the two at Cragballyconoal.

11. In the Townland of Rannagh East, and Parish of Carran, is a dolmen marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 6.

12, 13. In the Townland of Ballyganner South, and Parish of Noughaval, are two dolmens, each marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 9. The southern of the two is the large one seen from the road from Kilfenora to Corrofin on the summit of the hill near Ballyganner Castle. In the Ord. Surv. Letters

it is called *Leaba Dhiarmada agus Ghrainé.* The second and northern one lies to the N.E. on the further side of a craggy valley. This latter lies E. of that in Ballyganner North.

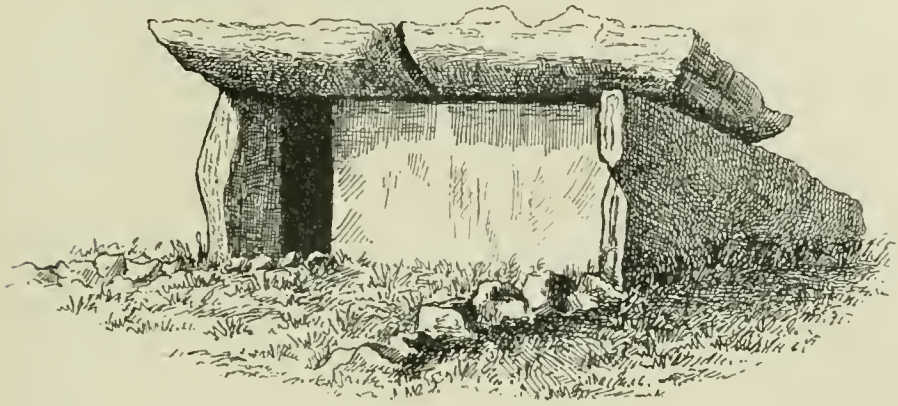


FIG. 67.—Ballyganner South. *From a sketch by the Author.*

The southernmost of these Dolmens is the finest and most typical of the dolmens of the Burren, and, as seen from the road below, has all the appearance of a house, of far better proportions, indeed, than the large majority of shanties in the vicinity. It is constructed of magnificent slabs of limestone, and bears a remarkable likeness to examples in the Caucasus and the Dekhan.

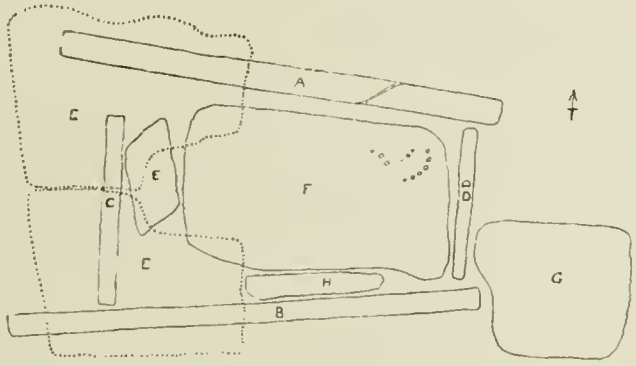


FIG. 68.—Plan of Ballyganner South. *By the Author.* Scale $\frac{1}{8}$ inch = 1 foot.

The centre line of its longer axis is, as is almost universally the case with the dolmens in this vicinity, E. and W. The measurements of the slabs which compose it are as follows :—

	Length. ft. ins.	Height. ft. ins.	Thickness. ft. ins.
A =	18 0	4 6	1 0
B =	19 0	6 0	0 10
C =	8 0	5 0	0 9
D =	6 4	3 8	0 8

There were two cap-stones, that which covered and overlapped the W. end being the larger, and raised to a higher level than the other. This larger one (E.E.E.) had been split in two in the centre from W. to E., and a piece broken out of it on the E. side lay in the vault below. When perfect, this cap-stone measured 14 feet along its W. edge, 8 feet along its S. edge, 10 feet along its N. edge, and

about 12 feet along its E. edge. It was about 1 foot to 1 foot 6 ins. thick. At its N.W. corner it overlapped not only the terminal stone of the vault, but the end of the N. side-stone, which latter extended 2 feet beyond the W. side of the terminal stone. Between the N. edge of the latter and the face of the side-stone a narrow space or entrance 2 feet wide had been left. The S.W. corner of the cap-stone also overlapped the terminal stone, but not so far as to cover the end of the S. side-stone, which latter extended 3 feet 6 ins. beyond the face of the terminal stone. The result of these details of construction was that a portico with protruding roof was formed at the W. end of the monument.

The second cap-stone, which, singularly enough, lay with its longer axis extended along the floor of the vault, measured 11 feet long from E. to W., 6 feet 2 ins. broad at the W. end, and about 6 feet 6 ins. at the E. end. A stone (H) 5 feet 6 ins. high, and the same in length, rested against the inner face of B. The dimensions of the vault were 6 feet 10 ins. broad at the E. end, 10 feet broad at the W. end, and 14 feet long.

A flat slab (G) which possibly, together with H, had formed portions of the E. cap-stone, lay at the S.E. corner of the structure. It measured 6 feet 6 ins. long, 5 feet 6 ins. broad, and 10 inches thick.

At the E. end the two side-slabs A and B protruded 6 and 7 inches respectively beyond the outer face of the terminal slab. There was no sign of an entrance to the vault at this end, but in the side-stone A, at a distance of 5 feet from the E. end, there was a diagonal hole right through the stone, as shown in the plan, which may well have been natural, although on the inner side I fancy it presents the appearance of having been artificially enlarged. In the surface of both cap-stones were curious ducts, and near the N.E. corner of F were six cup-hollows, forming a semicircle from N.E. to S.W., with three others in line, and various others worked into the surface. Considering the extraordinary manner in which the limestone of the Burren has been scooped out and fissured by natural causes, I cannot pronounce these artificial, but when it is remembered how often artificial cups and basins have been found on the covering-stones of dolmens, and how frequently rocks have been selected which bear on their surface natural hollows and other peculiarities, I am inclined to think that in the selection of this stone, the constructors had regard to the presence of such formations, even supposing them to be all purely natural, of which I am by no means certain. Whether natural or artificial, we may certainly compare these cups with those on the Anta de Paredes, near Evora in Portugal.†

The wonderful symmetry of this dolmen is due, as in the case of others which occur in districts where (as in the Dekhan) limestone lies on the surface in *laminæ*, to the natural dressing of the material. The plan, as will be seen at a glance, is identical with that aimed at by the builders of these structures in districts where more rugged material such as granite, occurring not in slabs, but blocks, had to be employed. It would have taken, for example, three or four blocks of granite, such as those obtainable in most granite districts, to have formed the side of a dolmen such as this, where a single slab of limestone is sufficient. The idea, however, which had to be carried out was the same. The vault must expand from E. to W.; it must be higher at the latter than the former end, and at the W. end there must be a porch or antechamber, with means of access to the chamber within.

There must, in short, be the *antæ* and the *cella* as distinctly marked, and as essential to the whole structure as were the parts of the Roman temple which respectively bore these names.

† "Ages Préhistoriques l'Espagne," by M. E. Cartailhac, fig. 255.

With regard to the slabs, I was repeatedly informed by intelligent farmers in the Burren that it is a matter of astonishment to them how they could have been detached from their limestone beds in such size and perfection. Nature, it is true, has detached flags from the superficial strata in tens of thousands, and one cannot walk ten yards over some portions of the crag without disturbing their equilibrium, but blocks of the size and symmetry of those used by the dolmen builders would nowadays be far to seek. On the N. side of the monument are some stones which may have formed part of a peristyle close to the side-stones, as in the case of so many dolmens in Cork and elsewhere. This dolmen has been described in the Ord. Surv. Letters for the Co. of Clare, $\frac{14}{B.\ 23}$, p. 201; Note-book, W. C. B.

14. In the Townland of Ballyganner North, and Parish of Noughaval, is a dolmen marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 9.

This is mentioned in the Ord. Surv. Letters, Co. Clare, as "equally perfect and remarkable" with those at Ballyganner South, and the Deerpark.

O.S.L., $\frac{14}{B.\ 23}$, p. 201.

15. In the Townland of (?) Kiltennan, and Parish of Noughaval, "behind Ballyshanny House, by the road from Kilfenora to Noughaval," is a dolmen not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 9, but observed by Mr. Westropp. It is at Ballykinvarga, N. of the *cahcr* or stone fort of that name.

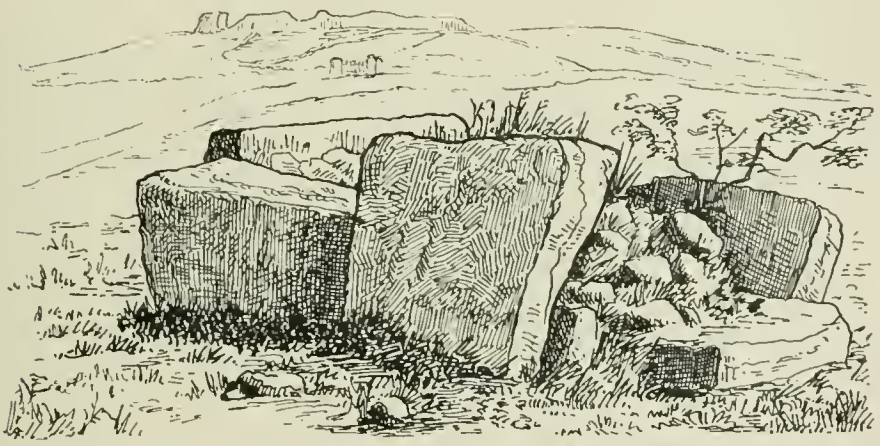


Fig. 69.—Ballykinvarga. *From a sketch by Mr. T. J. Westropp.*

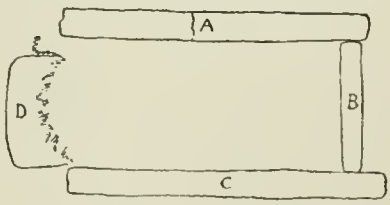


Fig. 70.—Ballykinvarga. *Plan by Mr. T. J. Westropp.* Scale $\frac{1}{8}$ inch = 1 foot.

For the drawing and plan of this dolmen I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. T. J. Westropp. The interior is filled with rubbish. It lies E. and W., the terminal stone at the E. end having fallen. The dimensions of the stones are as follows:—

	Length. ft. ins.	Height. ft. in.	Thickness. ins.
A =	12 8	4 4 to 2 9	10 to 12
B =	5 8	3 6	8
C =	12 6 to 13 3	4 3	9

D = 4 7 (remaining dimensions uncertain, as it is nearly covered).

In the sketch one of the *cahers* or stone forts common in this vicinity is shown in the distance.

16. In the Townland of Deerpark (Lemeneagh), and Parish

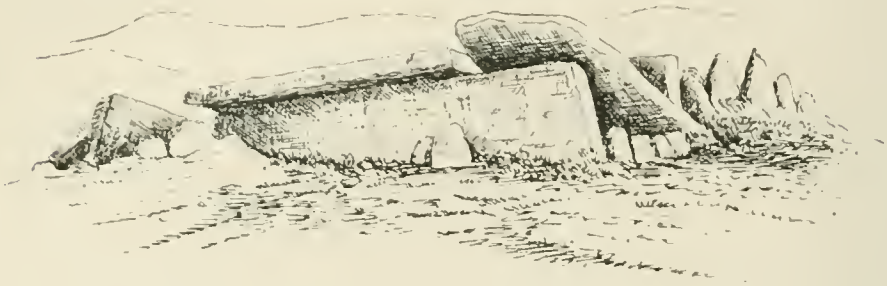


FIG. 71.—Deerpark. *From a sketch by Mr. T. J. Westropp.*

of Noughaval, S. of Lake Aleenaun, is a dolmen marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 9.

For the following notes on this monument, which I saw, but was prevented by darkness from planning, I am indebted to Mr. Westropp. It presents many points in common with those at Ballyganner South and Cloneen (*vide infra*).

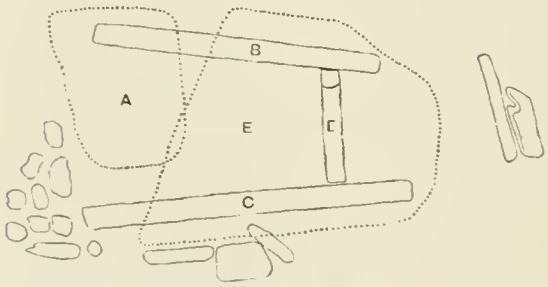


FIG. 72.—Deerpark. *Plan by Mr. T. J. Westropp.* Scale $\frac{1}{8}$ inch = 1 foot.

With regard to the points of the compass, the long side-stone C points E.S.E. and W.N.W. Mr. Westropp adds that, "on October 16th, 1895, at 5.15 p.m., the sun illuminated all the interior, even the roof, as it was half visible, setting over the hill."

In this instance there is no slab close by the broader and western end, but there is a distinctly porch-like arrangement at the narrower and eastern end, the side-stones extending beyond the face of the terminal stone 1 foot 4 ins., and 2 feet 9 ins. respectively, and the cap-stone no less than 3 feet 7 ins. The terminal stone (D) itself, which Mr. Westropp, perhaps rightly, terms the "partition stone," that is, if we may regard the slab F as the end of the monument, exhibits two openings, one "8 inches clear scooped out at the N. edge, and one at the top corner of

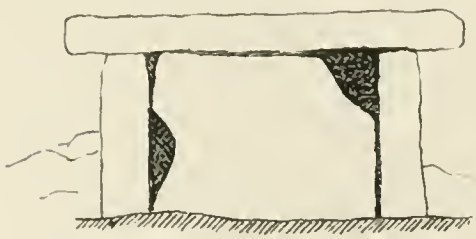


FIG. 73.—East end of the Deerpark dolmen. *Elevation by Mr. T. J. Westropp.*

the S. edge 16 inches each way." In respect of these apertures, the stone may be compared to the terminal stone of a dolmen in the Hautes Pyrenées.†

The vault or cell of the Deerpark dolmen measures 4 feet 10 ins. wide at the E. end, and 6 feet 10 ins. at the W. end. The smaller covering-slab (A) measures 8 feet 2 ins. long, 5 feet 3 ins. broad, and 6 inches thick, but has fallen. The larger one (E) measures 13 feet in greatest length, 10 feet 3 ins. along the W. edge, and 9 feet across the middle. It is 9 inches thick, and is in place. The slab (B) on the N. side is 12 feet long, 4 feet 6 ins. high at the W. end, and 3 feet 3 ins. at the E. end, with a thickness of 1 foot. The slab (C) at the S. side is 13 feet 8 ins. long, 3 feet 7 ins. high at the W. end, and 4 feet 3 ins. at the E. end. It is 13 inches thick. The stone D, in which are the openings, is 4 feet 10 ins. long, and 3 feet 6 ins. high.

On the E. side of the structure are traces of a slight mound, and at the W. corner are loose blocks and a wall. Outside the side-stone C are three stones, two upright and one fallen, which probably formed part of a peristyle about 1 foot from the side of the dolmen.

This monument has been previously described in the Ord. Surv. Letters for the County of Clare.

Of the limestone portions of the Burren which O'Donovan described as "a formidable territory," it is usual to say that "there is not clay enough to bury a man," and the notion obtains, as was mentioned to me by Mr. Frost, a gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the antiquities of the County of Clare upon the history of which he has written, that it is upon this account that stone tombs, that is to say, these dolmens were erected on the surface, the bodies of the dead being placed in them, and covered over with the stones with which their interiors are found to be filled. Skeletons have been found in them—a fact which is held to justify the view that the structures were raised in lieu of subterranean vaults or graves, the surface of the rock being found too hard for excavation. The bodies found in them are unburnt, and lie on the floor of the vault. With the great size of the side-stones we may compare that of those of a dolmen exhumed from its tumulus by Mr. R. C. Walker, in the County of Sligo, where a side-stone measured 16 feet long.‡

Dutton's statement, in his "Survey of the County of Clare," § that a "cromlech at Ballyganner measured about 40 feet long and 10 feet broad, of one stone," is an exaggeration.

MS. Letter from Mr. Westropp; O.S.L., Co. Clare, $\frac{14}{B. 23}$, p. 201.

17, 18, 19. In the Townland of Fanygalvan, and Parish of Carran, N. of Lake Aleenaun, are three *Cromlechs* in line, so marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 9. S. of them are rocks called *Farbrega*, and near them a *dallán*, or pillar-stone.

20. In the Townland of Moheramoylan, and Parish of Carran, N. of Fanygalvan, is a dolmen marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 9.

† "Mat. pour l'Hist. de l'Homme," 1881, pl. xviii.
‡ See Sir W. Wilde, "The Boyne and the Blackwater," p. 234.
§ p. 317.

21, 22. In the Townland of Poulnabrone, and Parish of Kilcorney, N. of Moheramoylan, and S.W. of Cragballyconoal, is a dolmen marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 9.

Mr. Westropp has given me a sketch of a dolmen in this Townland, in which, as I learn from him, there are two. The drawing shows a structure upon a mound. One large roofing-flag is in place, supported on one side by one, on the other by two flags on edge in the manner of that at Cloneen.

23. In the Townland of Cappaghkennedy, and Parish of Carran, on the top of a hill one mile E. of Castletown, and three

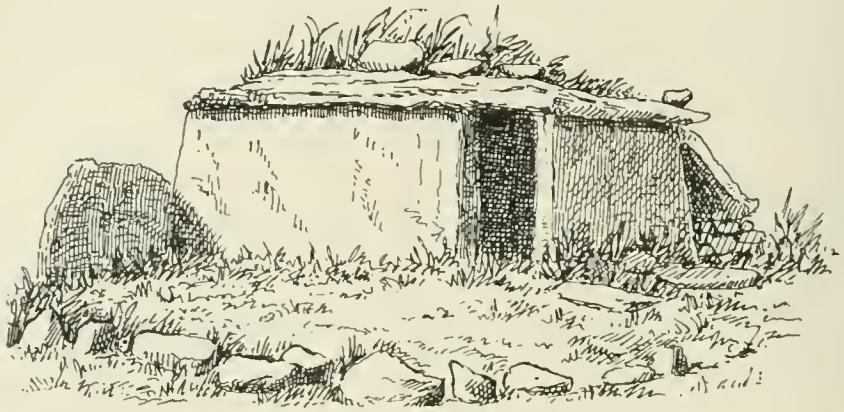


FIG. 74.—Cappaghkennedy. *From a sketch by the Author.*

quarters of a mile N.E. of the Slievenaglasha one (*infra*), is a dolmen marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 10.

The name given locally to this dolmen is "Labba-na-leagh." A neighbouring Townland is called Lackaleagh by the natives, but is properly spelt Lackareagh.

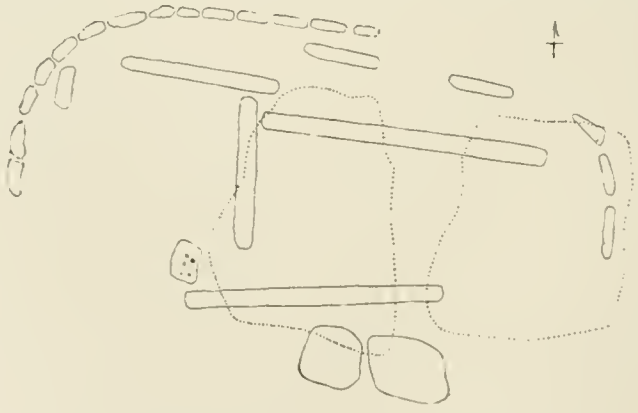


FIG. 75.—Cappaghkennedy. *Plan by the Author.* Scale $\frac{1}{8}$ inch = 1 foot.

This is one of the most interesting dolmens of the Clare series, and belongs to the Glasgeivneagh or Slievenaglasha group in the Barony Inchiquin. It is

apparently little known. The greater axis is approximately E. and W. It was covered by two roofing-stones of which the E. one has fallen from its horizontal position. The latter measures 10 feet long (from E. to W.) by 9 feet broad; the other 10 feet 8 ins. broad (from N. to S.) by 7 feet from E. to W. The side flag on the S. measures 10 feet 6 ins. long, that on the N. 12 feet. The W. end of this dolmen is, in point of construction, different to any other in the district, since the terminal stone does not lie between the side-stones, but crosses the extremity of the N. one.† On the S. side, however, the side-stone extends 1 foot 10 ins. beyond the front line of the terminal; and opposite to this, so as to form the N. side of the porch, a supplementary flag has been projected in line with the N. side-stone, and at right angles to the terminal stone, to a distance of 5 feet. There is an entrance 2 feet wide into the interior of the dolmen between the S. side-stone and the edge of the terminal.

The vault or cell measures 7 feet broad at its W. end, and 5 feet 6 ins. at the E. end of the S. side-stone. Just outside the entrance lay a stone about 18 inches long, into the smooth surface of which five artificial cups had been sunk, varying from 1 to 2 inches in diameter, and shallow. Both on the N. and S. sides of the structure there were traces of a peristyle at a distance of about 1 foot 8 ins. from the side-stones. An egg-shaped range of smaller stones appeared also to have formed an outer *enceinte*. Of this about seventeen stones could be counted, and others were buried in the ground, which was slightly raised. The pointed end of the ovate enclosure is to the E. The roofing-stone is thin, and upon it lay some stones and earth, the *débris* probably of a shallow cairn which may have covered it.

Note-book, W. C. B.

In the Barony of Inchiquin.

1, 2, 3. In the Townland of Tullycommon, and Parish of Killinaboy, are three dolmens. That to the S.W. is marked *Giant's Grave* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 10; that to the N.E. is marked *Dermot and Grania's Bed* in the same map, and is near Knockaun Fort; the third, not marked on the map, lies between the latter and the one at Slieve-naglasha to the S.E.; it is almost demolished, and was a small one. I was informed that the one near Knockaun Fort was called Carrickaglasha.

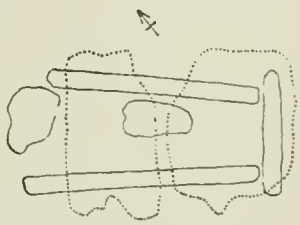


Fig. 76.—Tullycommon. *Plan by the Author.*

The one of which I took a plan is the second of these. It is somewhat smaller than those just described. The main axis is W.N.W. by E.S.E. The longer side-stone measures from 9 to 10 feet long, and the shorter one 8 feet 8 ins. The terminal stone at the E. end measures 4 feet 8 ins. long. The W. end is open, and measures internally 4 feet wide, the E. end narrowing to 2 feet 6 ins. The two cap-stones are not remarkable for size.

Note-book, W. C. B.

† This is noticeable in a dolmen in the Hautes Pyrenées referred to above, see p. 71.

4. In the Townland of Slievenaglasha, and Parish of Killinaboy, N. of Glasgeivnagh Hill—one mile S.E. of Castletown—is a dolmen marked *Dermot and Grania's Bed* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 10. In walking from this to the Cappaghkennedy dolmen [see Bar. Burren No. 22], I crossed a very fine circular stone fort called "Knockaun Fort," containing one or more *souterrains*. The three dolmens in Tullycommon, together with those of Slievenaglasha and Cappaghkennedy, form what may be termed the Castletown group. They lie about two miles N.E. of the Leana group.

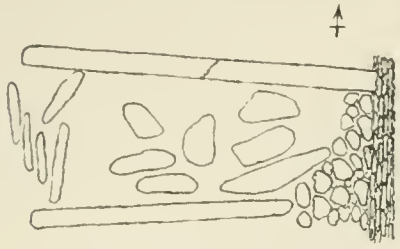


FIG. 77.—Slievenaglasha. *Plan by the Author.* Scale $\frac{1}{8}$ inch = 1 foot.

This is probably the "Darby and Grané's Bed," which Dutton † says is at Tullyglashin. I was informed by several of the inhabitants of Castletown that this had been the largest and most perfect of all the dolmens on this range of hills, until an idiot set fire to a large quantity of peat which had been stored in it, and the heat being intense, and the slabs limestone, the two covering-stones were split into fragments, which now fill up the interior, and the northern side-stone was cracked in two.

I do not think it improbable that most of those limestone dolmens which we find in this county with their roof- and side-stones cracked or broken up owe their destruction to the medium of heat, whether accidentally or purposely applied. Instances may be quoted, both in Ireland and elsewhere in Western Europe, where the spring or midsummer fires were lighted at or on a dolmen.

For example, at Tawnatruffan in Sligo, the young lads of the neighbourhood were in the habit of lighting fires upon one of the dolmens, there called locally "Griddles," on the 23rd of June, St. John's Eve, and to this practice the fractured state of the covering-stone was attributed. (See Wood-Martin, R.S.M., p. 220.) Again, traces of fire about the dolmen of Eguilaz, in Alava, are attributed by Don Pedro Andre's Zabala (in the Transactions of the Acad. de San Fernando, 1833), "to the bonfires which the Celts used to light on the last day of April on the tombs in honour of the dead." (See "España sus monumentos y artes," Barcelona, Prov. Vasc. 1885, p. 51.)

The N. side-stone of this monument measures 15 feet long, 1 foot thick, and 4 feet 10 ins. high; the S. one 11 feet long, 9 inches thick, and the same height as the other. The interior, at the W. end, is 5 feet 6 ins., and the E. end 4 feet 6 ins. wide. A wall and cow-house have been built against it at the narrower extremity. The whole structure appears to have been built on a cairn, the slope of which is still steep at the W. end.

O.S.L., Co. of Clare, $\frac{14}{B.\ 23}$, pp. 68, *et seqq.*; Note-book, W. C. B.

5, 6, 7, 8. In the Townland of Leana, or Leanna, and Parish of

† "Survey of the Co. of Clare," p. 317.

Killinaboy, are, or were (according to Ord. Surv. Maps 10 and 17), four dolmens, *i.e.* three (each of which is marked *Cromlech* in Map No. 17), and one marked *Dermot and Grania's Bed*, N. of the rest, in Map No. 10. Besides these, on the top of the hill, is a perfect cairn, marked also in Map 17. All the above are

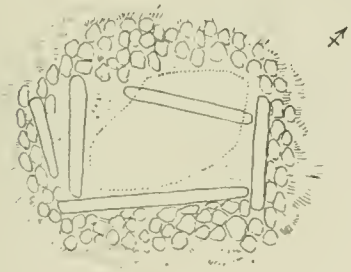


FIG. 78.—Leanna (*a*). *Plan by the Author.* Scale $\frac{1}{8}$ inch = 1 foot.

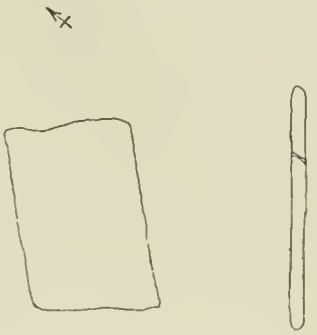


FIG. 79.—Leanna (*b*). *Plan by the Author.* Showing position of hole in side-stone. Scale $\frac{1}{8}$ inch = 1 foot.

on the right of the road leading N. towards Castletown. I found traces of two of those marked "Cromlechs": one (a small one) in ruins in a cairn, and the other also ruined. Of the Dermot and Grania's Bed only two stones remain—apparently the side stones—the one upright, and having a hole in it, as is the case at the dolmen at Ballyganner South; the other prostrate.

Of the ones marked *Cromlech* in the map, I planned a small but very typical example (A), still three parts in a cairn. The long axis of the vault is N.E. and S.W. It is wedge-shaped, as usual, and the side-stones are respectively 8 feet and 5 feet long. The broad end is 4 feet 6 ins., and the narrow end 2 feet 8 ins. wide. The terminal flag at the broad end is 5 feet long, and that at the narrow end 4 feet 8 inches. The roof-slab has fallen in. It measures 8 feet long by 5 feet broad.

Of the dolmen marked *Dermot and Grania's Bed* (B) only two stones remain at a distance of about 6 feet apart. One, which was probably a side-stone, is prostrate, and measures 8 feet long by 5 feet 6 ins. broad. The other is upright on edge, pointing S.W. and N.E. It is 10 feet long, 3 feet 6 ins. high, and from 6 to 8 inches thick. Near the N.E. end, 9 inches from the top, is a round hole, 3 inches in diameter at widest, which, although it may be natural, appeared, on careful examination, to have been made more symmetrical by the hand of man. This characteristic finds its counterpart at Ballyganner South, and may be compared with a Syrian example of a hole in the *side*-stone of a dolmen given by M. Chantre, an illustration of which will be given.

There seemed to have been a winding stone causeway leading across the moor to this structure.

This group of dolmens at Leanna is that which O'Curry, in the Ord. Survey Letters, places in a Townland which he calls Reabhachan, which I cannot find in the map, although it is in the Parish of Killinaboy. He speaks of four dolmens,

one of which is covered by a cairn: "Three of these are in the same field. One of them is prostrate. Of the other two, that on the N. is composed of four flagstones—two at the sides, one at the E. end, and one as the cover. The W. end is open, a circumstance which, it may be noted, is often the case. Of the side-stones, that on the S. is 7 feet 6 ins. long, 3 feet 6 ins. high, and 6 inches thick; that on the N. is 10 feet 6 ins. long, 4 feet 6 ins. high, and 6 inches thick; that at the E. end is 4 feet long, 4 feet 6 inches high, and 7 inches thick. The covering-stone is broken, and in part fallen in—the portion remaining measuring 8 feet 6 ins. long, 5 feet 6 ins. broad, and 11 inches thick. A little to the S. of this monument is the third—a perfect one, composed of five flags. That on the S. is 14 feet long, 3 feet 9 ins. high, and 8 inches thick; that on the N. is 15 feet long, and of the same height and thickness as the other. The end one is 4 feet long, 3 feet 9 ins. high, and 9 inches thick. The fourth dolmen, which is in the centre of a cairn, and which has been opened, consists, like the last, of top, sides, and E. end flag. The cairn in which it is is on the same townland, on the road to Newquay, and measures 44 paces in circumference, and about 8 feet in height."

O.S.L., Co. Clare $\frac{14}{B.\ 23}$, p. 66; Note-book, W. C. B.

9. In the Townland of Commons North, and Parish of Killinaboy, is a dolmen marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 17, now used as a cow-house. It is on the left of the road leading N. to Castletown.

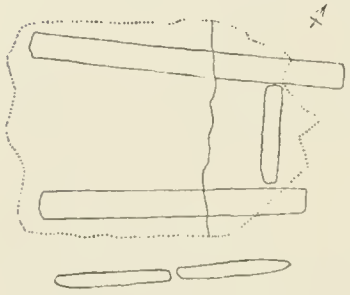


FIG. 80.—Commons North. *Plan by the Author.* Scale $\frac{1}{8}$ inch = 1 foot.

In the Ord. Surv. Letters, Co. Clare, O'Curry speaks of this as "a fine megalithic chamber, of the same kind as those at Reabhachan" (just noticed). He calls the place *Coteen.* "It is," he says, "composed of four flags, and measures 11 feet long, 5 feet 8 ins. wide, and 6 feet high. . . ." "When the Ordnance Survey was in progress, it was being used as a bed-chamber to a hut attached, inhabited by a poor man of the name of Michael Coneen. Dutton also mentions a dolmen on the "commons" of Killinaboy, which is probably the same.

My own measurements differed but little from O'Curry's. The vault lies N.E. and S.W. The longer side-stone measured 13 feet long and 1 foot thick. It projected 2 feet 6 ins. beyond the terminal stone at the N.E. end. The shorter side-stone measured 10 feet long, and projected 1 foot 1 in. beyond the terminal-stone. The latter was 4 feet long. The width of the vault was 4 feet 6 ins. at the N.E. end, and 5 feet 6 ins. at the S.W. end, where it was open. The height in the interior was 5 feet 6 ins. The covering-stone was cracked across. It measured 12 feet 8 ins. long, and 8 feet 6 ins. broad, and there were deep channels in its upper surface. Two long stones, placed in line, at a distance of from 2 feet to 2 feet 4 ins. from the S.E. side-stone, were all that remained of a peristyle. They were respectively 4 feet 10 ins. and 4 feet 6 ins. in length.

O.S.L., Co. Clare, $\frac{14}{B.\ 23}$, p. 67.

10, 11. In the Townland of Parknabinnia, and Parish of Killinaboy, are two dolmens: the one marked *Cairn* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 17, but now uncovered, close to the road, on the left,

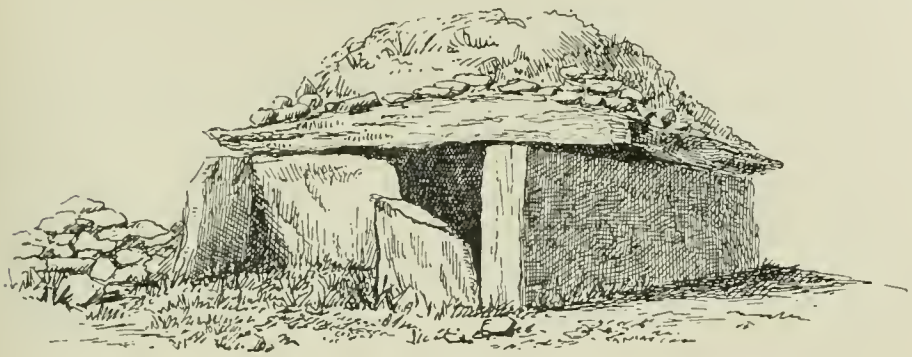


Fig. 81.—Parknabinnia. *Sketch by the Author.*

leading north to Castletown; the other marked *Giant's Grave* to the S.W. of it, and near a *Cave* (so marked in Map 17).

The above seven dolmens (5–11) may be called the Leana group.

The first of these is a very perfect and interesting example, having only recently been denuded of its cairn, a large portion of which still remains on its northern side, and some of which still surmounts the roofing-stone. It lies E.N.E. and W.S.W. The longer of the two side-slabs measures 15 feet in length, and about 9 inches in thickness. The opposite one is 12 feet 1 in. long, and the same thickness. At the E.N.E. end they project slightly beyond the terminal-stone, which latter is 4 feet long and 3 feet 10 ins. high. The vault at this end is 4 feet 5 ins. wide, and at the other end 5 feet 6 ins. wide, having a length of 9 feet 9 ins. The arrangement at the W.S.W. end is peculiar. The side-flag to the N. projects 2 feet 6 ins. beyond the line of the outer face of the terminal-stone, as also does the opposite one. The terminal-stone is 3 feet 9 ins. long, leaving an entrance gap between its edge and the S. side-stone 18 inches broad. Another slab, however, 3 feet broad, is set up outside this entrance, with its edge against the S. side-flag, in such a manner as that, in order to enter the vault, one has to go round it. The greatest width beneath the ends of the side-flags is 5 feet 9 ins. The covering-stone does not considerably overlap the porch thus formed, but it has the appearance of having been broken off at the edge. It overlaps, however, the N. side-flag as much as 2 feet 6 ins., and in the centre of the side-flag, at

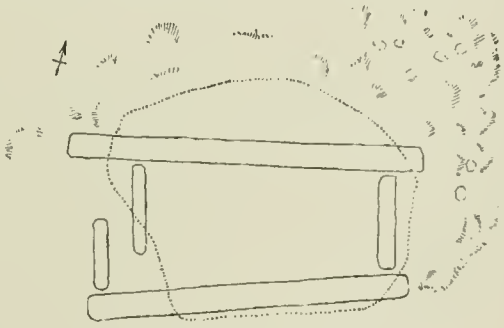


Fig. 82.—Parknabinnia. *Plan by the Author.*
Scale $\frac{1}{8}$ inch = 1 foot.

the top, is a sort of gully, large enough to admit the hand, and which may have served the same purpose as the hole in other structures, perhaps for the introduction of offerings. The cap-stone, which I think was once larger, measures 13 feet in greatest length, by 10 feet in greatest breadth. The cairn surrounding the dolmen must have been about 50 feet in diameter.

Note book, W. C. B.

12. In the Townland of Ballycasheen, and Parish of Killinaboy, is a dismantled dolmen, marked *Dermot and Grania's Bed* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 16.

This must be the monument spoken of by Dutton as at Ballykisshen. He says it was "a very remarkable cromlech, and very capacious, covered formerly with two large flags, 12 or 14 feet long each. They were nearly shaped like the lid of a coffin, and were placed head to head. One of them remained, but the other had been thrown down."

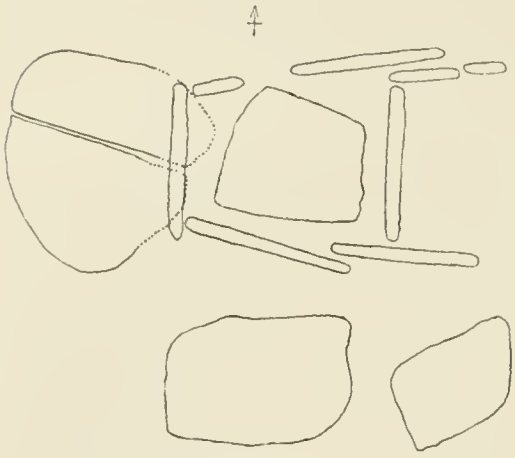


FIG. 83.—Ballycasheen. *Plan by the Author.* Scale $\frac{1}{8}$ inch = 1 foot.

I found that it lay in a valley not far from Lemeneagh Castle, and near Ballycasheen House. It has been more completely ruined since Dutton heard of it. It lies E. and W. One cap-stone broken in two, measuring 8 feet by 8 feet 4 ins., lies tilted up against the W. terminal stone, while a portion of another occupies the greater part of the interior of the vault. Two other large flat stones lie outside the structure on the S. In this instance it appears that the usual arrangement is reversed, the E. end, where the porch seems to have been, being broader (6 feet 8 ins.) than the W. end (5 feet). The vault is about 8 feet long. Two thin side-slabs are in place on the S. side, and four on the N. There seemed to have been a mound about it, but I am not satisfied that the whole structure has not been so overhauled as to render a ground-plan valueless.

Dutton, "Survey of Clare," p. 317; Note-book, W. C. B.

13, 14. In the Townland of Gortlecka, and Parish of Killinaboy—close to Ashfield—were two dolmens each marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Maps Nos. 10 and 17.

15. In the Townland of Dromore, and Parish of Ruan, a dolmen was observed by Mr. Westropp, not marked in the Ord. Surv. Maps Nos. 17, 18, 25, 26, which contain this Townland.

16. In the Townland of Ballyogan, and Parish of Ruan, is a dolmen marked *Giant's Grave* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 26.

17. In the Townland of Knockalassa, and Parish of Inagh, on the left-hand side of the road, at the top of the divide on Slieve Callan, as you pass from Milltown Malbay to Ennis, is a dolmen marked *Dermot and Grania's Bed* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 31.

The name of this Townland is repeated in the Counties of Waterford, Sligo, and Mayo. The latter portion seems identical with Glasha, or Glaise, pointing to the presence of the story of the famous cow, for which see the part of this work devoted to legends and folk-lore.

This dolmen is mentioned in a paper by Theophilus O'Flanagan in the Trans. R.I.A. (1786), in which he calls it a "Druid Altar." He refers to an unpublished romance containing an account of the antiquities of the western part of the County of Clare, by Mr. Comyn, who lived near Mount Callan, and had stated that this monument was dedicated to the Sun, and that the natives in heathen times

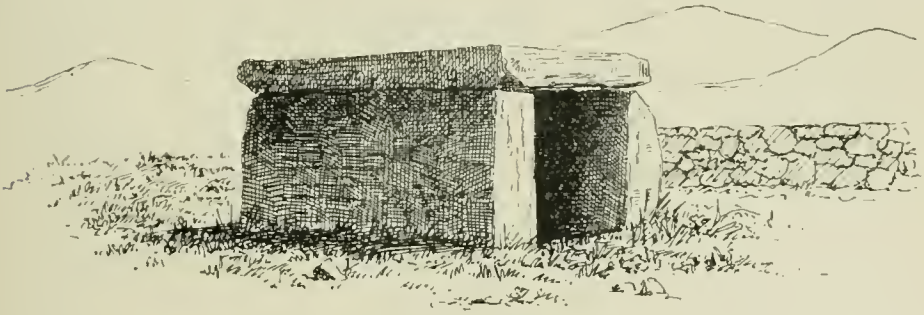


Fig. 84.—Knockalassa (Slieve Callan). *From a sketch by the Author.*

assembled there on the 1st of May in every year, when they held an annual festival to offer sacrifice to that deity. Dutton calls this dolmen *Altoir-na-Greinè*. A native of Miltown Milbay informed me, in 1895, that young people still resort to the summit of Slieve Callan to dance on (so I understood him) Midsummer Eve, although the custom is going out, owing to the priests setting their face against it.

Sir Samuel Ferguson speaks of it as a "remarkable trilithon cromleagh known by the name of Leaba Dhiarmada as Grainnè." The R.I.A. possesses a drawing of it.

It is the most symmetrical dolmen I have ever seen, and the slabs of which it is composed, bearing in their surfaces natural grooves incident to the limestone formation, and being remarkably well squared, also by nature, present at first sight the appearance of having been both dressed and sculptured by the hand of man. Its central long axis points W.N.W. and E.S.E. The two side-slabs are neither parallel nor of equal length. The W.N.W. end is the broadest, measuring 5 feet 9 ins., while the other end measures 5 feet. The shorter side-stone, on the S., is 7 feet long, and 1 foot thick; the longer one, on the N., 10 feet 6 ins. long, and the same in thickness as the other. The roofing-stone measures 10 feet in greatest length, and 7 feet 6 ins. broad. It would be an almost perfect oblong were it

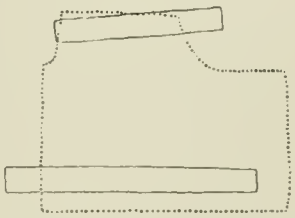


Fig. 85.—Knockalassa. *Plan by the Author.* Scale $\frac{1}{8}$ inch = 1 foot.

not that there is a gap in the S.W. corner. At the E. end it does not reach the end of the side-slab by 18 inches, but at the W. end it overlaps it about a foot. This roofing-slab is 10 inches thick. The height of the side-stones is 3 feet 4 ins., but it may be a very little more, as the interior was full of water when I planned and drew it.

Trans. R.I.A., 1786, "Antiquities," p. 7: Proc. R.I.A., 2nd Ser., vol. i. pp. 166 and 315: Note-book, W. C. B.

IN THE BARONY OF CORCOMROE.

1. In the Townland of Cahermacrusheen, and Parish of Killilagh, is a dolmen, now fallen, marked *Dermot and Grania's Bed* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 8. It is near Glashamore, inland from the point Lackglass, and in proximity to three forts named Cahermaclanchy, Glasha Fort, and Caherglasha.

This is a dolmen which has suffered complete collapse only within the last few years. It seems to have lain E. and W., and to have been partly enveloped in a cairn. Two slabs, each 10 feet long, and each broken in the centre, lie side by side. They probably formed the sides of a vault about 4 feet high. A third slab, 10 feet long, by from 8 feet 2 ins. to 6 feet broad, and 7 inches thick resting on the N. one, was the roofing-stone, while two stones 4 or 5 feet wide lying at each end under the others may have been the terminal stones.

2. In the Townland of Cloneen, and Parish of Kilfenora, due E. of the dolmen at Ballyganner South, on the crag, is a

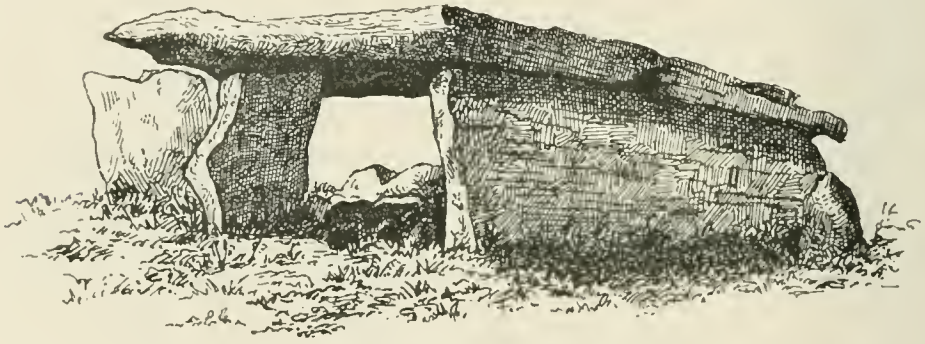


FIG. 86.—Cloneen. *Sketch by the Author.*

dolmen marked *Dermot and Grania's Bed* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 9. It may be considered as one of the Ballyganner group. [See Bar. of Burren, Nos 12, 13, 14.]

This is a monument very similar to that at Ballyganner South. As seen from a distance, it has exactly the appearance of a wooden shed, with the jambs of the door leaning inwards as they rise, and the flat roof-slab projecting (like the seat of a milking-stool) beyond their upper edges on either side—a feature in which these Clare dolmens resemble those of Portugal.

The roof, which is in two portions, measures 15 feet 2 ins. long, 8 feet 3 ins. broad, and 9 inches thick. The N. side of the structure is much broken. It

consists at present of three stones, and other broken ones lie within the area of the vault. There are traces on this side of a peristyle at a distance of 3 feet 3 ins. from the W. end, and 2 feet 3 ins. from the E. end of the dolmen. The vault measures internally 5 feet 6 ins. broad at the W. end, narrowing to 3 feet 3 ins. or less at the E. end. It is about 14 feet long. The single stone which forms the S. side is 15 feet 2 ins. long, 4 feet 7 ins. high, and from 1 foot to 9 ins. thick. The covering-stone overlaps the W. end, but there is no terminal stone now in place. Of the three stones which form the outer line or peristyle on the N. side, the W. one is 4 feet 6 ins. long, and about the same height, while the two at the E. end diminish to 1 foot 6 ins. high. In a stone at the N.E. corner of the vault a hole the size of a finger, and measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, has been bored as if to receive a bolt, a circumstance which induces me to think that this dolmen has at some time been overhauled to form a calves' house, or possibly a human habitation. It stands on, or rather *in*, a low mound of stones.

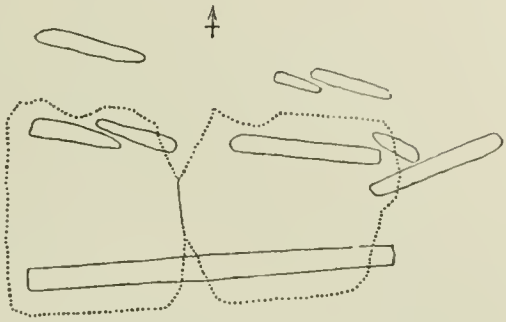


Fig. 87.—Cloneen. *Plan by the Author.* Scale $\frac{1}{8}$ inch = 1 foot.

In the Townland of Shallee, and Parish of Kilnamona, is a place called *Leaba-na-glaise*. Here may have been a dolmen. In some MS. "Notes," lent to me by Miss M. Stokes, reference is made to "human remains, a skull much shattered, and leg bones having been found here."

Dutton, speaking of the dolmens in Clare generally, says:—"Certainly many of these cromlechs were used as places of sepulture, because bones have been frequently dug up under them."

In the Barony of Bunratty Upper.

1. In the Townland of Kilvoydan South, and Parish of Inchicronan, is a dolmen marked *Giant's Grave* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 26.

2. In the Townland of Caheraphuca, and Parish of Inchicronan, by the side of the road from Ennis to Crusheen, and very near the latter, is a dolmen marked *Giant's Grave* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 26. I am enabled, owing to his kindness, to append a sketch of this dolmen from the pencil of Mr. T. J. Westropp (see next page).

3. In the Townland of Ballymaconna, in the Parish of Kilraghtis, is a dolmen marked *Dermot and Grania's Bed* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 26.

4, 5. In the Townland of Clooney, and Parish of Clooney, are two dolmens, each marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 34.



FIG. 88.—Caheraphuca. *Sketch by Mr. T. J. Westropp.*

Of these Mr. Westropp has kindly sent me plans and a sketch. The eastern one is much more imperfect than the other. Eight stones form a rude circle with a fallen one, 5 feet 6 ins. long within the area. Two fallen stones of the circle measure respectively 12 feet 6 ins. by 8 feet by 2 feet to 8 ins. thick; and 9 feet 3 ins. by 6 feet 6 ins. by 2 feet 6 ins. to 11 ins. thick. Five other upright stones are about 3 feet 6 ins. to 3 feet high. On the whole, I think this monument was perhaps a circle and not a dolmen.

The western "Grave" is certainly a dolmen, and seems to have been of boat-shape. Its greater length is about N.N.E. and S.S.W. The western side and southern end are tolerably perfect, and show distinctly the stones of a peristyle. Three slabs in line form the S. end, measuring together about 10 feet. From either extremity of this line a slab branches off at an obtuse angle so that the corners of the vault are not right angles, but rather curves in the manner of the stern of a boat. From the extremity of the one on the W. side a curving line of seven slabs run in the N.N.E. direction, so that, had the E. side, which is in ruins, been similarly completed, they would have met in a point. The interior measures 26 feet 6 ins. long, and 14 feet broad at broadest. It stands on a natural hillock.

6, 7. In the Townland of Rylane, and Parish of Clooney, are two dolmens—observed by Mr. Westropp—not marked on Ord. Surv. Maps Nos. 26 and 34, which contain this Townland.

They are approximate to each other, as seen in Mr. Westropp's sketch, and in a direction N.E. and S.W. In the first the stones are larger than in the second, but it is completely overturned and defaced. The other, called *the West Labba*, lies E. and W., and is partially covered in an oblong mound.

The following are the measurements of the stones in the plan :—

A	= 2	feet	9 ins.	long, the rest buried.
B	= 4	,,	6 ,,	by 4 feet broad.
C	= 4	,,	0 ,,	buried.
D	= 5	,,	4 ,,	to 6 feet.
E	= 3	,,	0 ,,	covered.
F	= 4	,,	0 ,,	by 4 feet broad by 10½ inches thick.
G	= 6	,,	0 ,,	by 4 feet 4 ins. broad.
H	= 6	,,	0 ,,	and 9 inches thick, nearly covered.
I	= 2	,,	5 ,,	nearly covered.
K	= 3	,,	0 ,,	and 9 inches thick—the rest covered.



FIG. 89.—Rylane. *Sketch by Mr. T. J. Westropp.*

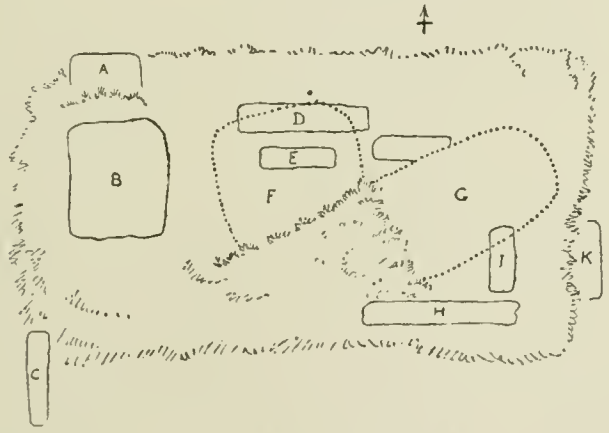


FIG. 90.—Rylane. *Plan of Western Dolmen by Mr. T. J. Westropp.*

8. In the Townland of Caherlogan, and Parish of Clooney, is a dolmen—observed by Mr. Westropp—not marked on Ord. Surv. Maps Nos. 34 and 35, which contain this Townland. Caherlogan joins the Townland of Moymore in which are dolmens, and which connects this district with that of Tulla.

This dolmen was overturned by a farmer, who removed the side-slabs, but found it easier to set the top-stone on its edge, and leave it in the field. In the condition to which by this process it was reduced, Mr. Westropp has kindly given me two sketches of it.

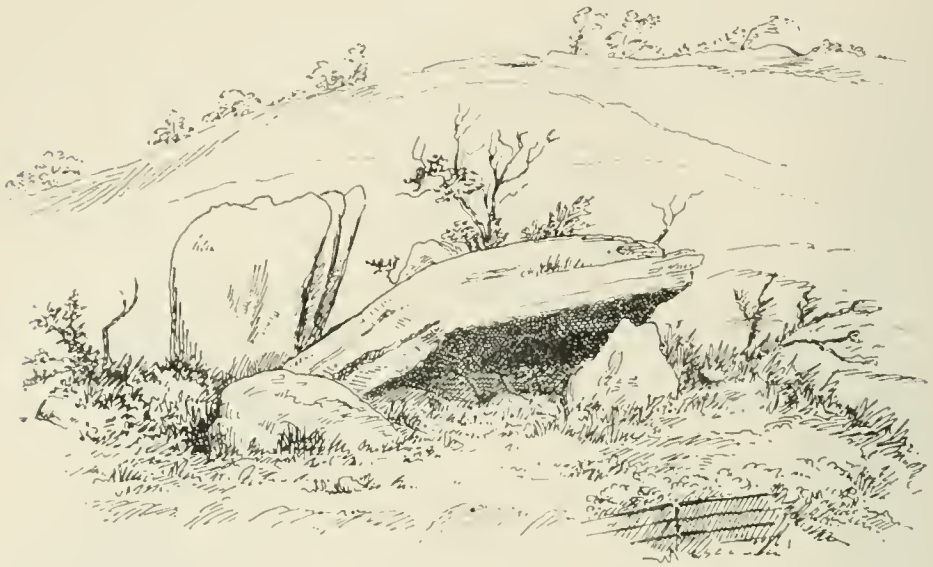


FIG. 91.—Rylane. *Sketch of the Western Dolmen by Mr. T. J. Westropp.*

9. In the Townland of Ballyhickey, and Parish of Clooney, is a dolmen marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 34, near Hazelwood House.

In the Townland of Monanoe, and Parish of Doora, is a dolmen marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 34.

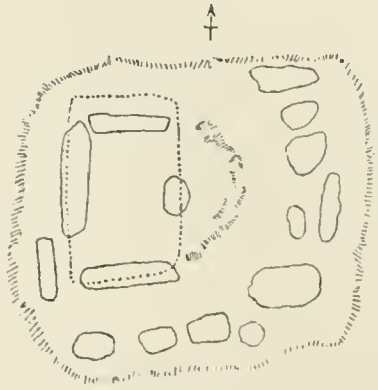


FIG. 92.—Knopoge.
Plan by Mr. T. J. Westropp.

10. In the Townland of Ballymacloon East, and Parish of Quin, is a dolmen marked *Cromlech* in Surv. Map No. 42.

11. In the Townland of Knopoge, and Parish of Quin, is a dolmen marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 42.

Of this dolmen of Knopoge or Knappoque, Mr. Westropp has kindly sent me a rough sketch-plan. It has been much mutilated in recent years, "the outer ring of stones being tossed out, and part of the top-slab, which was once nearly square,

broken away." It seems to me to be clear that the part of the monument which is left, namely the W. end, presents the usual feature of a narrow entrance space between the S. end of B. and the N. side of C. The dimensions of the covering-stone are 8 feet (N. to S.) by 4 feet 7 ins. (E. to W.) by 10 inches thick.

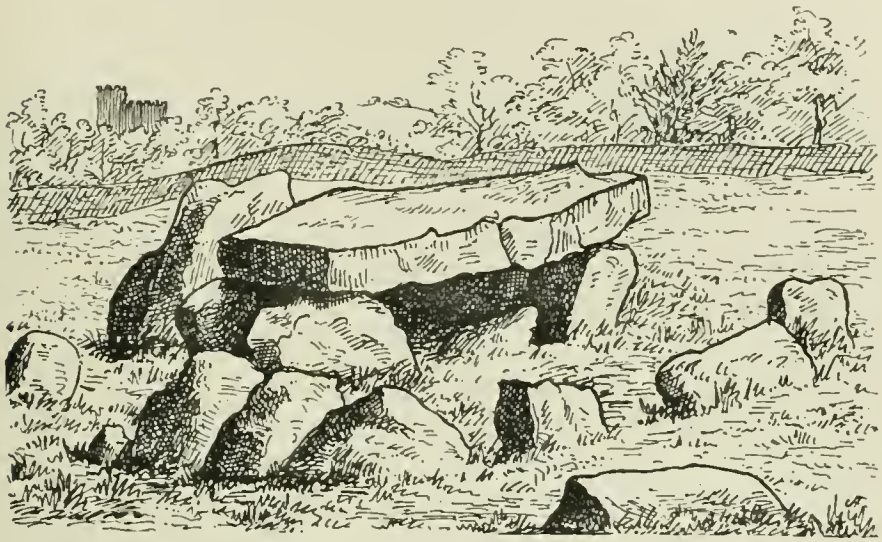


Fig. 93.—Knopoge. *Sketch by Mr. T. J. Westropp.*

12. In the Townland of Dooneen, and Parish of Doora, is a dolmen marked *Cromleech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 32.

13. In the Townland of Ballyogan, and Parish of Kilraghtis, is a dolmen marked *Giant's Grave* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 26.

In the Barony of Bunratty Lower.

1, 2. In the Townland of Drumullan, and Parish of Kilmurry, are two dolmens each marked *Dermot and Grania's Bed* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 43. They are E. of that at Knopoge.

3. In the Townland of Kilcornan, and Parish of Kilmurry, is a dolmen marked *Cromleech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 43. It is N.E. of the Drumullan ones.

4. In the Townland of Knocknalappa, and Parish of Kilmurry, is a dolmen marked *Dermot and Grania's Bed* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 43. The name of this Townland is clearly derived from the *lappa* = *labba* or *leaba*.

5. In the Townland of Ballysheenbeg, and Parish of Kilfinaghta, is a dolmen marked *Dermot and Grania's Bed*

in Ord. Surv. Map No. 52. It is S.E. of that at Knocknalappa.

6. In the Townland of Ballyphunta or Ballinphunta, and

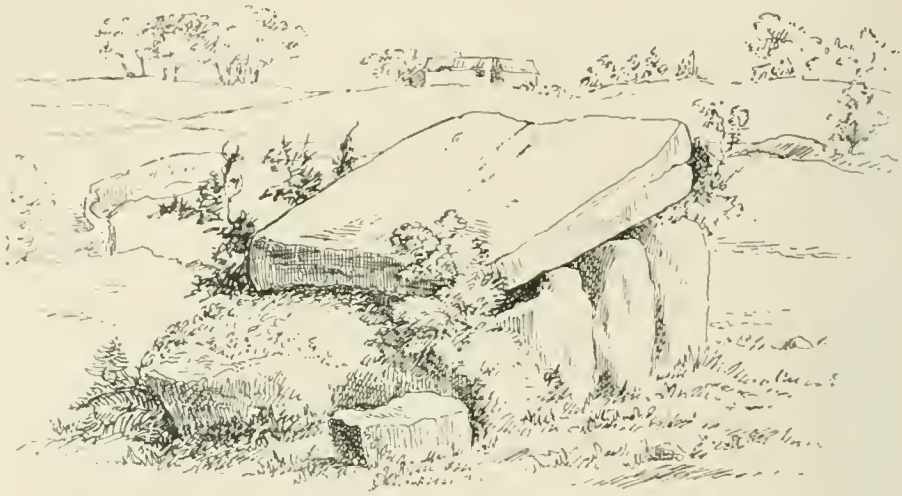


FIG. 94.—Ballyphunta. *Sketch by Mr. J. T. Westropp.*

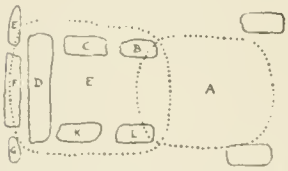


FIG. 95.—Ballyphunta. *Plan by Mr. T. J. Westropp.* Scale $\frac{1}{8}$ inch = 1 foot.

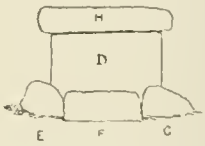


FIG. 96.—Ballyphunta. W. elevation. *By Mr. T. J. Westropp.*

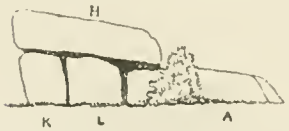


FIG. 97.—Ballyphunta. N. elevation. *By Mr. T. J. Westropp.*

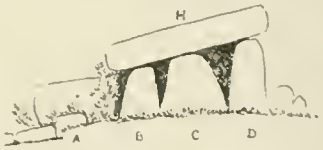


FIG. 98.—Ballyphunta. S. elevation. *By Mr. T. J. Westropp.*

Parish of Kilfintinan, close to Crughan or Croaghane Church, a dolmen marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 62.

Of this dolmen Mr. Westropp has been so kind as to send me a careful plan and three elevations. The structure lies E. and W., and was covered by two roofing-slabs of which the W. one overlaps the other, which seems to have succumbed. A flag 4 feet 10 ins. long and 10 inches thick crosses and completely closes the W. end. The vault is small and is higher at the W. than at the E. end, the cap-stone slanting in the latter direction. Two side-stones remain in place on either side, measuring 3 feet and 2 feet 6 ins. high. Three stones outside the

dolmen at the W. end show that there was a peristyle. The E. cap-stone measures 4 feet 8 ins. by 4 feet 2 ins.; the W. one 6 feet 7 ins. by 5 feet 6 ins., by 10 inches thick.

7. In the Townland of Brickhill, and Parish of Kilfintinan, very near that in Ballinphunta, to the S.W. of it, and N. of a site marked *Laght*, is a dolmen marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 62.

In the Barony of Tulla Upper.

1, 2. In the Townlands of Tyredagh Lower and Tyredagh

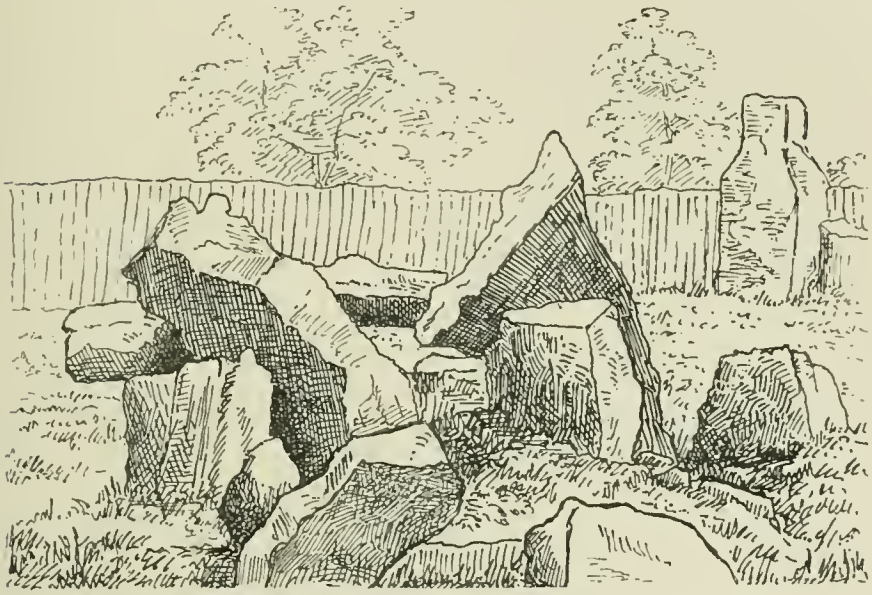


Fig. 99.—Tyredagh Lower. *Sketch by Mr. T. J. Westropp.*

Upper, and Parish of Tulla, close to Tyredagh Castle, are two dolmens, one only of which, marked *Cromlech*, appears in Ord. Surv. Map No. 27. The other has been observed by Mr. Westropp.

The first of these, for a plan and drawing of which I am indebted to Mr. Westropp, lies E. and W. The vault is in a ruinous condition, but was about 13 feet long. One of the roofing-stones, 8 feet long by 6 feet 3 broad, by 10 inches thick, was in place, but apparently broken. A tree was growing within the area of the vault.

The second dolmen, which Mr. Westropp places in the Townland of Tyredagh Upper, is a remarkable specimen, as will be seen by the plan he has so carefully prepared. The direction of the longer axis is

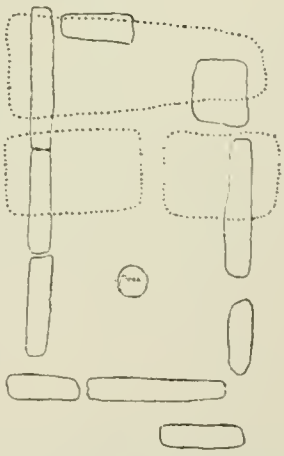


Fig. 100.—Tyredagh Lower. *Plan by Mr. T. J. Westropp.* Scale $\frac{1}{8}$ inch = 1 foot.



FIG. 101.—Tyredagh Upper. *From a sketch by Mr. T. J. Westropp.*

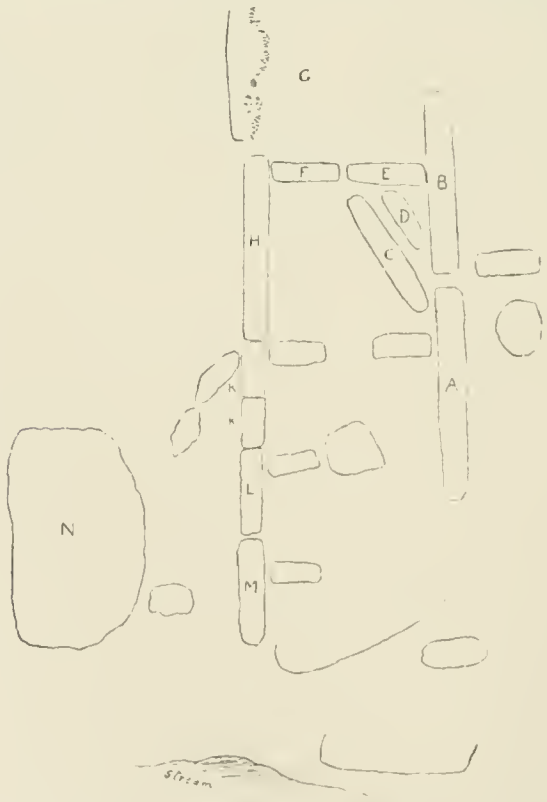


FIG. 102.—Tyredagh Upper. *Plan by Mr. T. J. Westropp.* Scale $\frac{1}{8}$ inch = 1 foot.

N.N.E. and S.S.W., and at the end which appears to be the broader the monument faces a stream, into which some of the terminal stones have fallen. How far the opposite end extended seems uncertain. The large stone, G, may possibly have been a roofing-stone. The width of the vault at that end is 6 feet 6 ins., and between the two stones which terminate it there is an opening 4 inches wide. Within this is a compartment exactly square, measuring 6 feet 6 ins. each way. Two transverse stones, each about 2 feet 6 ins. wide, form, as it were, the jambs of an entrance into a further compartment, or perhaps compartments, so that the structure may be said to resemble closely that at Annaclochmullen, in Armagh (which see). The entire length from the stream to the end of the stone G is 33 feet. The following are the dimensions of the stones :—

	Length. ft.	ins.	Height. ft.	ins.	Thickness. ft.	ins.
A =	7	6	3	6	1	7
B =	7	9	2	6	1	7
C =	5	6	6	0	1	0
D			(covered by other stones)			
E =	3	3	3	0	1	0
F =	3	6	6	0	0	8
G =	9	0	(nearly covered)			
H =	7	4	4	6		
KK =	4	3	3	6	1	0
L =	3	6	1	6	1	0
M =	4	6	3	0	1	0
N =	9	0	6	0 (broad)	1	4

3. In the Townland of Newgrove, als. Ballyslattery, and

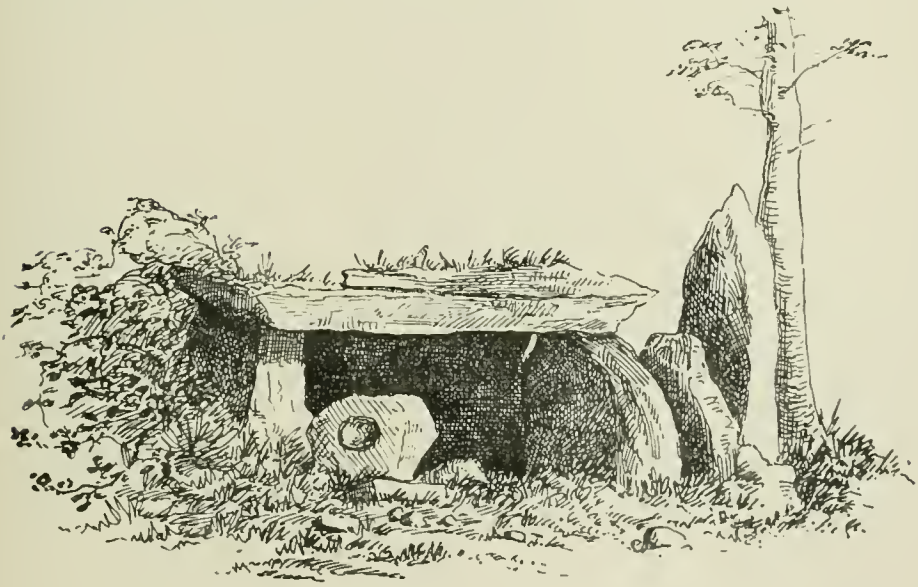


FIG. 103.—Newgrove, Tulla. *From a sketch by the Author.*

Parish of Tulla, is a dolmen marked *Giant's Grave* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 35.

This is a good example of the wedge-shaped form of structure surrounded by its peristyle, of which latter five stones remain, three on the N. side and two on

the S. The longer axis of the vault is E.N.E., and W.S.W. It measures about 9 feet long, by 5 feet 3 ins. broad at the inner or W. end, and 4 feet 2 ins. at the unclosed and E. end. The roofing-slab measures 9 feet by 9 feet 6 ins., and 1 foot 5 ins. thick.

The dimensions of other stones are as follows :—

	Length. ft.	ins.	Height. ft.	ins.	Thickness. ft.	ins.
A =	6	3	3	6	0	8
B =	6	3	3	3	0	10
C =	10	0	3	4	1	3
D =	2	6	2	3	0	7
E =	5	0	(overgrown with brambles)			
F =	4	5	5	3	0	11
G =	3	9	3	10	0	8
H =	3	0	(not taken)		(not taken)	
K =	2	6	2	2	2	0

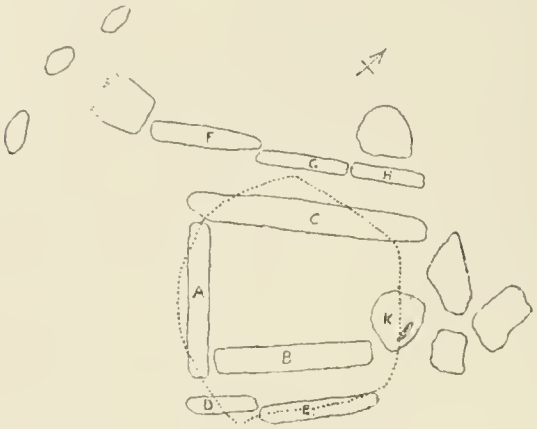


FIG. 104.—Newgrove. *Plan by the Author.*

In the face of this last stone, which stands at the entrance of the vault, is an artificial circular cavity, known to the Irish as a *bullán*, and the stones so excavated as *bullán*-stones. The mouth of the basin measures 11 inches in diameter, and the cavity is 6 inches deep on the slant. Its presence at the entrance of this dolmen-vault, in the position of a holy-water stoup at the entrance of a church, is interesting. With it may be compared the basin cut in a natural rock at the dolmen called the *Three Brothers of Grugith* in Cornwall; that cut in one of the stones of the dolmen of Mont d'Algéda, in Portugal; that cut in the upper face of a stone in the circle in the Deer Park at Castle Archdall in Fermanagh, and every *bullán*-stone in Ireland to which veneration is attached, or which stands by the entrance of some early Christian cell. For the Cornish and Portuguese examples see the Comparative portion of this work.

Note-book, W. C. B.

4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. In the Townland of Milltown, and Parish of Tulla; the sites of seven dolmens are marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 35 respectively, as *Dermot and Grania's Bed* (six); *Cromlech* (one); *Giant's Grave* (one). Six of them lay on the left-hand side of the road leading from Newgrove to Tulla. Of

these, two were in the portion of the Townland W. of the road branching off at right angles to Gort, and four were on the right of it. One, which is still perfect, lies immediately inside the field-wall to the right of the road from Newgrove to Tulla, a little

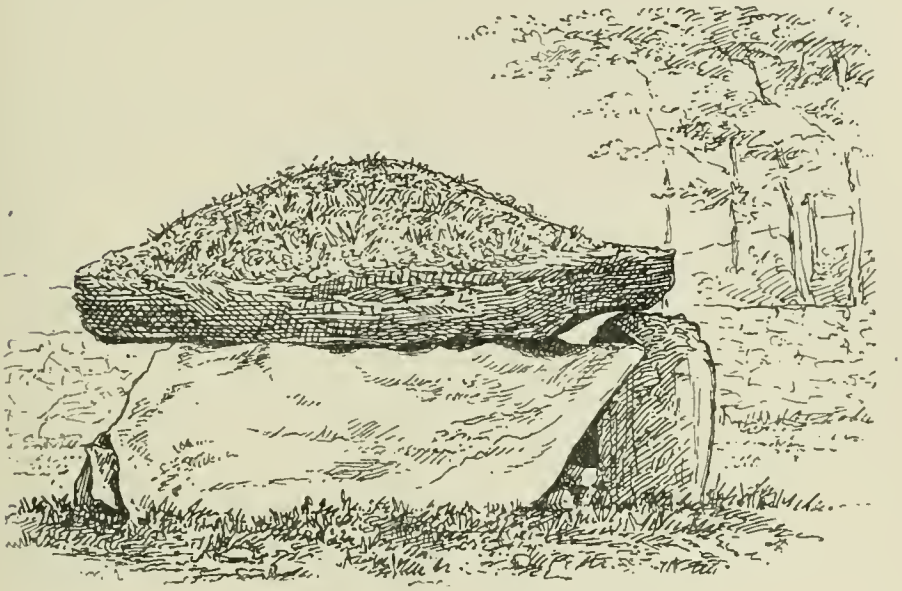


FIG. 105.—Milltown. *From a sketch by the Author.*

beyond Milltown on the Tulla side. Of the others, one is said to have been blown up in 1892, another is defaced, and of the remainder the site only of one seems to be remembered.

Mr. Westropp has mentioned to me still one more, which, with the above seven, would make eight formerly existing on the Townland. This latter, which was not marked on the map, lay among the hazels, near some natural caves, called locally "the Toomeens" (? tuaimin = little tomb), on the N. side of the Townland.

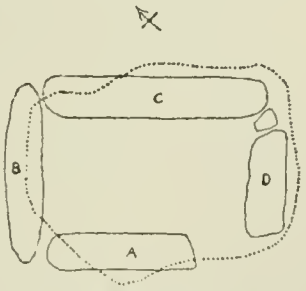


FIG. 106.—Milltown. *Plan by the Author.* Scale $\frac{1}{8}$ inch = 1 foot.

After mentioning several "holy wells" in the Parish of Tulla, O'Curry (Ord. Surv. Letters, co. Clare) says that on Milltown Townland there are seven "Giants' Graves." One of them is said to have been in perfect preservation, "of irregular square form, serving as a pig-sty, with a rick of turf built over it. Another, a little to the N.E., in a field a little N. of the road from Tulla to Ballyslattery, had the form of a grave or coffin, measuring 19 feet 6 ins.

long, 4 feet 5 ins. broad at the foot, and 6 feet 4 ins. at the head from out to out. This monument was enclosed by a number of large stones placed at a few feet distant, and following the form of the grave. The dolmen, which is still perfect, I planned in 1895. It consists simply of five stones, and its condition proves it to have been untouched, although, as in the case of that at Parknabinnia, which it resembles, a mound probably once covered it, the remains of which may never have been removed from its top, which is covered with earth and stones, coated with moss and shamrock.

Its longer axis is E.S.E. and W.N.W. The roofing-stone measures 10 feet long by 9 feet broad. The vault measures 4 feet 8 ins. at the E. end, and 5 feet at the W., and 8 feet 6 ins. long. The dimensions of the four side and end stones are as follows :—

	Length. ft.	ins.	Height. ft.	ins.	Thickness. ft.	ins.
A =	5	6	2	9	1	6
B =	7	0	2	0	1	6
C =	9	6	2	9	1	9
D =	5	0	1	3	1	6

O.S.L., Co. Clare, $\frac{14}{B.\ 24}$, p. 255; Note-book, W. C. B.

11, 12, 13. In the Townland of Moymore, and Parish of Tulla, two *Dermot and Grania's Beds* are marked in Ord. Map No. 30. Mr. Westropp notes *four* dolmens on this Townland in his list, but I think he includes one of the Milltown ones. In a sketch he kindly sent me, and which I reproduce, he gives three.



FIG. 107.—Moymore (Milltown Castle in the background). *From a sketch by Mr. T. J. Westropp.*

Besides the three dolmens, there are in proximity to them other remains, such as pillars on a ruined cairn, two upright stones close together, and also a single block. The dolmens are all three much buried, which probably indicates that they were covered by tumuli. In each case they appear, says Mr. Westropp, to consist of a large block resting on the ground at the W. end, and supported at the E. end by one or two blocks.

The covering-stone of the upper one in his sketch measures 6 feet (E. and W.), by 6 feet 8 ins. (N. and S.), and rests on one (visible) block 3 feet 3 ins. high, by 14 inches thick.

The covering-stone of the lower one measures from 4 feet 4 ins. to 7 feet

3 ins. (E. and W.), by 4 feet 2 ins. (N. and S.), and is 16 inches thick. That of the third measures 3 feet by 3 feet, by 11 inches thick.

14. In the Townland of Rosslara, and Parish of Tulla, is a dolmen, marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 27.

This dolmen consists of a single flat cap-stone resting on four side-stones, two on either side of the vault. Its longer axis is approximately N.W. and S.E.

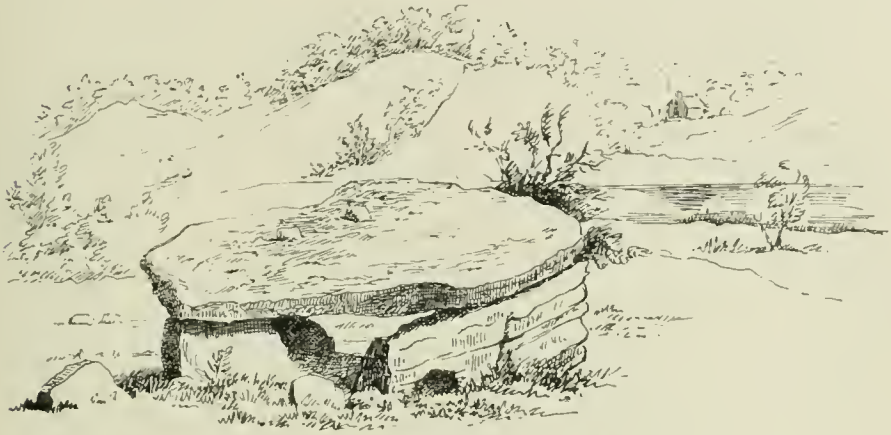


FIG. 108.—Rosslara. N.E. face. *From a sketch by Mr. T. J. Westropp.*

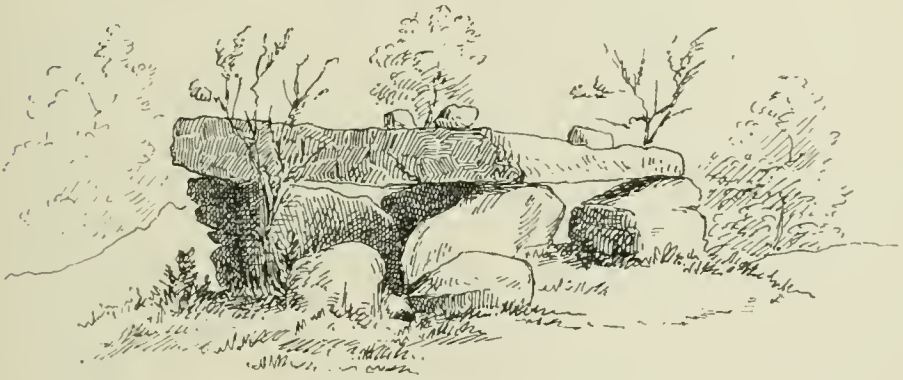


FIG. 109.—Rosslara. N.W. face. *From a sketch by Mr. T. J. Westropp.*



FIG. 110.—Rosslara. *Plan and elevation by Mr. T. J. Westropp.* Scale $\frac{1}{8}$ inch = 1 foot.

The cap-stone measures 7 feet 6 ins. long, by about 5 feet wide, and is 6 inches thick. The larger side-stone on the N.E. side is 5 feet 4 ins. long; from 3 feet 3 ins. to 2 feet 5 ins. high, and 16 inches thick; the smaller on the same side

is 3 feet long, 3 feet high, and 10 inches thick. I insert two sketches etched from Mr. Westropp's pencil drawings.

15. In the Townland of Maryfort, als. Lismeehan, and Parish



FIG. 111.—Maryfort. *Sketch by Mr. T. J. Westropp.*

of Tulla, is a dolmen observed by Mr. Westropp, not marked in Ord. Surv. Maps Nos. 27 and 35, which contain this Townland, which lies just S. of that of Rosslara.

Mr. Westropp has kindly furnished me with a sketch and notes of this dolmen. It consists simply of a roofing-stone resting in a slanting position on one supporter, which also leans, and is partially covered by a cairn. The single side-stone, which is on the N.W., measures 4 feet 8 ins. by 3 feet 6 ins. by 12 inches thick. The roofing-stone measures 5 feet 6 ins. from N.W. to S.E., but is too much covered for the length along the slope to be taken.

16. In the Townland of Corracloon Beg, and Parish of Feakle, is a dolmen marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 20. It lies a mile and a half S. of Lake Graney, W. of the Graney river, and E. of Knockaunboy Holy Well.

17. In the Townland of Cappaghbaun-Mountain, and Parish of Moynoe, is a dolmen (of which a little sketch in profile is given in the map) marked *Dermot and Grania's Bed* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 21.

O'Curry notes the existence of this dolmen.

O.S.L., Co. Clare, $\frac{14}{B.\ 24}$, p. 251.

18, 19. In the Townland of Ballycroum, and Parish of Feakle, is a monument named in Ord. Surv. Map No. 19 "Altoir Ultach." It lies about a mile and three-quarters W. of the dolmen at Corracloon Beg.

It is, according to the description and measurements given in Ord. Surv. Letters for the County of Clare, a dolmen of the elongated type, narrowing at one end, as in the typical instances of Keamcarravooly and Slieve Owen, in Cork, of Formoylemore, in Clare, and indeed, in the case of Ireland, of monuments of this class in general.

Two hundred yards E. of this dolmen (for I certainly regard it as one) is the holy well called *Tobergrania* in the same Ord. Surv. Map. The structure over the well, as described by O'Donovan, is similar in every respect to dolmens of the square cist form, such as that at Berneens (Co. Clare), for example. It is noticeable that O'Donovan compares this very structure to that at Findmag, supposed to be near Lough Ree, in Roscommon, under which a *magus* was buried in water, and offerings made to him through a hole in the top, described in the "Life of Patrick."

The "Altoir-Olltach," says O'Donovan, is a "grave lying E. and W. It measures 14 feet 6 ins. long, 3 feet 4 ins. wide at the E. end, and about 6 feet 6 ins. at the W. end. The covering flag or flags have disappeared, but seven of the perpendicular side and end stones remain. The first stone at the N. is four feet 6 ins. long, 3 feet wide, and 1 foot 6 inches thick. The next to it is 3 feet 8 ins. high, 4 feet wide, and 8 inches thick. The next is 1 foot 9 ins. high, 1 foot $5\frac{1}{2}$ ins. wide, and 1 foot 6 ins. thick. The next is 2 feet 2 ins. high, 4 feet 3 ins. wide, and 1 foot 4 ins. thick. The first stone on the S. side is 1 foot 6 ins. high; the same in width, and 6 inches thick. The next is 2 feet high, 4 feet wide, and 10 inches thick. The next, thrown out of its position, measures 6 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 1 foot 6 inches thick. The stone (if there was one) at the E. end is not to be found."

"The 'Tober Ghrainé' is a well over which a structure has been erected, which is exactly like the cist, cell, or vault of a dolmen. It measures 5 feet square. The sides and ends consist of four flag-stones placed on their edges. The covering-stone is a single large flag laid horizontally, and measuring 8 feet from N. to S., 7 feet 6 ins. from E. to W., and 1 foot 6 ins. in thickness. It is of grit, and covers the whole well except for a small hole or aperture at the W. end." In this latter particular it is that O'Donovan notices a special point of correspondence between this monument and the structure over the well in which the *magus* had been buried.

O.S.L., $\frac{14}{B.\ 24}$, p. 156.

20, 21. In the Townland of Dromandora, and Parish of Feakle, there are two dolmens, not marked in Ord. Surv. Map

No. 12. These are probably the ones noticed by Mr. Brogan, as between Gort and Feakle, and which he thought were in Galway.

Mr. Brogan describes and figures a "Giant's Grave" between Gort and Feakle, which, he says, "from the neatness and regularity of its construction bears witness

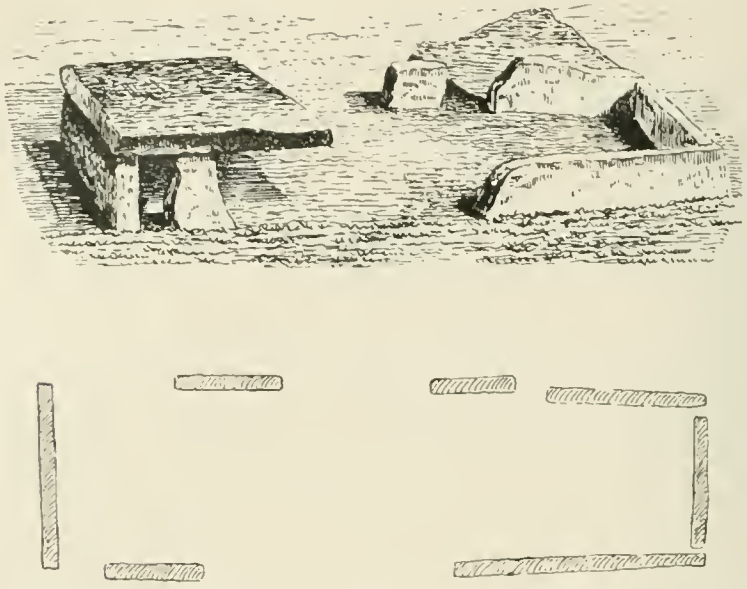


FIG. 112.—Dromandora (the Leaba Diarmuid). *From a sketch and plan by Mr. Brogan.*

to the ready adaptability of the material used by those who built it to the purpose they had in view, if not also to an advance in culture beyond that of the ruder monument of this class. The monument called *Leabadh Diarmuid* measures 7 feet long by from 5 feet to 3 feet 6 ins. broad. In the vicinity there is another of less dimensions called the *Leabadh Granu*." This, he adds, is "the only instance he had met with of the hero and heroine of the romance being provided with separate beds."

Proc. R.I.A., vol. x. (1866-68), p. 441, and pl. xxiv.

IN THE BARONY OF TULLA LOWER.

1. In the Townland of Elmhill, and Parish of Killuran, between Broadford and Tulla, is a dolmen not marked in the Ord. Surv. Map No. 36, which contains this Townland, but observed by Mr. Westropp. It is on high ground.

Of this dolmen Mr. Westropp, who discovered it, is so good as to send me a sketch and plan. It has fallen, but a side-stone, measuring 7 feet long, 3 feet high, and 1 foot 4 ins. thick, remains in place and shows that the direction of the vault was E.S.E. and W.N.W. The covering-slab measures 5 feet 3 ins. by 4 feet 3 ins. by 1 foot thick. There is also a terminal stone, and the interior of the vault is filled up by a grassy mound.

2. In the Townland of Ardskeagh, and Parish of Kilseily, three quarters of a mile E. of Broadford, is a dolmen. It stands on high ground. Near it are the names *Poulnamucka* and *Knockaunnafinnoge*. It is marked *Giant's Grave* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 44.

3. In the Townland of Drummin, and Parish of Kilseily, is a dolmen marked *Giant's Grave* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 44. It is mentioned in the Ord. Surv. Letters, Co. Clare. It is on high ground. Near it is a hilltop called *Laghtnagat*.

"A broken Giant's Grave," O.S.L., Co. Clare, $\frac{14}{B.\ 24}$, p. 307.

4. In the Townland of Ballykelly, and Parish of Kilseily, are



Fig. 113.—Ballykelly. *Sketch by the Author.*

the remains of a dolmen marked *Cromlech* in the Ord. Surv. Map No. 44. It is on high ground. A country-woman called it

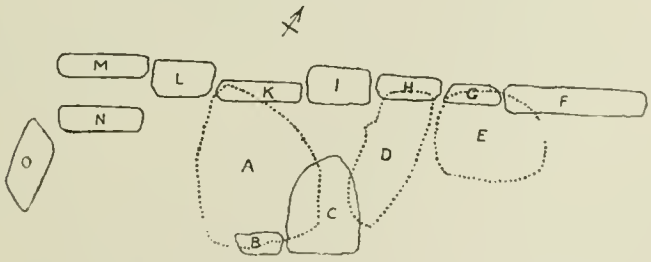


Fig. 114.—Ballykelly. *Plan by the Author.* Scale $\frac{1}{8}$ inch = 1 foot.

"*Ould Grania.*" In the Ord. Surv. Letters it is described as "a broken Giant's Grave," like that at Drummin.

I had some difficulty in discovering the whereabouts of this monument, and when at last I found it—in a beautiful situation overlooking the richly wooded Lough Doon—it was a mere ruin, almost every stone on the S. side having been removed. It lies E.N.E. and W.S.W. The whole of the seven stones which formed

the N. side are in place, and are graduated in height from 18 inches at the E. end to 5 feet 6 ins. at the W. end.

Three roofing-stones rest on them, their other ends being on the natural soil, or on a fallen supporter. These cap-stones measure respectively (A) 6 feet 6 ins. long, 5 feet 1 in. broad, and 1 foot 3 ins. thick, resting at the S. end on two fallen supporters (B C), the first 18 inches, the second 4 feet long; (D) 5 feet 9 ins. long, 2 feet 2 ins. broad, and 7 inches thick; (E) 3 feet 7 ins. long, by 4 feet 6 ins. broad, and 9 inches thick. The other stones measure:—

	Length. ft.	in.	Height. ft.	ins.	Thickness. ft.	in.
F =	6	0	1	6	0	11
G =	2	4	1	9	0	10
H =	2	8	2	3	0	9
I =	2	6	3	0	1	6
K =	3	4	3	4	0	8
L =	2	3	4	0	1	10
M =	3	4	5	6	1	1
N =	3	3	1	0	1	0
O =	3	9	1	6 (broad)	1	4

The stones are granite. It is a good example of a dolmen increasing in height towards the W.

O.S.L., Co. Clare, $\frac{14}{B.\ 24}$, p. 307; Note-book, W. C. B.

5. In the Townland of Knockshanvo, and Parish of Kilseily, E. of Knockaphunta hill, is a dolmen marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 44. W. of it are rocks marked *Farbrega*. The natives regard this as an altar used by Catholics in the days of Protestant persecution.

6. In the Townland of Formoylemore, and Parish of Killokennedy, near the ruins of the old village, on the right of the road

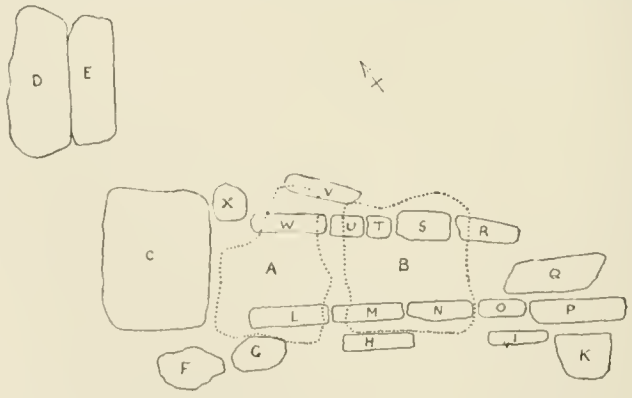


FIG. 115.—Formoylemore. *Plan by the Author.* Scale $\frac{1}{8}$ inch = 1 foot.

from Broadford, leading down into Formoylebeg, is a dolmen. It is marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 44, and is on high ground.

This dolmen is tolerably perfect, and affords an example of a wedge-shaped structure with a peristyle, the sides formed of many stones instead of each side by a single one as in the Burren. The material here is granite. The long axis is E.S.E. and W.N.W. Two roofing-stones are in place, measuring respectively (A) 6 feet 6 ins. by 4 feet 6 ins. by 1 foot thick, and (B) 5 feet 6 ins. by 4 feet 9 ins. by 9 inches thick. Three others lie outside, namely, C at the W. end, 5 feet 6 ins. by 4 feet 6 ins. by 10 inches thick, and D and E each 5 feet long and 1 foot thick. The other stones measure :—

	Length. ft.	ins.	Breadth. ft.	ins.	Height. ft.	ins.	
F =	2	2	2	2	4	6	
G =	2	4	1	3	4	8	
H =	3	0	(the wall of ruined house abuts on the structure)				
I =	2	5					
K =	2	8	2	8	(fallen)		
L =	3	6	0	9 to 1 ft.	4	6	
M =	3	0	0	8	4	0	
N =	3	0	0	10	4	0	
O =	2	2	0	8	2	2	
P =	4	0	1	0	1	7	
Q =	4	0	1	7	1	7	(but prostrate)
R =	2	6	0	9	2	0	
S =	2	8	1	4	1	4	
T, U =	2	8	0	9	3	10	
V =	3	2	0	9	2	6	
W =	3	0	0	9	4	6	
X =	1	6	1	8	1	6	

The entire length of the vault is about 17 feet, rising in height from 1 foot 7 ins. at the E. end to 4 feet 6 ins. at the W. end, and expanding from about 2 feet to 3 feet 6 ins. in width in the same direction.

7, 8. In the Townland of Cloonyconrymore, and Parish of

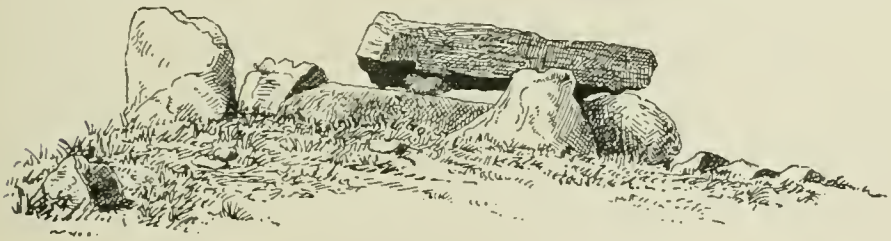


FIG. 116.—Cloonyconrymore. *From a sketch by the Author.*

Killokennedy, were two dolmens, each marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 44.

I could only hear of one of these, and this occupied the summit of an elevation overlooking the valley between Broadford and Kilbane. It is formed of rougher blocks (greenstone and granite) than any other in this vicinity, and is in a ruinous condition, although the intention to construct a wedge-shaped vault is evident. It lies W.N.W. and E.S.E. Outside the W. end there is an arrangement of three stones which probably formed an antechamber or porch in that direction. These measure respectively : (A) 3 feet 6 ins. long, 2 feet 5 ins. broad, 1 foot thick ; (B) 2 feet each way ; (C) 2 feet 9 ins. each way. To the S. of C lies D, a block in the ground, possibly *in situ*, 6 feet 6 ins. long, 2 feet 6 ins. wide, and 1 foot 6 ins.

thick. To the N. of A lies E, which may have been a cap-stone, 7 feet 6 ins. long and 2 feet 10 ins. broad, flat on the top, evidently displaced and having a hollow under it. This stone a very old farmer, who acted as my guide to the spot, was very particular that I should insert in my plan, since it was, he said, the "desk" at which they used to write; but who *they* were, or *why* they wrote, he had forgotten.

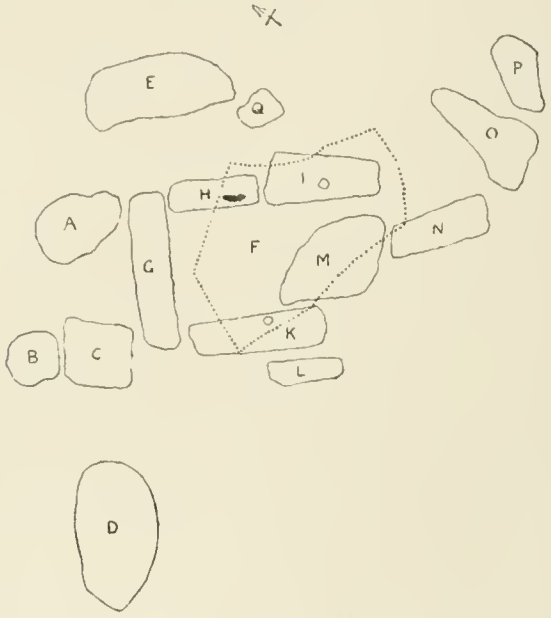


FIG. 117.—Cloonyconrymore. *Plan by the Author.* Scale $\frac{1}{8}$ inch = 1 foot.

The one roofing-stone which was in place measured 11 feet in greatest length, and 7 feet 6 ins. in greatest breadth at the W. end, narrowing to 4 feet 3 ins. at the E. end. It is a roughish block varying in thickness from about 1 foot to 1 foot 6 ins. It is placed in position in an unusual manner, resting on the point of the side-stone H, but otherwise supported by two small stones set on the top of I and K respectively. The vault, which it does not fully cover at the W. end, measures 4 feet 6 ins. broad at that end, narrowing towards the E., but to what extent cannot be said, as the whole of that portion is disarranged. It was probably about 15 feet long, although now only 9 feet. The dimensions of the other stones are:—

	Length. ft. ins.	Height. ft. ins.	Thickness. ft. ins.
G =	6 0	2 3	1 8
H =	5 9	2 0	1 3
I =	5 0	2 0	1 6 to 1 ft. 11 ins.
K =	5 6	1 2	1 8
L =	3 0	2 3	0 11
M =	5 0	3 2 (broad)	1 6
N =	4 0	1 6 ,,	1 0
O =	4 8	2 8 ,,	1 0
P =	3 0	2 0 ,,	1 0
Q =	1 6 square.		

9. In the Townland of Killokennedy, and Parish of Killokennedy, is a dolmen marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 44.

It lies on a mountain, a mile and a quarter W. by N. of Kilbane. A native of Kilbane, pointing towards its site, called the mountain "Labba Dhiarmada Mountain." S.S.W. of the dolmen are rocks marked *Farbrega*.

10. In the Townland of Lackareaghmore, and Parish of O'Brien's Bridge, on the summit of the hill, there is a site marked *Dermot and Grania's Bed* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 44. I went up to it, but found only a cairn, although there may have been a dolmen removed since the survey. Between this mountain and that on which the Killokennedy dolmen stands is the mountain called Glennagalliagh, above the valley of that name.

11. In the Townland of Cloghoolia, and Parish of Clonlea, is a dolmen marked *Dermot and Grania's Bed* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 52.

12. In the Townland at Ardataggle, and Parish of O'Brien's Bridge, is a dolmen marked *Dermot and Grania's Bed* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 53.

Of this dolmen Mr. Westropp has kindly sent me two sketches and a ground-plan, from which it appears that the monument is very similar to those at Formoyle-more and Cloonyconrymore. One roofing-stone, that at the broader (W.S.W.) end, is in place, and a second has been tilted on its side. The one in place measures 7 feet 8 ins. long by 5 feet 6 ins. to 4 feet 3 ins. wide, and from 6 to 11 ins. thick. The other is of nearly similar dimensions. A prostrate slab at the W.S.W. end measures 6 feet 6 ins. long. The terminal stone at that end is 7 feet long. The vault measures about 12 feet long. It lies E.N.E. and W.S.W. At the latter end it is 3 feet 6 ins. broad, and narrows at the further extremity to 1 foot 6 ins. There are evidences that it was surrounded by a peristyle.

In the Barony of Clonderalaw.

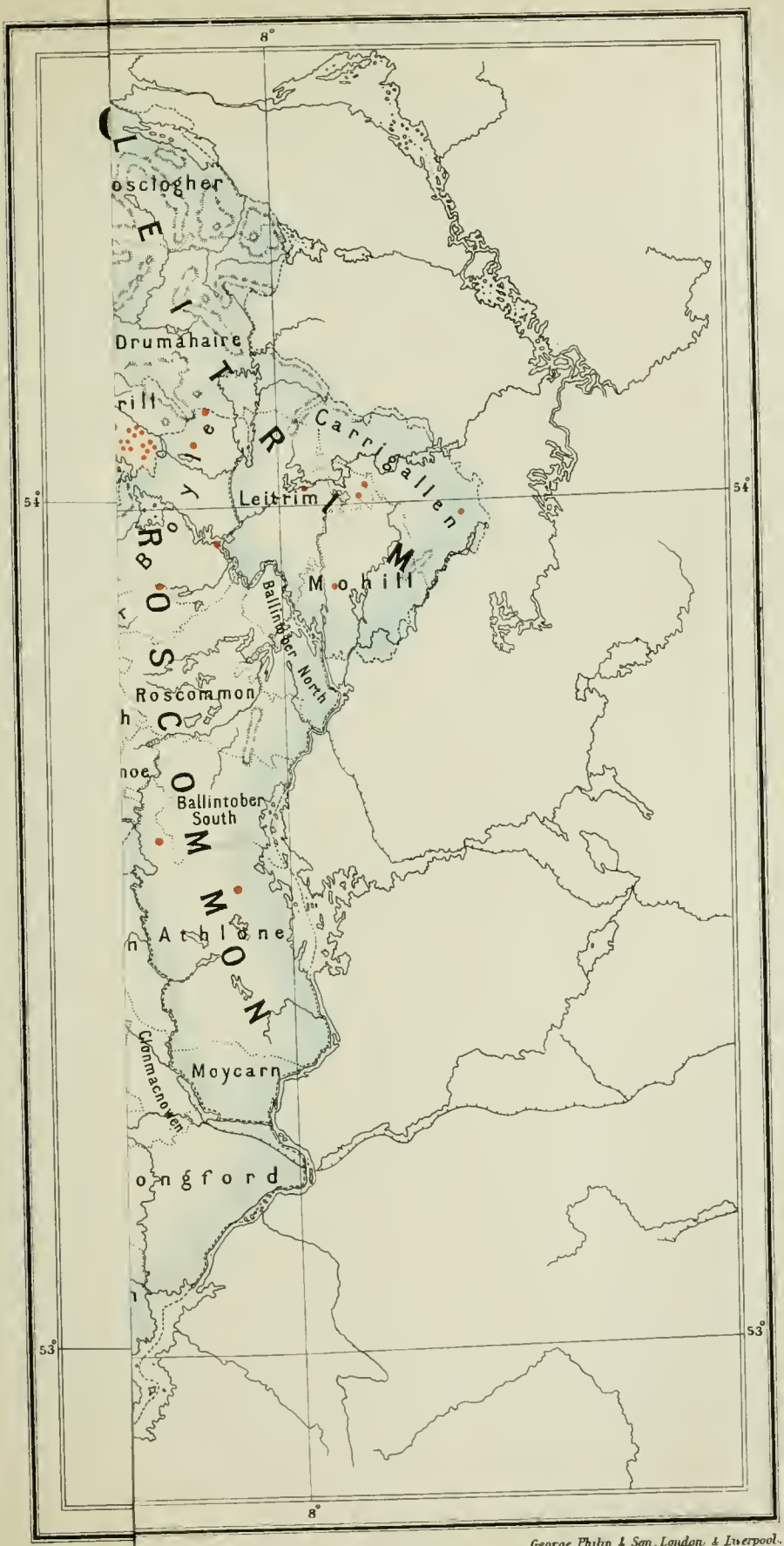
1. In the Townland of Kiltumper, and Parish of Kilmihil, is a site marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 48, *Tumper's Grave*, and indicated by six dots, arranged in parallel lines of three. In the same Townland is Knockbrack, and a Tobereendoney, *Tobar Righ an Domnaigh*, popularly explained to mean "Sunday's Well." The name Tumper is Tuaim-an-fhir. With this we may compare the name "Tuamanirvore," which is that of a dolmen at Cappanahannagh in Limerick. If, as seems allowable by analogy, we add to *Tuaim-an-fhir* the adjective "*môr*" (vore), we have an identical name, meaning "The Great Man's (*i.e.* the Giant's) Grave," and the presumption that *Tumper's Grave* was a dolmen. I find it called "Thoomper's Cill," or,

by the natives, "the Giant's Grave," and there is an oral tradition about it, which will be given in the sequel.

O.S.L., $\frac{14}{B.\ 24}$, pp. 45, 46.

IN THE BARONY OF MOYARTA.

NOTE—An instance of the occurrence of the names of Dermot and Grania in connection with natural rocks *in situ*, is afforded at Loop Head, where a long rock off the point is named Dermot and Grania's Rock. On the shore opposite it is a spot named Cuchullin's Leap; and on the other side of Loop Head is Poulnapeasta, each of these names indicating the localization here of legends common to the western coast of Ireland. (See Ord. Surv. Map No. 71.)



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II. PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.

In the Barony of Dunmore.

*1. In the Townland of Cappagh, and Parish of Dunmore, is a monument marked *Altar* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 5. It is close to the well Tobernacrobyneeve, and a little over a mile W. of Patrick's Stone.

In the Barony of Ballynahinch.

1. In the Townland of Cashleen, and Parish of Ballynakill, a

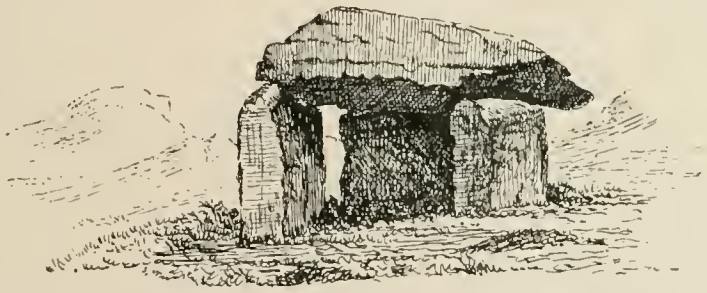


Fig. 118.—Rynvyle. Gateway into rath. *From a drawing by Mr. Kinahan.*

Giant's Grave is so marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 9. It lies to the E. of a fort called Caherdoona, and S.E. of the Well and Church of the Seven Daughters.

Rynvyle, where there was a megalithic and dolmen-like gateway into a rath, figured by Mr. Kinahan, lies to the N.E.

It is an important monument showing that the rath-builders were practised in megalithic construction.

Kilk. Archæol. Journ., 1868–9, pl. opp. p. 282.

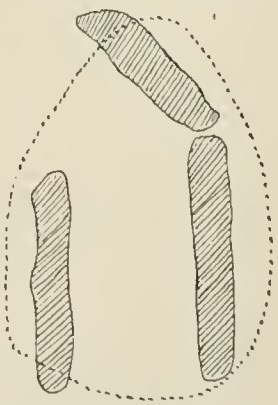


Fig. 119.—Rynvyle. Gateway into rath. *Plan by Mr. Kinahan.*

2. In the Townland of Knockbrack, which includes the point of land between the Bays of Cleggan and Sellerna, in the

Parish of Omey, is a dolmen marked *Labbadermot* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 22.

Mr. Kinahan calls this dolmen, "Leaba Diarmuid." He describes it as consisting of two flattish slabs placed sloping on pillars, the N. side of the larger one, which measures 10 feet by 5, overlapping the N. pillars, thereby causing the N.E. part to rest on the ground. The uprights were five in number; two at the S., and three towards the N. The latter were placed on edge and were low, while the southern

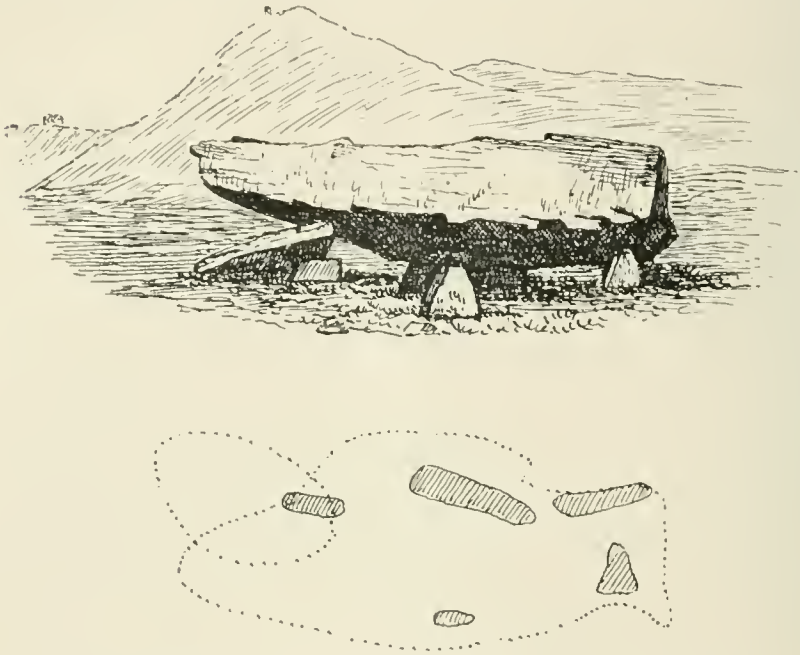


FIG. 120.—Knockbrack. *Elevation and plan from Mr. Kinahan's drawings.*

were on end and much higher, giving thereby a slope to the flag. There were no stones near it which could have been the remnant of a cairn. There were other structures in the same neighbourhood formed of large flags. One of them had two chambers. From another the roof was absent.

Jour. H.A.A.I., 3rd Ser., vol. i. p 444.

3, 4. In the Townland of Cleggan, and Parish of Ballynakill, close to the sea on the E. shore of Cleggan Bay, is a dolmen marked *Druid's Altar* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 22. Another is on the cliff on the N. shore, not marked.

Mr. Kinahan gives a plan of a dolmen on the E. of Cleggan, and W. of Ballynakill Lough. It was dismantled. The prostrate roofing-slab measured 8 feet 8 ins., by 6 feet 1 in., by 1 foot 9 ins. He also gives a plan and sketch of a dolmen on the N. shore of the bay.

Jour. R.H.A.A.I., 3rd Ser., vol. i. pp. 442, 443.

5. In the Townland of Ardbear, and Parish of Moyrus, is "a cromlech on the shore near Clifden at Ballyconry." In Ord. Surv. Map No. 35 I find neither the monument nor the name Ballyconry in the situation here indicated by Petrie.

In the midst of a group of circles of various sizes, which Petrie calls the ruins of a town of cahers, there was, he says, a cromlech.

MS. Essay on "Military Architecture in Ireland," by G. Petrie, in Lib. R.I.A., p. 161.

*6. In the Townland of Kylemore, and Parish of Ballynakill, at a place called Moveelan, one mile E.S.E. of Kylemore Castle, is a dolmen. Neither Moveelan nor the monument are shown in Ord. Surv. Maps Nos. 23 or 24. In the latter map, however, a cairn is marked in the Townland of Kylemore.

Mr. Kinahan mentions the existence here of a flag structure, such as that which he describes at Drumgaroe, near Streamstown. (See Bar. Leitrim, No. 11, *infra*.) Others, he says, exist in various parts of the country. These flag structures appear to be genuine dolmens constructed with the materials ready to hand, which were not so ponderous as in other districts.

Jour. R.H.A.A.I., 4th Ser., vol. ii. p. 12.

In the Barony of Clare.

1. In the Townland of Ballybrone, and Parish of Athenry, is a dolmen marked *Giant's Grave* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 57. There is a Tober Patrick half a mile to the N. of it.

In the Barony of Moycullen.

1. In the Townland of Tully, and Parish of Killannin, to the S.W. of Clochree Hill, and close to Lough Ardanmore, a *Druid's Altar* is marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 91.

In the Barony of Longford.

1. In the Townland of Ballyhoose, and Parish of Clonfert, a *Dermot and Grania's Bed* is marked on Ord. Surv. Map No. 100. It is indicated by the marks usual for tumuli, two of which are shown, one of them having a smaller one protruding from its side.

In the Barony of Dunkellin.

1. In the Townland of Toorclogher, and Parish of Killogilleen, is a *Dermot and Grania's Bed*, so marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 104.

2. In the Townland of Seefin, adjoining that of Toorclogher, on the S.E., is a *Druid's Altar*, so marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 104. It lies half a mile S. of the *Dermot and Grania's Bed* in Toorclogher, and is also in the Parish of Killogilleen.

3. In the Townland of Lavally, and Parish of Killeely, is a dolmen not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 95, but near it is a

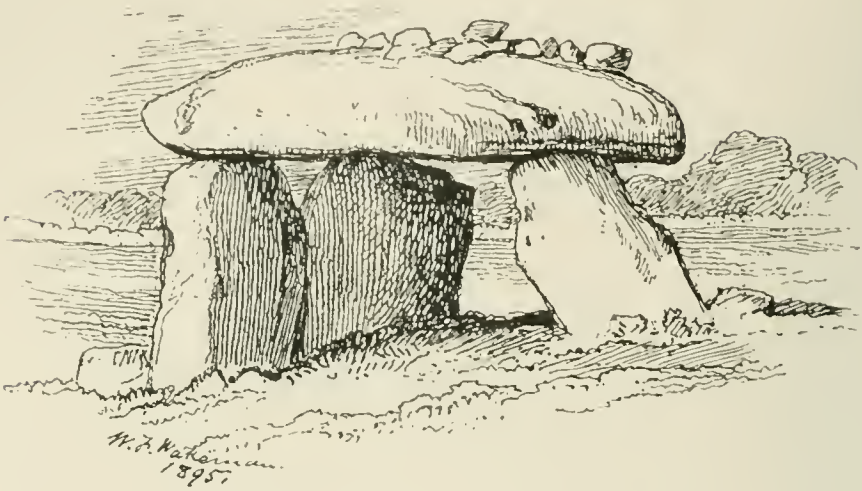


FIG. 121.—Lavally. *From a drawing by Mr. W. F. Wakeman.*

place called Laghtgall, which may have been the name of the monument.

I annex an unpublished sketch by Mr. Wakeman. The cap-stone measures 8 feet long.

IN THE BARONY OF LOUGHREA.

1. In the Townland of Grannagh, and Parish of Ardrahan, an elevated site is represented in the Ord. Surv. Map No. 114, marked *Giant's Hill*, in the centre of which a *Giant's Grave* is marked.

IN THE BARONY OF KILTARTAN.

1. In the Townland of Crannagh, and Parish of Ardrahan, a *Dermot and Grania's Bed* is marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 122.

2. In the Townland of Derrycallan North, and Parish of Beagh, a *Dermot and Grania's Bed* is marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 129. It lies S. of Ballynakill Lake.

IN THE BARONY OF LEITRIM.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. In the Townland of Marble Hill, and Parish of Ballynakill, eight *Cromlechs* are thus marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 125. They all lie within half a mile of Marble Hill House, to the N.E., E., and S.E. of it.

There is a Tobermacduagh, and a *lis* with cave, in the midst

of the group of these dolmens which lies to the S.E. of the house. Still further to the S., in the Townland of Moyglass, is *Knockaunnagall*, a children's burying-ground. One mile to the N.E. of this group of dolmens is that called *Labbadermot*, in the Townland of Knockroe, which may be considered perhaps as an outlyer of this group. (See next.)

9. In the Townland of Knockroe, and Parish of Ballynakill, one mile N.E. of the Marble Hill group of dolmens, is one marked *Labbadermot* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 125. W. of it is a rock marked *Carrickbreaga*.

In the Ord. Surv. Letters this group of monuments is described as "Giants' Graves, eight in number, and *Labadiarmad*, which is described in the Name-Book as a 'cave with a stone over it.'" Dutton, who is, however, very inaccurate, speaks of a "fine Druid's Altar in the demesne of Marble Hill." "One stone," he says, "was 30 feet long by 8 feet broad; it had been much injured by the hands of ignorance before Sir Thomas Burke became possessor of the estate, as many of the stones were taken for the purpose of building a common wall."

O.S.L., Co. Galway, $\frac{14}{D.\ 2}$, p. 522; Dutton, "Surv. of the County of Galway," p. 470.

10. In the Townland of Moanmore East, and Parish of Tynagh, 300 yards S.W. of the site marked *Seven Monuments* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 105, is a dolmen, not marked in the map.

11. In the Townland of Streamstown "N.N.E. of Streams-

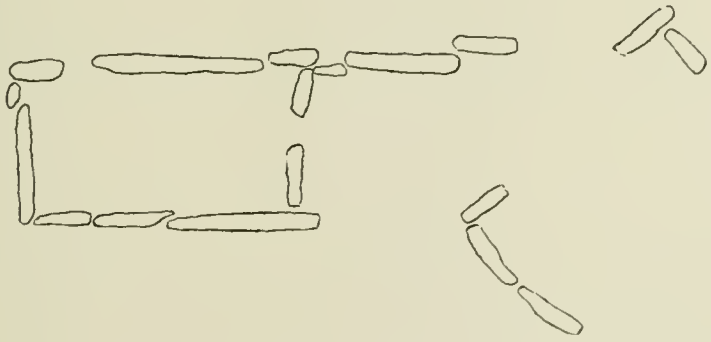


Fig. 122.—Drumgaroe. *Plan by Mr. Kinahan.*

town House," in the Parish of Tynagh, at a place called Drumgaroe (not in map), is a dolmen, not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 106.

This is an example of the class of structure to which Mr. Kinahan applies the term *fosleac*, and which he regards as "flag-dwellings." To me it appears more probable that they were sepulchral chambers. If so, the roofs were possibly constructed of overlapping stones. This structure measured 23 feet long and 6 feet wide, and comprised two chambers, the one about 12 feet, the other about 10 feet

long. The doorway between the chambers was very narrow, being only 1 foot wide, and in the N. wall of the W. chamber was an opening 1 foot 3 inches wide. A portion of the upright flags forming the wall of the E. chamber, as also the covering flags of both chambers, had been removed. To the E., however, were detached standing flags, and a portion of some sort of structure.

Jour. R.H.A.A.I., 4th Ser., vol. ii. p. 13.

IN THE BARONY OF ARAN.

1. In the Townland of Killeany, and Parish of Inishmore (in Aranmore), just S. of Cowrugh, on the N. side of the island, a *Dermot and Grania's Bed* is marked in the Ord. Surv. Map No. 110. A little N. of it is a stone called *Clochanaphuca.*

There were three cromlechs, says O'Donovan, on Aranmore. One stood at Conroogh (Cowrugh) on the N. side of the island not far from the smith's forge; another not far distant in a subdivision of Kilmurvy, called Fearann-a-choircè (see No. 2); and a third (which is the one still in existence) about a mile from the forge (see No. 3).

O.S.L., Co. Galway, $\frac{14}{D.\ 3}$, p. 268.

2. In the Townland of Kilmurvy, and Parish of Inishmore (in Aranmore), in a division of the Townland called Farrnacurka (Fearann a choircè), was a dolmen not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 110.

O.S.L., Co. Galway, $\frac{14}{D.\ 3}$, p. 268.

3. In the Townland of Killeany (or Kilmurvy ?), "one mile S. of the forge,"—"near Michael O'Brien's house," in the Parish of Inishmore (in Aranmore), was a dolmen not marked in Ord. Surv. Maps 110, 111, or 119.

O.S.L., Co. Galway, $\frac{14}{D.\ 3}$, p. 268.

4. In the Townland of Carrownlisheen, and Parish of Inishmaan (in the Middle Island), to the N.E. of, and close to the hamlet of Moher, a *Dermot and Grania's Bed* is marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 119.

O'Donovan remarks that this is the most remarkable of the dolmens in Aran. It was traditionally called *Leaba Dhiarmada a's Ghrainè.* "It consists," he adds, "of two upright stones running parallel with each other, about 10 feet 8 ins. in length, and about 4 feet high, and of a covering-stone at the top, laid perfectly horizontal. It appears to have been enclosed at the ends by two other stones, of which the one on the N. side is removed, but that on the S. side still remains, though a little displaced. There appears to have been some clay carried hither to form a small mound under this cromlech. If one took the trouble to

remove this clay off the surface of the solid rock, he would no doubt find an urn or some pagan antiquities under it."

O.S.L., Co. Galway, $\frac{14}{D.\ 3}$, p. 268.

5, 6. In Aranmore Mr. Kinahan met with "cells built with

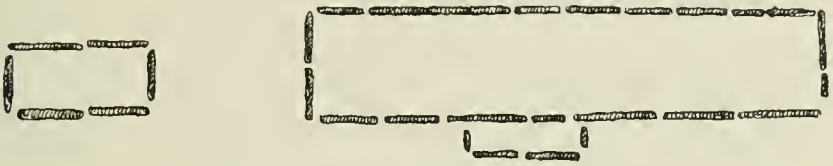


Fig. 123.—Aranmore. *Plans by Mr. Kinahan.*

flags," to which he applies the name *fosleac*, and of which he gives two examples.

Proc. R.I.A., vol. x. pl. iii.

COUNTY OF MAYO.

IN THE BARONY OF ERRIS.

1. In the Townland of Glengad, als. Dooncarton, and Parish of Kilcommon, on land called Lugnafulla, close to the sea-shore, is a dolmen marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 4.

"A Giant's Grave," says Cæsar Otway, "that is, an oblong trough or cist, composed of large stones set on their ends, about 18 feet long and 4 feet wide. Any covering-stones, if they ever existed, had been removed, but there were some stones lying near by, which might have served this purpose. Not far E. of this was a 'Druidical Circle,' of small dimensions, consisting of upright stones, neither large nor lofty." It was on the side of the mountain.

"Sketches in Erris and Tirawly," by Cæsar Otway, p. 336.

2. In the Townland of Gortbrack North, and Parish of Kilcommon, was a dolmen marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 11.

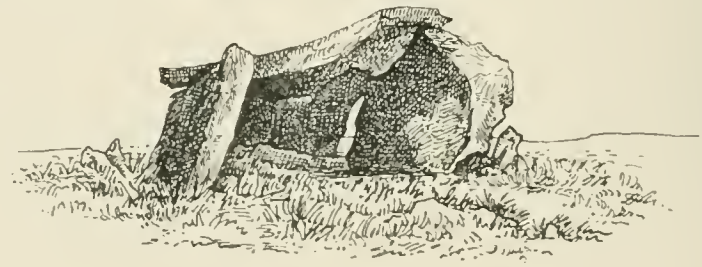


FIG. 124.—Gortbrack. *From a drawing by Cæsar Otway.*

I think this must be the monument referred to by Cæsar Otway as "in the wild upland vale of Glengad." He says of it: "This cromlech, though not of the largest, is a fine one. It is enclosed in a small potato garden." The stones of which it was formed were quartz. "The chamber," he adds, "is an incomplete quadrangle, formed by one stone on the S. side, three on the E. side, and two on the N. side." The measurements are as follows: the extreme length of the covering-stone from E. to W., 9 feet 8 ins.; the extreme breadth from N. to S., 8 feet 2 ins.; and the thickness from 1 foot 4 ins. to 6 inches. The height from the ground on the N. side is 2 feet 6 ins., and on the S. 4 feet 4 ins.

Two noticeable points about it are (1) that there are four circular depressions, apparently artificial cups, on the surface of the W. end of the covering-stone; (2) that "the covering-stone forms a perfect rocking-stone, which a child with one

hand could move up and down, but which would require the strength of many men, and all the appliances of machinery, to put out of place."

"Sketches in Erris and Tirawly," by Cæsar Otway, p. 324, with sketch, p. 326.

3. In the Townland of Carn, about half a mile N.W. of Lacht-an-Iorrais, and in the Parish of Kilmore, is a dolmen marked *Grave* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 9, called "Trunk-na-Caillighe" by the natives.

"A large grave, nearly square, formed by very large stones standing upright."

O.S.L., Co. Mayo, $\frac{14}{E.\ 18}$, p. 214.

4. In the Townland of Emlybeg Nash, and Parish of Kilmore, not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 9.

"A cairn or Leacht not so large as the *Leacht-an-Iorrais*." It lies between the latter and the *Trunk-na-Caillighe*.

O.S.L., Co. Mayo, $\frac{14}{E.\ 18}$, p. 214.

5, 6. In the Townland of Binghamstown, and Parish of Kilmore, at the *Lacht-an-Iorrais* itself, and at 200 yards N. of it, are two monuments not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 9. This Townland is called Knockanbaun in the Ord. Surv. Letters. The *Lacht*, or *Leacht*, is three quarters of a mile N.W. of Binghamstown.

The Leacht-an-Iorrais forms "a very conspicuous object in the middle of a wilderness of sands." Of the place on which the cairn stands, O'Donovan says: "It is altogether a wild and poetical spot, but there is no local Homer to celebrate it." The description of it in the Ord. Surv. Letters is accompanied by a plan, too rough to be inserted, which shows the position of the *leacht* (which may possibly itself contain a dolmen), and of some adjacent remains.

North of the cairn is shown a stone enclosure, or rather one side of it, which may be classed as a dolmen, 14 feet in length, but the breadth of which cannot be ascertained, as the W. side is destroyed.

An irregular circle of stones, much displaced, measuring 36 yards in circumference, stretches from the northern round to the southern extremity of the "grave" or stone enclosure just mentioned, to which it is attached.

The cairn itself is formed of large and small stones piled over each other without any apparent attention to architectural order. It measures 35 yards in circumference at the base, and about 15 feet in height, and was originally conical in shape. Its form, however, was, at the time of the Survey, very irregular, in consequence of many of the stones having been removed from its sides, either by the storms which are almost eternal on the coast, or by antiquarian investigators, none of whom, however, have explored the centre.

Two concentric semicircular mounds formed of gravel and stones seem originally to have formed portions of circles embracing the cairn, which latter, however, would not have been near the centre, but close to the E. side of the inner circle. The distance between the circles appears to have been about 6 yards, and the diameter of the inner circle about 55 yards.

Human bones lay scattered in all directions round the *Leacht-an-Iorrais*. The following is Knight's account of the discovery, or, rather, the uncovering of this cairn: "Lachta Ard," he says, "had been, in the memory of many now living, entirely buried in the sands for ages, but it still bore the name. One exceedingly stormy night unfolded the tradition of the name to be true, for the whole sand-soil, to the depth of many feet—at least 20—(for I was often since on the Lachta), was swept away by the storm, and a rough, rude, but very large *lachta* or cairn stood revealed, resting on the primitive rock or firm ground, on which the storm prevailed not, and the adjacent plains showed the exposed bones of thousands, scattered promiscuously through the sands on a firm earth, having in many places the marks of ridges."

About 200 yards N. of the cairn there is a monument described as "a large grave," which I reckon as the second dolmen on my list in this Townland.

To the same group, which may be termed the Knockanbaun group, belongs an earthen tumulus partly covered with stones, at Beal Dorcha, half a mile W.S.W. of the *Leacht-an-Iorrais*.

It was in this tumulus that Dr. Lyons, on whose farm, called *Cross*, it was, made a most singular discovery. On opening it, a skeleton was discovered *in a sitting posture*, "a kind of chair having been formed of stones in the interior of the mound. The face was turned towards the great monument of Leacht-an-Iorrais, and the top of the head came very near to the apex of the tumulus." Knight states, however, that the skeleton was placed erect.

"The tumulus was of the shape of an irregular triangle, and consisted of three kinds of soil in different strata—sandy, moory, and clayey."

O.S.L., Co. Mayo, $\frac{14}{E.\ 18}$, pp. 209, *et seqq.*; Knight's "Account of Erris," p. 109.

*7. In the Townland of Glencastle, and Parish of Kilcommon, close to Dun Domhnaill to the S.W., a monument is marked *Domhnall's Grave*, in Ord. Surv. Map No. 17. It is about four and a half miles S.E. of Bellmullet, and may have been a dolmen.

Only a stone at the base of the conical fortified hill is recorded as being left at the time of the Ord. Survey to mark this grave. "The headstone" of the Giant Dombnall Dual-Buidhe (*i.e.* Donnell of the Yellow Hair) had been removed.

O.S.L., Co. Mayo, $\frac{14}{E.\ 18}$, p. 158.

8. In the Townland of Drumgollagh, and Parish of Kilcommon, is a dolmen marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 56, half a mile N. of "Tober Fintany" and "Fintany's House."

IN THE BARONY OF TIRAWLEY.

1. In the Townland of Ballyglass, and Parish of Doonfeeny, half a mile from Ballycastle, on the road from that place to Doonfeeny, near the coast, is a monument not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 7. It is called the "Giant's Grave."†

† Just N. of its site in Bunatrahir Bay, a shelf of rock on the coast is marked *Cromlack*, a name not infrequently applied in Ireland to perfectly natural *slanting* rocks, but never by the natives to dolmens.

The position which O'Conor, in the Ord. Surv. Letters, assigns to a "large monument of the Giant's Grave class composed of large stones placed standing in the ground," proves that it is the same of which Cæsar Otway gives a description in his "Erris and Tirawley."

The monument consists of an oval enclosure, formed, as represented in the plan, by twenty-six stones. Two of these stones, placed respectively near either end, on the N.E. and N.W. sides of the oval, are (judging by the plan) at least six times as large, in superficial measurement, as any one single one of the others. They are, perhaps, the covering-stones mentioned in the following description by Otway: "At either end of the oval," he says, "are two square enclosures or chambers, one connected by a narrow passage with the other. They had originally been covered like cromleacs, or rather like what the Irish call *Darby and Grana's Beds*. The covering-stones were thrown off, and were lying, either broken or entire, on either side."



Fig. 125.—Ballyglass. *Plan by Cæsar Otway.*

"The entrance was on the S. side of the oval, and opposite to it was another enclosure or chamber that had been also covered, but was single."

The plan shows that this latter enclosure had three stones forming its W. side, two its E. side, and one its N. end. The double enclosure at the E. end of the oval tapered to a narrow opening into the oval area at the W. end. It was composed of four stones on the S. side, three on the N. side, and one at the inner or E. end. The partition across the middle was formed by two stones, with a narrow passage-way between. The double enclosure at the W. end of the oval was formed by three stones on either side. A transverse stone, placed across the centre, divided it into two compartments, so as to leave a narrow opening between its N. end and the wall. There was no stone at the W. end of this structure. The entrance on the S. was formed by two stones on either side of a passage. Mr. Otway observes that there was nothing worthy of remark in the size of the stones forming this monument, nor the extent of the ground it covered. Unfortunately there are no dimensions given, nor is any scale appended to his plan. He observes: "It is unlike any Cromleac, Druidical Circle, or Giant's Grave I have ever seen." It may be compared, however, with almost an exactness of detail, as far as the ground-plan goes, with the monument at Magheraghanrush in Sligo, and it also resembles, in the arrangements of its dolmens, the *Cloghan* in Glenmalin in Donegal.

About 300 yards S. of it was a small circle of stones which Mr. Otway describes as not unlike those at Carrowmore.

O.S.L., Co. Mayo, $\frac{14}{E.\ 19}$, p. 230; "Sketches in Erris and Tirawley," by Cæsar Otway, with plan, p. 269.

2, 3. In the Townland of Rathfran, and Parish of Templemurry, on the Palmerstown river, where it runs into Rathfran Bay, and close to Summerhill House, is a dolmen marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 15. It is indicated by the figure of a rock,

and not far off is a second, apparently meant to represent a similar monument.

See below, Nos. 8–11.

4. In the Townland of Breastagh, adjoining that of Rathfran on the N.E., and in the Parish of Templemurry, is a dolmen marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 15.

See below, Nos. 8–11.

5, 6. In the Townland of Rathfranpark, and Parish of Templemurry, S.W. of the Townland of Rathfran, two dolmens are marked *Cromlechs* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 15.

See below, Nos. 8–11.

7. In the Townland of Carbad, and Parish of Templemurry, W. of the Townland of Rathfranpark, is a dolmen marked *Cromlech* on Ord. Surv. Map No. 15.

See below, Nos. 8–11.

8, 9, 10, 11. There were at least four other monuments in this latter Townland, and it is probable that the group (Nos. 2–7), which may be termed the Rathfran group, comprised a dozen dolmens or dolmen-circles, if not more.

"No attempt at description," says O'Conor, "can convey an exact idea of the form and extent of any of these monuments." They may be taken together as the Mullacross (Mullaghnacroise) group.

Cæsar Otway thus describes them: "In approaching the house of Mr. Palmer of Summerhill, and going over the hill of Mullacross, I was surprised to see on every side of me a number of Druidical monuments of different sizes and forms. I have never seen so many clustered, as I may say, within a circuit of half a mile as here, except at Carrowmore. At the four cross-roads of Mullacross there is what is called a Giant's Grave. In the five fertile pasture-fields to the left of the road as you descend the hill towards Killala there are two or three circles. On the right-hand side of the road there are still more. On the hill beyond Mr. Palmer's house there are two—one large and the other small; altogether I reckoned ten on an area of ground of not more than one hundred acres.

"One of them, as you proceed southwards from the cross-road, and to the left of the road, is remarkable not only for the great size of the stones, but for its oval form and the interior cromlech, the upper stone of which has been cast down, and is lying in the area of the circle, or rather oval. There is another circumstance remarkable in this monument, that the stones comprising it are larger in the western end of the oval nearest the cromlech, and generally diminish in size, until, at the eastern end, they are so small as to be almost buried in the soil.

"To the S.W. there are two circles adjoining each other, and connected by a straight avenue of stones. Altogether this is a very interesting vicinity, and worthy of the more accurate examination of the antiquarian, as, indeed, is the whole north-western district from Sligo to the point of Erris."

After mentioning that there are two raths at Rafran, O'Conor, in the Ord. Surv. Letters, says : "In the same field as one of them there is a monument of huge stones. There are four on either side, forming, as it were, two walls, without the space enclosed by which there is a rectangular hole sunk in the ground, with large stones fixed inside, enclosing it, some of which rise only a little higher than the surface of the ground. Between these two walls, on the S.W. side, an opening is left, as if for an entrance. As a continuation of these walls towards the N.E. side, there are isolated stones placed in a circuit which enclose a wide space not separated from that enclosed by the two walls just mentioned."

"There is beside it," adds O'Conor, "another monument which does not appear to preserve its original form. The stones in it are not so large as those in the one just mentioned." A comparison of O'Conor's indication of the site with the Ord. Map makes it plain that these two monuments are in the Townland of Rathfranpark.

In Carbad Townland are "a great number of large stones, like those which form the monuments at Rafran, and some of which, it appears, form a group of structures," says O'Conor, "not of the 'cromlech,' but of the 'grave' appearance. Besides these, there yet remains here a circular monument composed of large round stones,' with an open space, apparently for an entrance on the N.E. side of it."

"Another monument of large stones, which seems to have been a sepulchre,' is placed by O'Conor between Killcumin and Mullaghnacroise. It is that in the Townland of Breastagh. Lastly, there are "a few more monuments" on Summerhill, that is to say, those in the Townland of Rafran, or Rathfran itself, called by the Irish *Rath-frannaigh*, and, more anciently by MacFirbis, in 1417, *Rath-Bhrannuib*.

O.S.L. Co. Mayo, $\frac{14}{E.\ 18}$, p. 183, *et seqq*. "Sketches in Erris and Tirawley," by Cæsar Otway, p. 204.

12. "In the Townland of Lacken" were two cairns, one containing a chamber. There is no Townland bearing this name in the Ord. Surv. Maps of this vicinity. Possibly the Parish of Lackan is intended, and, if so, the cairn may be the cairn marked *Carn* in the Townland of Carrowcuilleen in Ord. Surv. Map No. 14. There is a Townland called Lackanhill in the same Parish.

O'Conor's description shows that one at least of the two cairns he mentions at this place had a chamber in it. It measures 37 paces in length from N.E. to S.W., and 29 paces in breadth from N.W. to S.E. There was a round pile of small stones, more than 5 feet high, upon it, which was surmounted by a stone cross.

Like the Long Barrows of England, and the cairns of Caithness, this cairn was broader at one end (the N.E.) than at the other. In it there was "a cave," that is to say, a passage-chamber. There was an opening into it at the N.E. or broader end, where the passage was 2 feet high and 2 feet broad. This passage led to the centre of the cairn, where a man could stand upright with ease. A person who entered it about ten or twelve years before O'Conor wrote his description of it, told him that there was a bone found at the very extremity of it, but whether it was a human bone he could not tell.†

† This should be classed among the chambered cairns.

To the E. of this cairn was a second one, of the same description, measuring 23 paces long by 16 paces broad.

O.S.L., Co. Mayo, $\frac{14}{E.\ 18}$, p 265.

13. In the Townland of Annagh, and Parish of Kilfian, was a dolmen marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 14.

*14. In the Townland of Keerglen, at Doondragon on the Keerglen river, in the Parish of Kilfian, and due W. of the dolmen at Annagh, is a site marked *Dragon's Grave* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 14.

15. "In the Townland of Creeves." There is no Townland bearing this name in this vicinity in the Ord. Surv. Maps. The monument, however, bears the name *Clocha-breaca*, and the field in which it stands is called *Fal na g-clocha-breaca*. Close to the hamlet of Ballyglass (not to be confused with the place of the same name in the Parish of Doonfeeny, No. 1 *supra*), in the Townland of Ballybeg, and Parish of Rathreagh, a site is indicated in Ord. Surv. Map No. 14, by a circular enclosure with rocks, and named *Clocha-bracka*. The Townland next to that of Ballybeg on the W. being called Creevagh, I think this must be the monument indicated in the Ord. Surv. Letters under the name Creeves.

The monument here is described as a "so-called rath." "The circle is composed of earth and stones, the latter of such size as are usual in the megalithic series. The diameter inside the circle was ten yards. There were one or two sepulchral monuments attached to the W. side." By these it seems O'Conor means dolmens.

O.S.L., Co. Mayo, $\frac{14}{E.\ 18}$, p. 276.

16, 17, 18, 19. In the Townland of Belladooan, and Parish of Kilfian, the name *Cromlechs* is twice repeated in the Ord. Surv. Map No. 21, showing that at the time of the Survey there were four dolmens here at least, and perhaps more. They are situated on the Belladooan, or Breaghwy river, half a mile S. of Brideswell, and N. of the Townland of Garranard.

O.S.L., Co. Mayo, $\frac{14}{E.\ 18}$, p. 276.

20. In the Townland of Cloyrawer, adjoining that of Belladooan on the S., and in the Parish of Kilfian, is a dolmen marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 21.

21, 22. In the Townland of Doonanaroo Upper, adjoining

that of Cloyrawer on the S.W. and in the Parish of Kilfian, *Cromlechs* are marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 21, showing that there were two at least at the time of the Survey.

The above seven monuments may be called the Breaghwy River Group.

These must be, I think, the "remains of monuments, some circular, others of sepulchral form," mentioned by O'Conor as "between Garranard and Brideswell, close to the Killeen river."

23. In the Townland of Belleek, and Parish of Kilmoremoy, half a mile S. of Belleek Abbey, close to the river Moy, is a dolmen marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 30. The old name of the Moy was *Sal Srotha Derg*.

O'Donovan says that "on Col. Gore's demesne, on the summit of a hill rising over the river Moy, there were three upright stones which evidently once supported a covering-stone." He adds that at the base of the hill was a circle "Druidical or sepulchral," and makes the curious observation that the "base of the hill was the usual position for the circle."

O.S.L., Co. Mayo, $\frac{14}{E.\ 18}$, p. 73.

24. In the Townland of Ballina, and Parish of Kilmoremoy, about half a mile N.N.W. of the town of Ballina, on the right of the road from that place to Kilmore, is a dolmen marked *Fert Echtra*, in Ord. Surv. Map No. 30, called traditionally "Leaba Liabadoir."

"A grave," says O'Conor, "now much destroyed, but of which as much remains as will satisfy the antiquarian that it is of that class of sepulchres which were used in Ireland in pagan times, such as the Bed of Callan Môr, near Slieve Callan in Derry." Only the E. side of it remains. It is formed of large stones laid perpendicularly. The W. side, and the flags which were laid horizontally from side to side, have been removed, and the interior is filled up with stones and rubbish.

O.S.L., Co. Mayo, $\frac{14}{E.\ 18}$, p. 70, *et seqq.*; "Carte des dolmens d'Irlande," Miss M. Stokes "Revue Archéol." for July, 1882.

25. In the Townland of Ballina, and Parish of Kilmoremoy, about half a mile S.W. of the town of Ballina, at Pipers' Hill, is a dolmen marked *Cromlech* (*Clochogle*) on Ord. Surv. Map No. 30.

This dolmen has been frequently mentioned by different writers. The roofing-stone is nearly hexagonal in form, and is supported by three stones. One of the supports having slightly given way, it is nearly horizontal in position. It measures 9 feet long by 7 feet broad. Close to the monument is a fragment of rock, which has

been blasted by gunpowder, but which, in Col. Wood-Martin's opinion, never had any connection with the dolmen.

O.S.L., Co. Mayo, $\frac{14}{E.\ 18}$, pp. 73, 78; "Stat. Account of Mayo," by McParlan, p. 153; Wood-Martin, R.S.M., p. 235, with illustration; Fergusson, "R.S.M.," p. 233, with plan.

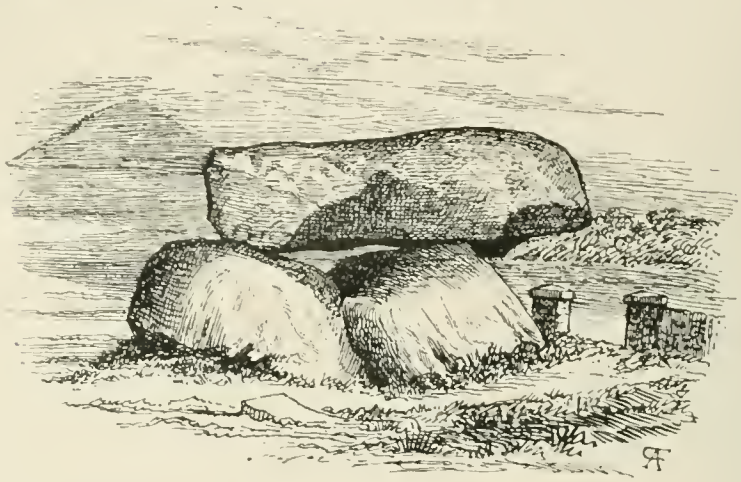


FIG. 126.—Ballina (the Clochogle). *From a photograph.*

26. In the Townland of Knockfarnaght, and Parish of Addergoole, at the N. end of Glen Nephin, between Nephin Mountain and the W. shore of Lough Conn, a curious double enclosure with two circles is indicated in Ord. Surv. Map No. 47, and marked *Knockfarnaght Stone Circles and Cromlech.* It lies E. of the road from Castlebar to Crossmolina.

O'Conor mentions "stone circles and some monuments on Knockfarnaght Hill."

O.S.L., Co. Mayo, $\frac{14}{E.\ 19}$, p. 184.

27. In the Townland of Croghan, and Parish of Killala, half a mile N.N.W. of Killala; near or in connection with Mullach Chairn, there were dolmens, Ord. Surv. Map No. 15. See Mullaghorn Fort in the map near an inlet from Killala Bay, S.W. of Rathfranpark on the further side of the Palmerstown river.

O'Donovan, who interprets this name "Height of the Cairn," speaks of "a very curious monument here." "It is built like an earthen fort (*lios*), and has round stones of very great size placed circularly on its border, where the parapet of the fort would be. The diameter, within this circle of large stones, which are placed very—not closely—contiguous to one another, is 78 feet, while the circumference of the circle immediately outside measures 240 feet. Between this and the old road are the remains of a fort, and of some—perhaps sepulchral—monuments."

"There are more large stones to be seen in the second or third field to the S., which belonged to some of those ancient monuments so numerous in the country in general." By these O'Donovan clearly means there were ruined dolmens here.

O.S.L., Co. Mayo, $\frac{14}{E.\ 18}$, p. 262.

In the Barony of Burrishoole.

1. In the Townland of Rosbeg, and Parish of Kilmeena, on a spit of land S. of Newport Bay, is a monument marked *Dermot and Grania's Bed* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 76.

"Two huge standing stones inclining towards each other, which seem," says O'Conor, "to be the remains of a Giant's Grave."

O.S.L., Co. Mayo, $\frac{14}{E.\ 19}$, p. 230.

2, 3, 4. In the Townland of Keeleast, in the Parish and Island of Achill, N. of Keel Lough, and E. of Slievemore, one *Giant's Grave* and two *Cromlechs* are thus marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 42. Near them a *Tumulus* is marked, and the *Danish Ditch.*

5. In the Townland of Doogort West, in a narrow portion of it which extends southward to the northern end of Keel Lough, and which adjoins the Townland of Keeleast on the W., and that of Bal of Dookinelly on the E., in the Parish and Island of Achill, a *Giant's Grave* is marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 42, to the E. of the monuments in the Townland of Keeleast.

In the adjoining Townland of Bal of Dookinelly, the cashel called *Slievemore Caher* is marked, and also a *Pagan Cemetery*, in Ord. Surv. Map No. 42.

The group of monuments, of which the above four dolmens (Nos. 2–5) form part, extends for three-quarters of a mile from N.W. to S.E., N. of Keel Lough, through the three Townlands of Keeleast, Doogort West, and Dookinelly.

From the information contained firstly in O'Conor's letters to the Ordnance Survey Department, and secondly in Col. Wood-Martin's "Rude Stone Monuments of Ireland," it is clear that there were, and still are, many more monuments of the dolmen and chambered-cairn class in these Townlands and on the slope of Slievemore than are indicated in the Ord. Surv. Map.

After mentioning the Cathair of Slievemore, O'Conor says, "A short distance to the S. lies a regular pagan cemetery, but unfortunately, like the Cathair, it is much destroyed. It was originally a group of square graves formed of large standing stones, and surrounded with a circle of similar stones. One of these graves remains in tolerable preservation, but wants the flags by which it was originally covered overhead. It is 9 feet long by 5 feet 6 ins. broad. Nine stones of

unequal breadth and height form it, the largest of which is 5 feet in height over ground. North and south of this are two groups of graves, but so broken that no dimensions of them could be given.

". . . Northwards of this cemetery, about one-eighth of a mile, on the lands of Doogort, and about 9 perches from the mearing between Doogort and Dookinallia Calry is a most remarkable large grave formed of high thin stones. This has been also injured, both by the fury of the Atlantic storms and the impiety of man. It originally consisted of six large flags, of which one called the Liagaun is 8 feet high, and 4 feet 6 ins. broad, and another 4 feet 6 ins. high, and 9 feet broad (or long). Another large flag, which was probably the covering, measures 10 feet 6 ins. long and 9 feet broad.

" . . North-West of this Giant's Grave, which is usually called the Liagaun,

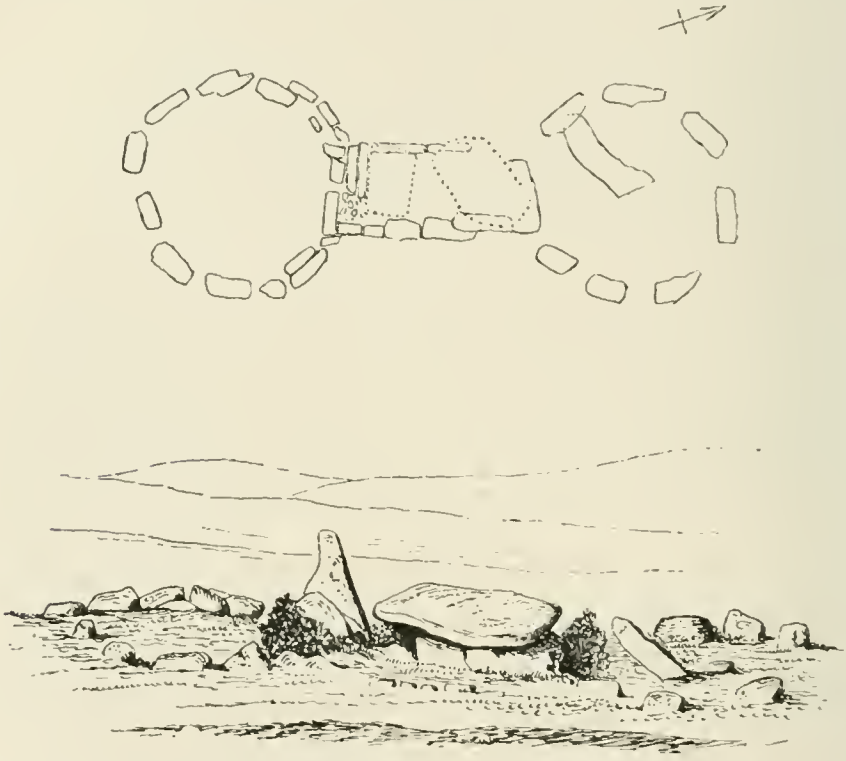


FIG. 127.—Slievemore (monument C.). *Plan and elevation after Col. Wood-Martin.*

about one-eighth of a mile, and on the lands of Keel, is the track of a *cloidhe*, or stone wall, called *An Cloidhe Lochlannach*,* or the Danish Ditch, from an idea that it was built by the Danes. This *cloidhe* leads to a very curious cromlech lying about 11 yards W. of the mearing between Keel and Doogort. It consists of a small irregular circle formed by sixteen standing-stones. It is 12 feet in diameter. Immediately S. of this is a large flag covering a square grave, and placed nearly in a horizontal position. Around this flag are some small pillar-stones.

"Westwards from this cromlech the Danish Ditch becomes again traceable for

* Whatever may be the true ethnological meaning of this name, the popular translation which tradition has handed down is "Danish."

about 20 perches, when it terminates in another cemetery of a similar character, but much disfigured by the natives, who have converted the square graves into *fialtaums*, or lamb-houses. At the W. side of this group of graves is a small tumulus, hollowed at top, and containing a few small loose stones in the hollow. This is said to have been a *kiln* in ancient times, but I think it a sepulchral tumulus."

The monuments described by Col. Wood-Martin, between forty and fifty years after this account was written, are the following :—

(A) The Giant's Grave, about one-third of a mile N.E. of Slievemore Cathair. Only six stones are *in situ*. The cist points N. and S. One of the side stones in a line of three—the end one to the N.—measures 8 feet high, 4 feet 4 ins. long, and 8 inches thick; the next is 9 feet 9 ins. long, and 6½ inches thick; the third is 3 feet 3 ins. long, and 6½ inches thick. Close to these, on the E. are three other

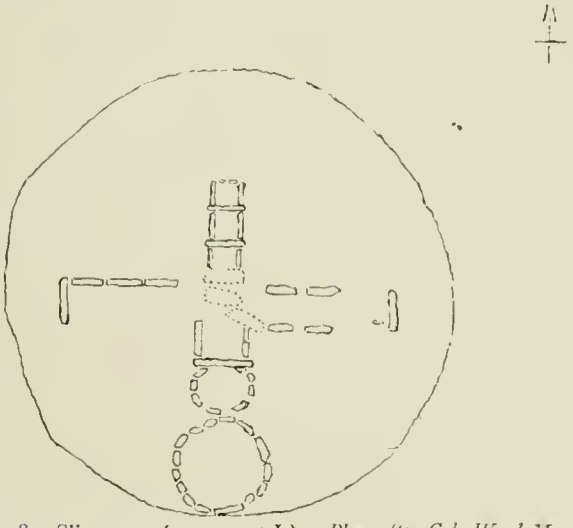


FIG. 128.—Slievemore (monument J.). *Plan after Col. Wood-Martin.*

stones. The first on the S., which was probably a covering-stone, is 10 feet 5 ins. long, and 9 feet 3 ins. wide; the second is 5 feet 1½ in. long, and 3 feet 9 ins. thick; the third is 4 feet 5½ ins. long (*i.e.* high) by 3 feet 9½ ins. broad.

(B) At a distance of 20 perches S.W. of Slievemore Cathair is the group referred to by O'Conor as "a regular pagan cemetery." One of the monuments in this is called *Clochan-na-stooca*—the *clochan*, "stone-house of the pointed stones." It has a total length of 200 feet, and terminates at its N. extremity in a circle 8 feet in diameter, surrounding a stone which was seemingly the covering-stone of a dolmen. From this two parallel lines of stones, about 10 feet apart, run for 52 feet in a southerly direction, terminating in an oblong enclosure, adjoining which on the S. is another quadrangular enclosure (? if not modern), measuring 26 feet 6 ins. by 25 feet 6 ins., and open on the W. side. From the S.W. corner of this square a double line of stones (only one line remains), curving to the S.W., terminated in another circle, now destroyed, but extant within the memory of man.

(C) Further to the S.W., within a few minutes' walk, is a very remarkable monument, a drawing and plan of which, taken from Col. Wood-Martin's work, I subjoin. Its longer axis is nearly N. and S. It consists of two circles, each about 21 feet in external diameter, the N. one having a central pillar (fallen) 9 or 10 feet long. These circles are at either end of a dolmen about 17 feet long, covered, probably, originally by three stones, two of which are still remaining, though

somewhat displaced. The entire monument measures 52 feet 6 ins. long, and is very similar to one near Lough Arrow, in Sligo, which measures 66 feet long, but the terminal circles of which are not so large.

(D) Near the last is another monument † in the form of a T, measuring 53 feet in its longer axis, apparently divided into septa or cists, and possibly throwing out other arms or branches. An oval or circular environment of stones seems to have once surrounded it, and it was probably buried in a cairn. This, too, like the last, has its counterpart in one of the Lough Arrow monuments.

(E) A short distance from the last are the remains of a circle and alignment of stones placed contiguously. The whole monument, which is called locally *Tonalorcha*, measures 170 feet in length, and points N. and S. The circle, thirty-two stones of which remain, measures 80 feet in diameter. The alignment, forty three stones of which remain, measures 90 feet long, and probably (Col. Wood-Martin thinks) terminated at the S. end in a second circle.

(F) A quarter of a mile from the last, on the slope of Slievemore, are the remains of a cist.

(G) The next monument is the dolmen (marked *Cromleac* in the Ord. Surv. Map), near a "tumulus," and the "Danish Ditch." Four blocks of stone remain, one of which stands upright, and bears on its outer face four "cup-markings" in line, decreasing in size from left to right. These blocks form a rude cist, running S.W. and N.E., and doubtless once covered in by a roofing-stone.

(H) Immediately adjoining this is the dolmen called the *Labby*. The cist runs N. and S., and measures 8 feet long internally. Two covering-stones are in place, one measuring about 5 feet, the other about 4 feet wide, and thicker than is usually the case. Near this is a small stone circle, enclosing another.

(I) Close to the circle just mentioned is a cairn which once contained a cist or dolmen.

(J) The ninth and last monument in this Slievemore, or Keel—Doogort—and—Dookinelly group, is properly speaking, a chambered-cairn. It lies about "a quarter of a mile from Slievemore graveyard, close to the road." "The interior arrangement is cruciform, the arms being divided into compartments," in some of which bones have been found by persons searching for treasure. "These chambers," says Col. Wood-Martin, "each side formed by a single flagstone, are nearly square in shape, being 4 feet 6 ins. by 5 feet in length, and they would seem originally to have been 5 feet deep. At its S. extremity the figure is terminated by two circles, the interior one being 10 feet, and the exterior one 21 feet in diameter." From the plan, this cairn appears to be a circle 100 feet in diameter.

Compartments, such as these in chambered cairns, are frequently found to be filled with flattish stones, which represent the *débris* of the fallen roof which was constructed, not of single flags like the dolmens, but of layers of overlapping stones approaching each other from the sides until one single slab closed in the top.

O.S.L., Co. Mayo, $\frac{14}{E.\ 18}$, pp. 340, 342, *et seqq.*; Cæsar Otway, "Tour in Connaught," 1839, pp. 370-372; Wood-Martin, R.S.M., pp. 239-249.

IN THE BARONY OF GALLEN.

1. In the Townland of Mullaghawny, and Parish of Attymas, is a dolmen marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 40.

† This is an example of a chamber-cairn.

This is the monument described in the Ord. Surv. Letters as on the borders of the parishes of Attymas and Kilmoremoy, to the S. of the road from Attymas to Ballina. The name of the monument was *Carnan*. "The stones are set in the ground on each side and at the ends. On the part to the W. there lies a great stone horizontally supported by others set under it."

O.S.L., Co. Mayo, $\frac{14}{E.\ 19}$, p. 129.

In the Barony of Murrisk.

1. In the Demesne of Westport, and Parish of Oughaval, not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 88.

Among some drawings of Gabriel Beranger, kindly lent me, with others, by Miss M. Stokes, there is the ground-plan of a monument described as situated near Westport. It is evidently a dolmen-circle.

The plan shows that ten stones of the circle were in place when it was made,



Fig. 129.—Westport. *From a plan by Gabriel Beranger.*

and there are spaces for at least eight or nine more. They measured from 3 to 6 feet high, and 10 to 12 feet in girth. The covering-stone of the central chamber was somewhat in the shape of a coffin-lid. It measured 7 feet long, 3 feet 6 ins. broad, and 1 foot 9 ins. thick. The supporters, the positions of three of which are shown in the plan, could scarcely be seen, being choked up with earth and sand. The space under the covering-stone was opened by the Earl of Altamount (Marquis of Sligo) in the presence of Mr. Beranger. In it "were found the bones of a human body burnt, the jaw of an animal supposed to be a dog, and, with the bones of the skull, a white marble ball, very round (1¼ inch in diameter), which those who found it thought was the sling-stone by which the dead man had been killed. Loose stones or pebbles, like those used for paving, were laid around in a confused manner."

Original drawings in a portfolio in the possession of Miss M. Stokes.

*2. In the Townland of Knockfin, and Parish of Oughaval,

a site is indicated as *Fin MacCool's Grave* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 88. It lies about four miles and a half E.N.E. of the summit of Croagh-Patrick, and about two miles S.W. of Westport, S. of the road from that place to Louisburgh.

3. In the Townland of Aillemore, and Parish of Kilgeever, is a dolmen marked *Cromlech* on Ord. Surv. Map No. 95.

Mr. Kinahan mentions a dolmen as S. of Louisburgh. Of this very peculiar

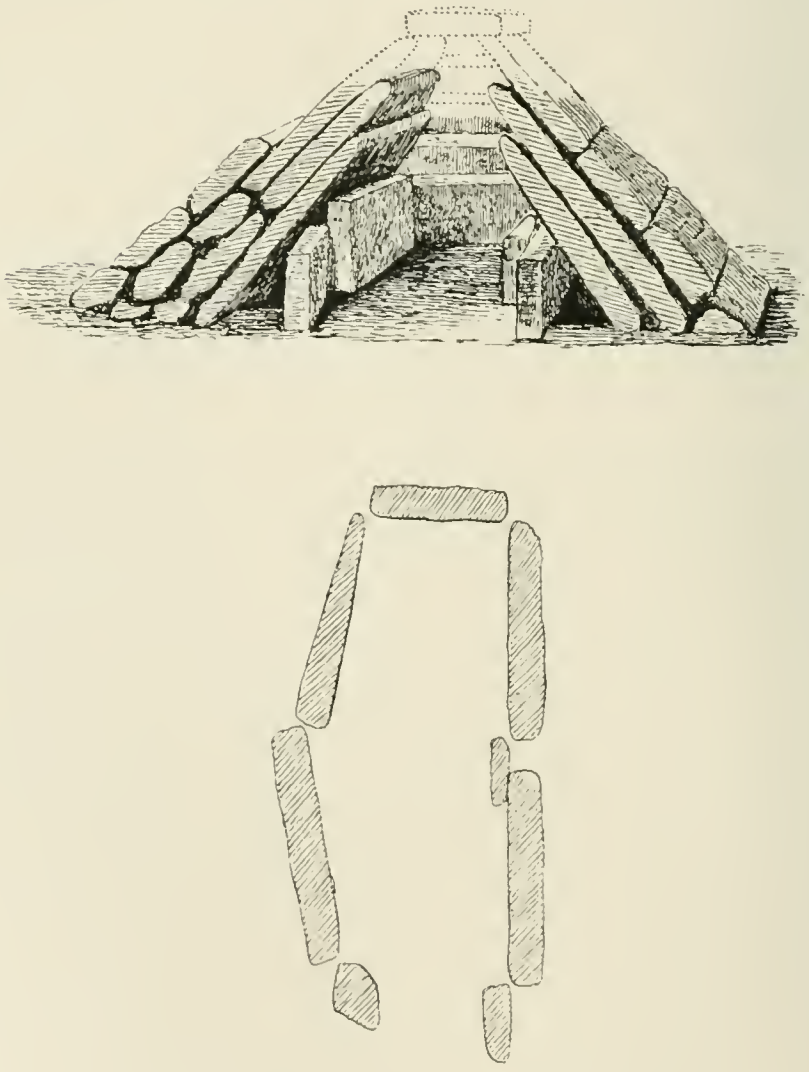


FIG. 130.—South of Louisburgh. *Elevation and plan after Mr. Kinahan.*

structure I subjoin copies of his plan and elevation. It measures 13 feet long by 4 or 5 feet wide. Three or four layers of flagstones, resting diagonally upon the

side-stones of the chamber, approach each other from either side as they near the top which has been removed. I find no dolmen directly S. of Louisburgh, marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 96, which includes that part of the country. Four miles S. of Louisburgh there is a *Tobernahaltora*, and a *Loughnahaltora*. This name implies the presence of an altar, so called, of some sort, but whether a dolmen, as at *Maulnahaltora* in Kerry, or a Christian monument, I cannot say. The "Lake and Well of the Altar" are in the Townland of Srahwee, and Parish of Kilgeever. The dolmen of Aillemore, in Ord. Surv. Map No. 95, might be vaguely described as S. of Louisburgh, but perhaps Mr. Kinahan's monument is neither of the above. The likeness which, in point of construction, this monument bears to one at Monte Abrahâo in Portugal, to be noticed below, is striking.

In the Barony of Carra.

1. In the Townland of Cogaula, and Parish of Ballintober, in a piece of rough ground called Lurgaw, is a dolmen marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 89.

This monument is described as a cromlech in the O.S.L., Co. Mayo, $\frac{14}{E.\ 19}$, p. 57.

In the Barony of Kilmaine.

1. In the Townland of Carn, and Parish of Ballinrobe, a mile and a half S.W. of Ballinrobe, and to the E. of Lough Mask, a cairn is indicated in the Ord. Map, having apparently a stone structure in it. Perhaps this is a dolmen mentioned by McParlan in his "Survey." The latter, however, which is called by him a "Druid's Altar," is stated to be within a mile S.W. of Ballinrobe. If this is correct, it is not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 118, where it should have been, if it was still in existence at the date of the Ordnance Survey.

McParlan, "Stat. Survey of the County of Mayo," p. 153.

2. In the Townland of Lackafinna, and Parish of Cong, a cairn with cave is marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 120.

O'Donovan mentions that at Leckafinna, *i.e.* "White Flagstones," there was a "curious cave in a tumulus," which may certainly be identified with this.

O.S.L., Co. Mayo, $\frac{14}{E.\ 19}$, p. 167.

COUNTY OF SLIGO.

IN THE BARONY OF CARBURY.

1. In the Townland of Mullaghmore, and Parish of Ahamlish, are the remains of a dolmen, not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 2. It is near the coast in the sand dunes.

Two slabs on edge, with a space between, represent one side of it, measuring 10 feet 5 ins. long; while on the opposite, *i.e.* S. side, a single stone, at a distance of 4 feet 6 ins., represents the position once occupied by the other side.

Wood-Martin, R.S.M., pp. 154, 155.

2. In the Townland of Creevykeel, and Parish of Ahamlish, two miles S.W. of Mullaghmore, is a *Giant's Grave*, not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 3.

The cist of this dolmen has its longer axis N.W. and S.E. It is broader at the N.W. than at the S.E. end. At the S.E. end an antechamber has been formed, the entire plan exactly corresponding to that of the Brenanstown dolmen in the County Dublin. The cell or chamber measures 5 feet broad at the N.W. end, and 4 feet 6 ins. at the S.E. end; the length is 6 feet 9 ins. Three sides of it are formed each of a single flag. The fourth (S.E.) side consists of the partition stone between it and the antechamber or portico, together with the end of one of the slabs forming the S.W. side of the latter.

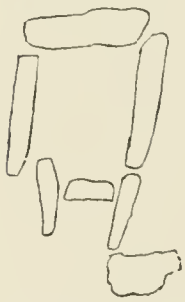


FIG. 131.—Creevykeel. *Plan from Col. Wood-Martin.*

The breadth of the opening into the antechamber was 3 feet, and a flat stone lying beside it had probably been a roofing-stone. The floor of the chamber itself was flagged, and "upon it rested a thick layer of charcoal, but nothing else." One of these flagstones had cup-markings on its surface. The stone was 20 ins. long, 14 ins. broad, and 2½ ins. thick.

Wood-Martin, R.S.M., pp. 152–154.

3. In the Townland of Bunduff, near the sea-shore, and the boundary of the county, that is, the Duff river, is a *Giant's Grave*, not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 3. It is about a mile N. of Creevykeel.

This monument lies E. and W. It measures externally 19 feet long, and internally 14 feet 6 ins. The breadth externally is 12 feet, and internally 8 feet

at the E. end, and 9 feet at the W. end. The sides are formed of three stones each, and a single slab having a small stone on either side forms the W. end. At the E. end is a little gap or entrance between two stones, measuring 3 feet and 2 feet 6 ins. broad respectively.

Wood-Martin, R.S.M., pp. 155, 156.

4. In the Townland of Cartronplank, and Parish of Ahamlish,

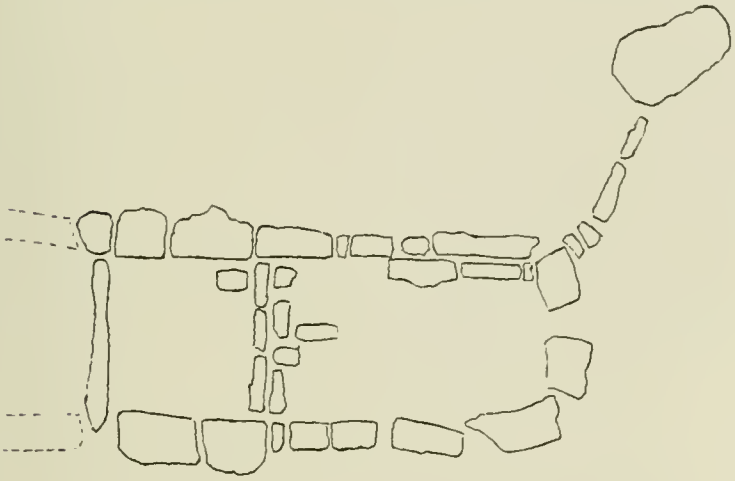


FIG. 132.—Cartronplank. *Plan after Col. Wood-Martin.*

is a *Giant's Grave*, called Tombannavor, about a mile S. of Creevykeel, not marked in Ord. Surv. Maps 2 and 3.

This monument measures externally 28 feet long, and internally 24 feet long.

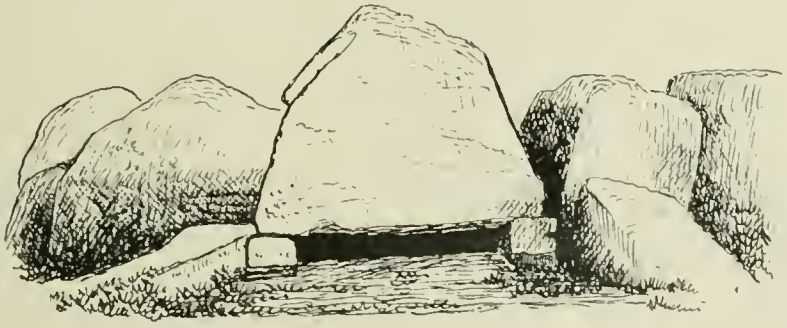


FIG. 133.—Cartronplank, showing the end of the chamber. *After a drawing by Mr. Wakeman, in Col. Wood-Martin's R.S.M.*

Its external breadth is 14 or 15 feet at the N.W. end, and 12 feet at the S.E. end, and its internal breadth 8 feet at the N.W. end, and 7 feet at the S.E. end. The side stones diminish in bulk towards the S.E. end.

There is a partition crossing the chamber, and forming a cell about 8 feet square at the N.W. end. The two side-stones on either side, which together with

the partition and the terminal slab form this cell, are of larger size than the stones composing the rest of the structure.

The terminal stone at the N.W. end is a thin slab about 9 feet long, and is raised from the ground at either end by a single low stone or foot, so that an aperture is formed between the lower edge of the stone and the ground, a feature noticeable also in the case of a great flat slab which forms the partitional wall in the long dolmen at Burren near Blacklion, in Cavan. Judging from Mr. Wakeman's drawing, I think that the side-stones of an antechamber, of which this raised stone would form the inner side, extended from the sides of the monument still further N.W.

At the S.E. end there is an aperture about 2 feet wide between two blocks of stone, and from the E. corner of the monument a line of five stones extend in that direction.

We may compare the name of this monument with those of *Thoomper's Cill* or the "Giant's Grave" at Killathoomper in Clare, and of *Tuaim-an-fhir-mhoire* at Cappanahannagh in Limerick.

Wood-Martin, R.S.M., pp. 150, 151.

5, 6. In the Townland of Streedagh, and Parish of Ahamlish, are two dolmens, (*a*) called the *Clocha-Breaca*; (*b*) in the sands



FIG. 134.—Streedagh (*b*). *Plan after Col. Wood-Martin.*

close to the sea, called the *Giant's Grave*; neither of them marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 5.

O'Conor, in the Ord. Surv. Letters, says, "In Stridagh Townland there is a *caiseal* built partly of stones and partly of earth, within which lies a large stone which was heretofore supported on three stone pillars, as yet standing. It was a cromleac."

Whether this was a rough description of either of the following monuments described by Col. Wood-Martin, or a distinct one, I do not know.

(*a*) "A very curious monument, the boulders forming which are on a mound of oblong form, about 110 paces in outside measurement." It appears to be the ruin of a long dolmen, the long axis of which is E. and W., approached at its W. end by a double row of stones, the ruins of a passage or avenue running in a direction N.E. and S.W. The whole was "surrounded by a circle faced with stones, and measuring 33 paces in diameter." This may have been the *caiseal* of O'Conor.

(*b*) This monument is a most interesting one, and the plan of it given in Col. Wood-Martin's work most typical, since it combines the characteristics of the concentric dolmen-circle with those of the long, wedge-shaped megalithic cist with its antechamber, and its outer range or ranges of stones parallel with its sides and ends.

A circle of thirty-one stones (there must have been about forty-four when it was perfect) with remains of a second circle drawn concentrically within it, surrounds a dolmen 9 feet long internally; 2 feet broad at the E. end, but widening to 2 feet 6 ins. as it runs W. The longer axis of this chamber is nearly E. and W., perhaps a trifle N. of W., and S. of E. At the E. end there is a second slab outside the terminal stone. At the W. end beyond a partition stone are the ruins of the antechamber, while on the N. and S. sides the remains of an outer alignment of stones are distinctly visible.

The external diameter of the outer circle is 36 feet. The monument, Col. Wood-Martin tells us, had been buried in the sand-hills, but, previous to that, it had been disturbed and rifled. The bottom of the central cist had been "regularly flagged with immense limestone slabs; there was earth to the depth of 13 ins. in the interior." On examination, human bones, both calcined and uncalcined, were found—the fragments of them being mixed together—an indication, so the explorers thought, that the place had been previously disturbed. "The uncalcined human bones could all be referred to one person, an adult, well developed, with marked platycnemic tibias, and projecting interfemoral ridges. . . . All the bones appeared to have been broken when in a brittle state, and long after interment. They bore no appearance of having been gnawed by animals."

"There were two lower jaws of a large dog or wolf; also portions of three lower jaws, being left sides of jaws, of young dogs or wolves; the remains of cubs from one-third to one-half grown, and traces of one of much smaller size; also a fragment of the lower jaw of a small rodent and a rabbit; also gnawed and broken bones of a goat and of a cow of small size; a bone of a hare; several bones of a fowl, probably goose or swan; shells of limpets (*patella vulgaris*); a couple of flat-fish scales, similar to the plates of sturgeon, and a fragment of a bone-pin with head pierced."

O.S.L., Co. Sligo, $\frac{14}{F.\ 14}$, p. 189; Wood-Martin, R.S.M., pp. 146–150.

7, 8. In the Townland of Breaghwy, and Parish of Ahamlish, are two dolmen-cairns, 300 yards apart, not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 5.

The first of these is described by Col. Wood-Martin as "a grass-covered cairn, about 100 paces in circumference at base, on the S.S.E. side of which are traces

of what appears to have been the entrance to a cist, but which is partially blocked up." The second cairn lies about 300 yards due S.S.E. of it.

Wood-Martin, R.S.M., p. 150.

9. In the Townland of Cloyragh, and Parish of Ahamlish, on the side of Benbulben mountain, are the ruins of a dolmen not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 5. The adjoining Townland is called Ardnaglass.

"An arrangement of stones which appear like the vestiges of a rude stone monument."

Wood-Martin, R.S.M., p. 158.

10, 11. In the Townland of Clochcor (adjoining that of Clochboley on the S.), in the Parish of Drumcliff, on Ardtermon



FIG. 135.—Clochcor. *Plan after Col. Wood-Martin.*

Strand on the northern shore of Drumcliff Bay, two *Druids' Altars* are thus marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 7.

One of these is mentioned by Col. Wood-Martin as a megalith which "appears originally to have consisted of three lofty uprights surmounted by a covering-slab. The two pillars which remain are upwards of 19 feet in height above the present surface of the soil. The third has, at some remote period, succumbed either to violence or atmospheric action, and lies fractured beneath the covering-slab, which has fallen outwards and to the westward. The greatest length of this slab is 12 feet 6 ins. from E. to W., and it is upwards of 2 feet in thickness."

Wood-Martin, R.S.M., pp. 142-144.

12. In the Townland of Drumcliff North, and Parish of Drumcliff, 200 yards from the village, on the N. side of the

Cowney—now Drumcliff River—is a *Giant's Grave* not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 8.

This monument consists of a chamber 35 feet long, running W.N.W. and E.S.E., about 5 feet broad at the E. end, about 4 feet broad at a point further W., where a roofing-stone is still in place, and apparently about 6 feet broad at the W. end, where it is spanned by a second roofing-stone 8 or 9 feet long. The N. side consists of thirteen stones, and a like number probably composed the S. side, most of which remain. Rudely parallel with each side of the chamber is a line of stones, each enclosing, at the W. end, a grass-covered mound. These lines are not, I feel sure, to be regarded as additional chambers, but as the outer ranges of stones, forming a peristyle around the monument such as we find so clearly indicated in examples in Cork and Clare.

A curious discovery was made near this monument shortly before 1880. "In consequence of the falling of the earthen bank of the river in close proximity to it,



Fig. 136.—Drumcliff. *From Col. Wood-Martin.*

a human skeleton was exposed." This proved to be that of an old woman, and the length indicated a height of 5 feet 2 or 3 ins. "The remains were considered by Mr. E. T. Hardman to be of the Prehistoric Age," but whether he based his opinion on the skull form and other indications in the bones, is not stated. "When first discovered, the skeleton was decorated with a bead necklace, which was removed by the country people; but as far as could be ascertained, the beads," says Col. Wood-Martin, "appear to have been formed of baked clay, or perhaps steatite, being described as 'marbles such as children play with.'"

Wood-Martin, R.S.M., pp. 143, 145–146.

13. In the Townland of Drum East, through which the road passes from Sligo to Glencar, on the W. side of the road, in the Parish of Drumcliff, at the foot of Cope's Mountain, is a dolmen called *Giant's Grave*, not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 9.

This dolmen seems to have been completely dismantled. It probably measured about 25 feet long. Only one covering-stone remains in place. The longer axis of the chamber is nearly E. and W. There are seemingly traces of outer ranges of stones.

An excavation made in it produced "a few calcined bones, large fragments of

charcoal, shells of oysters and cockle, and some uncalcined bones lying together in a heap, 'for all the world,' as the labourer remarked, 'as if he (*i.e.* the occupant of the tomb) had been buried in a sitting position.'"

Wood-Martin, R.S.M., pp. 139–141.

14. In the Townland of Drumkilsellagh, and Parish of Drum-

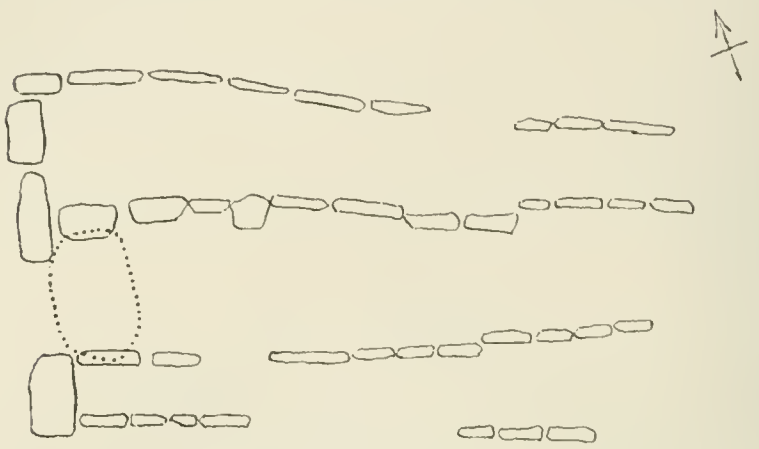


FIG. 137.—Drumkilsellagh. *Plan after Col. Wood-Martin.*

cliff, overlooking the site of the dolmen at Drum, is a dolmen not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 9.

This monument measures about 30 feet long, and consists of what appeared to Col. Wood-Martin to be two parallel compartments, but of what appears to me to be a central chamber having on either side an outer range of stones or peristyle at a distance of some 3 or 4 feet from the lines which form the sides of the chamber. The monument lies N.W. and S.E., and at the N.W. end the outer ranges are terminated by lines of large stones, while the entrance to the chamber is left open. The breadth of the entire monument is about 18 feet, and it widens towards the N.W.

Wood-Martin, R.S.M., p. 141.

15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20. In the Townland of Kilsellagh, adjoining that of Drumkilsellagh on the E., and Parish of Drumcliff, is a dolmen, and near it five cists, which may be classed as small dolmens. They are not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No 9.

The dolmen at this place is described as similar to that at Drumkilsellagh, and about the same size. It runs N.W. and S.E.

"Higher up the mountain slope," says Col. Wood-Martin, "there is a singular arrangement of cists, five in number, and but a few yards apart." They are placed in line in a direction N. and S. The longer axis of each cist is about E. and W. Two of them have been explored, and all have lost their covering-stones.

Wood-Martin, R.S.M., p. 141.

21. In the Townland of Castlegal (locally and properly *Cashelgal*), and Parish of Drumcliff, is a dolmen not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 9. This Townland adjoins that of Drum on the W., Kilsellagh on the E., and Drumkilsellagh on the S., so that the dolmens in these may be regarded as forming one group.

This monument is in a very dilapidated condition. There are distinct traces, however, of its having been a dolmen, the long axis of which lay nearly E. and W.

Of the *cashel* which gave name to the Townland, little now remains, but it must have been of considerable size, as all the houses in the vicinity are said to have been built of the stones of which it was composed.

Wood-Martin, R.S.M., p. 142.

*22. In the Townland of Keelogyboy, and Parish of Calry, is a monument of the dolmen class, not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 15. It is near the summit of the Keelogyboy Mountain, in a place called Aultnacaha.

This monument, which I merely place amongst the dolmen series because I consider it transitional between dolmen-circles and "keels," as the later burial-places were termed, has been fully described by Col. Wood-Martin. It consists of "two impinging circles," having their longer axis N.W. and S.E. That on the N.W. is the larger, and is rather ovoid than circular, the pointed end of the egg lying to the N.W. The longer diameter of this is 20 feet from out to out, and the breadth at broadest about 17 feet. It is composed of some 42 contiguous stones, and on the S.W. side the area is traversed by a line of four contiguous slabs.

The other circle, or rather oval, which joins it on the S.E., measures 10 feet from N.W. to S.E., and 8 or 9 feet across the centre from NE. to S.W. It is composed of seventeen stones, with eight others on the S.E. side, which form portions of a concentric ring. External to this circle, on the same side, is a line of three contiguous slabs, parallel to those which traverse the larger ring. A line of four blocks also crosses the area of this circle near the N.W. side. In these lines it seems to me possible that we have the remains of a dolmen in much the same position between the circles as a megalith in the island of Achill, which was described at p. 120.

At all events, at the point of contact of the circles, traces of a rude cist were apparent, and under a large slab human remains were found which Dr. Frazer, who examined them, pronounced to be (with the exception of two incisors of large size and three molars of an adult) all the remains of a child, a discovery which is rendered singular by the fact that *Keel-Oge-Buidhe* (Keelogyboy) signifies "keel" (or burying-place) "of the yellow child," or "of fair-haired children," perhaps.

The incisors not having been shed, the age of this child was probably under seven, to which age also the bones appeared to point. There were in all "six molars, three incisors (one canine), twelve uncut tops of teeth, fragments of child's ribs, two vertebræ, parts of the skull, one portion of temporal bone, with auditory process, finger and toe bones, forearm and leg, portions of pelvis—all in a fragmentary condition."

With this monument I am inclined to compare that at Killachlug in Cork, p. 32.

Wood-Martin, and Dr. Frazer, R.S.M., pp. 127, 128.

23, 24. In the Townland of Magheraghanrush, als. Deerpark, and Parish of Calry, are two *Giants' Graves*, the one (A) marked *Druid's Altar* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 15; the other (B) 300 yards to the S.W., not named in the Map, but indicated by an oblong figure. The larger of these, which has been called the Irish Stonehenge, was known locally as "Leacht Con Mic Ruis," and both as "Giants' Graves."

A. The smaller of the two monuments in this Townland may be compared with those of Drumcliff and Drumkilsellagh. "It originally consisted," so Col.

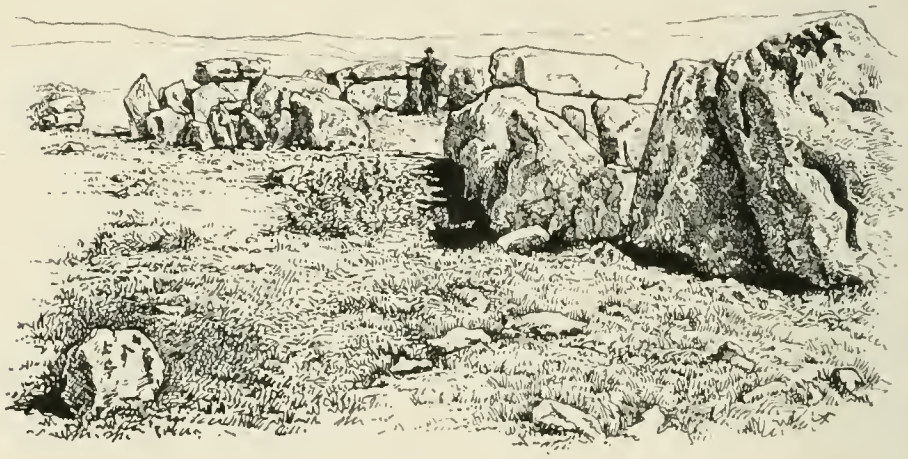


FIG. 138.—"Leacht Con Mic Ruis." *Etched from a photograph.*

Wood-Martin thinks, "of an arrangement of four almost parallel rows of slabs. The central space alone now shows traces of having been covered over, and a displaced covering-flag still remains at either extremity." The longer axis is N.W. and S.E.

An excavation was made in this monument, and remains of human bones were found which Dr. A. W. Foot pronounced to be "a portion of an adult (male) sacrum, some bones of a child, evidences of two individuals besides the child, and probably of different sexes, a fragment of a platycnemic tibia, and of a pilasteric femur; in other words, pieces of very strong bones of an ancient race." "There occurred also remains of deer and shells from the sea-shore."

Wood-Martin, and Dr. Foot, R.S.M., pp. 138, 139.

B. In ground-plan this monument is a counterpart of that at Ballyglass in the county of Mayo, and it bears in essential points a resemblance also to the *Cloghan* in Glen-Malin in Donegal. It is placed on the summit of a rocky eminence rising from a tract of rough hilly ground enclosed by a wall, and called "The Deer Park." The ground immediately around it is traversed by lines and dotted with groups of stones artificially set on end. On the S. side of the hill, at a distance of a few hundred yards, is a very perfect *cashel*, or stone enclosure, formed by several concentric circles of banks and walls, in the very centre of which is a small artificial cave. The view from the spot where the monument stands is full of interest and beauty.

Close beneath lies little Lough Corrigan, and beyond it Lough Gill, with its exquisite islands. Beyond these to the S.W. stretches out the peninsula between Sligo and Ballysadare, the central portion of which is occupied by the vast necropolis of Carrowmore, with its endless variety of sepulchral monument,—cairn, dolmen, circle, cist, and "fert," † the occupants of which were either, as some suppose, the warriors slain in some stupendous conflict, or, which is perhaps more probable, the inhabitants of the surrounding districts, whose bodies were brought hither, in order that they might lie, according to custom, as near as might be to the Western Ocean.

Upon these sepulchres falls, as the sun declines, the shadow of the steep and conspicuous hill called Knocknareagh or Knocknarea, the summit of which is crowned by the enormous cairn which popular local tradition connects with Medb, the wife of Ailill, and Queen of Connaught, in the name Misgawn Meave, or "Medb's butter-pan." Beyond this height, sacred to a goddess of the gloom,‡ lies spread the broad Atlantic.

In 1888 I made a plan of this monument, which gives a total length internally of about 94 feet, with a greatest breadth of 28 feet. Since, however, the measurements were somewhat roughly taken, owing to inclement weather, I prefer to give those which I derive from an accurate survey of the monument made by Mr. C. B. Jones, M.I.C.E., the county surveyor of Sligo, for Col. Wood-Martin's work, "Pagan Ireland," and which the latter gentleman has kindly placed in my hands.

My acknowledgments are due also to the late Mr. E. T. Hardman's excellently illustrated paper on the same subject in the Proceedings of the Hist. and Archæol. Association of Ireland for the year 1879.

The long axis of the monument is nearly due E. and W., with a slight inclination to bear to the N. of W. and to the S. of E. It consists of a great central area and three *septa*, opening into it by as many stone gateways which are *trilitha*. Each *septum* may be regarded as a dolmen bereft of its covering-stones, and each has its outer and its inner chamber—its *antæ* and its *cella*,—to use the terms which comparison suggests with the classic shrines of Southern Europe.

In the middle of the S. side of the central area appears to have been the original entrance, several stones of which, as in the similar monument at Ballyglass in Mayo, still remain. The central area is broader and squarer at the E. end than at the W., where it takes rather the form of the prow of a ship, narrowing curvilinearly until it ends in the *trilithon* which forms the entrance to the single septum. Were we to compare, as Mr. Hardman does, the whole monument to a cathedral, the central area would be the nave, the W. *septum* the chancel, and the W. trilithon the chancel arch. The two eastern *septa* would be transepts or mortuary chapels.

The central area is exactly 50 feet long from the face of the W. *trilithon* to a stone which occupies a central space between the two *trilitha* at the E. end. The width of this area is 25 feet at a distance of 5 feet from the E. end; 24 feet across the centre, opposite to the entrance; and 12 ft. 6 ins. where the curving sides meet the W. *trilithon*. The entrance passage from the S. appears to have been 3 ft. 6 ins. or 4 feet wide.

The ope of each of the *trilitha* is 3 feet wide and 3 feet high. The height of the W. *trilithon* is 5 ft. 6 ins. to the top of the cap-stone, which latter measures 8 feet long. The E. *trilitha* measure 5 feet high to the tops of their cap-stones.

† A "fert" is properly an enclosed or hedged grave. It is the name (pronounced "fort") given to numerous little enclosures in Sligo and Mayo especially, but indeed in all parts of Ireland as well. (See Cormac's "Glossary trans. O'Donovan," edit. Whitley Stokes, p. 33.) It is often used in mistake for the English "fort," a name applied in the northern and eastern parts of Ireland especially to moats, mounds, and raths.

‡ See "Rhys, Hibbert Lectures," p. 138.

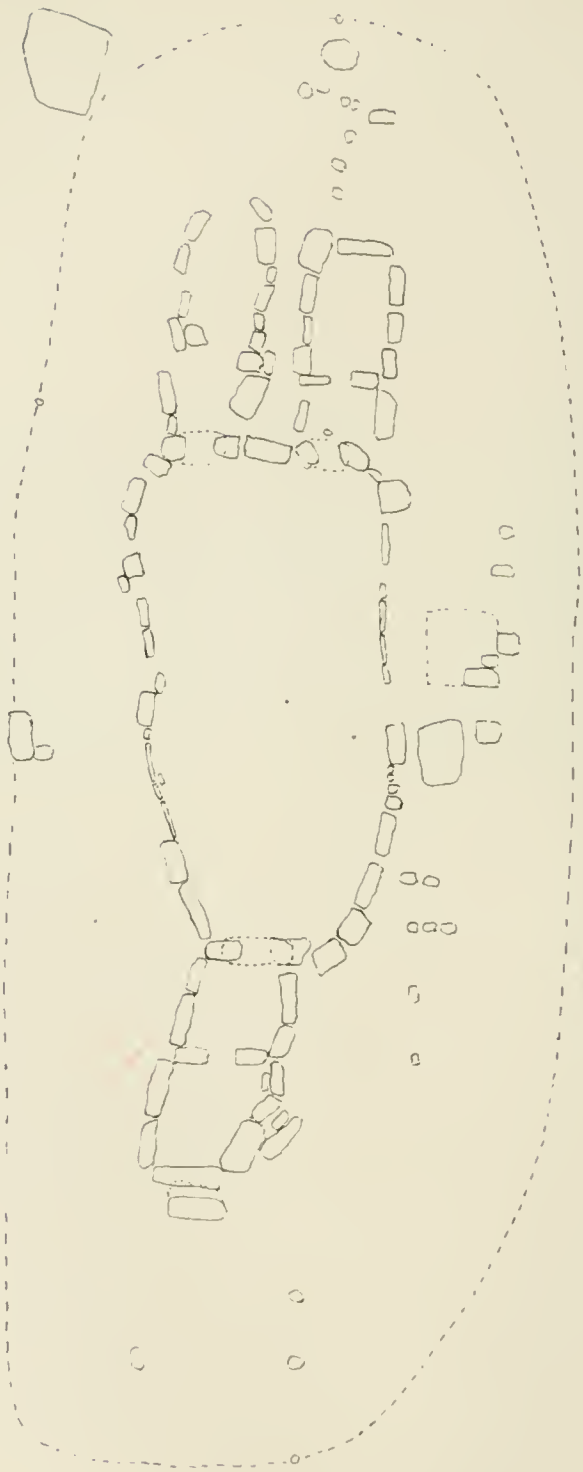


FIG. 139.—Magheraghanrush. *Ground-plan by Mr. C. B. Jones, M.I.C.E.*

which are each about 5 feet long. The W. *septum* has a total interior length of 22 feet, and a breadth of from 7 to 9 feet. Of the two compartments which compose it, the E. one measures 8 feet long, the W. one 11 feet long. The gap between the stones which form the partition is 2 ft. 9 ins. wide.

Of the two E. *septa*, the southern measures in the interior 20 feet long by 7 ft. 6 ins. wide. Its W. compartment is 6 feet long, and its E. one 12 ft. 6 ins. long. The gap between the partition-stones is 2 feet wide. The northern *septum* is imperfect at the E. end, but it seems to have measured about 25 feet long by 7 ft. 6 ins. broad. The length of the compartments is uncertain, but I think that of the W. one, or ante-chamber, was, like the one beside it, 6 feet.

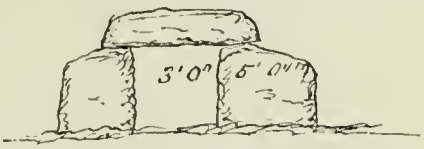


FIG. 140.—Magheraghanrush; West Trilithon looking east. *Elevation by Mr. C. B. Jones, M.I.C.E.*

The entire monument, from out to out, as far as the structural part is concerned, is as nearly as possible 100 feet long. Added to this, there was a cairn at either end. A large slab rests against the outer face of the stone which forms the end of the W. *septum*. Heaps of small stones have been accumulated against the outer sides of the stones which form the central area, and there are traces of an oblong or rudely oval bank on which, or rather in which, the whole monument stood. This measures 144 feet long from E. to W., and 59 feet wide in the centre.



FIG. 141.—Magheraghanrush; East Trilithon looking east. *Elevation by Mr. C. B. Jones, M.I.C.E.*

The relative sizes of the stones forming the monuments may be judged by the plan, and their heights from the etching from a photograph, which is subjoined.

The plan of the *septa* at the E. end is as nearly identical as possible with that of the *Cloghan* in Glenmalin, in Donegal, where, however, the entire structure appears to have been buried in a huge cairn of ovate form. All the stones, according to Mr. Hardman, at Magheraghanrush are limestone.

The resemblance of the ground-plan to that of a ship, the single long chamber at one end representing the prow, and the double ones at the other end the poop, with its divided cabin, is a feature which has often occurred to me as worthy of attention. The prow would in this sense be pointing towards the ocean beyond which lay, according to the pagan mythology, the abodes of the dead. I have also been inclined to compare its form with that of the great megalithic monument at Antiquera in S.E. Spain. The name, too, "Leacht Con Mic Ruis" (*Monument of Con son of Rus*, or *Kuth*, or *Rud*), seemed to connect it possibly with the worship of the sea-deity of that name, the account of whose ship points to the world-wide myth of the "Vessel of the Dead." However true the ship theory may be, strengthened as it is by the ship graves of Scandinavia, this latter view rests rather on fancy than reason, for no tradition carrying with it a Goidelic proper name, could have reached us from the days when this monument was set up.

Treating the structure comparatively, the *septa* are simply *dolmens allongées*, or "Giants' Graves." That at the W. end, composed of six slabs on either side, with a partition, open in the centre in the middle, and an entrance portal at the E. end, is merely a repetition of such a structure as that at Annacloghmullin in the county of Armagh (to take an example covered in a tumulus), or of any of the partitioned dolmens (uncovered) such as that at Carrownagh in the county of Sligo itself

The oval central area remains to be accounted for. With this we may compare the circles which in the case of some Scottish monuments, the plans of which are given by Prof. Anderson, occupy the space between two cairns, the entrances to the chambers in which open into them from opposite sides. Cut this "Deer Park" monument in two, by a line drawn from N. to S. across the centre of the oval space, and we form two monuments exactly similar in plan to those at Annacloghmullin in Armagh,† at Rhinavie, near Strathnaver, in Argyllshire,‡ and to the "tombeaux des géants" in Sardinia;§ that is to say, we should have in each case a semicircular arrangement of stones forming a sort of court, in the centre of the arc of which would be the mouth of the tomb. That this semicircle formed the space where some ceremony connected with the dead was performed I feel little doubt. Such an arrangement is perfectly analogous to that of the semicircular platform in front of the tablet inscribed with the name of the deceased, and which closes the mouth of the cave in the hillside in which he is buried, which characterizes the tomb of the Mongal throughout Central and Eastern Asia. Devotions, invocations, burnt sacrifices of things acceptable, may all have been here performed, and offered, and contact sought with the remains of the dead for purposes of divination and augury. Viewed in this light, the large open central space was, as it were, the temple of the dead, at either end of which the pagan devotees sought, as do Christians to-day, in many a cathedral or church, answers to their prayers for aid and instruction at the shrine of the particular saint whom the nature of their necessities requires that they should approach. The trilithons were the gates of these shrines. And if the opinion which I have here expressed, that these places were connected with the cultus of the dead, be true, the outer compartment was the place, crawling into which on his hands and knees, just as Christian pilgrims were wont to do at the cave at Lough Derg, the pagan devotee lying prostrate in the *leaba* or bed of some venerated man of old, sought remedies for his malady, or oracles for his guidance.

This monument has been frequently explored. Col. Wood-Martin states that "excavations made by him in the four smaller divisions at the E. and W. extremities clearly demonstrated the fact that they had been formerly covered like ordinary *kistvaens* with roofing-slabs, as these were found lying in the ground in a fragmentary state, when the sod was turned up," a fact which seems rather to indicate that the roof was that of a chamber, *i.e.* built of overlapping slabs, as in the Scottish chambered cairns, at Newgrange, etc., and not formed of flat single slabs as in the dolmens proper. "In these four excavations," he adds, "human and animal bones were discovered, all uncalcined, and with them a flint flake." "Explorations in the central enclosure were not attended with equally decisive results; for although in two instances some traces of osseous remains were found, yet in other spots the soil seemed undisturbed."

"In 1884 the Rev. James Graves made a slight excavation," when osseous remains were found both of animals and human beings.

Mr. Millingan also made excavations in the interior of the structure at three different places, and "in every instance found a quantity of human bones together with those of animals."

With regard to the bones found in the W. septa by Col. Wood-Martin, it is stated, on the authority of Dr. Foot, that "they proved to be mostly human and uncalcined, some being bones of a young child, and others those of an old man. There were also a great many bones of deer, all uncalcined. There was no sign of

† *Vide infra; in voc.* ‡ Vol. on the Stone and Bronze Age, p. 261.
§ *Vide infra*, where plans are given.

fire on any. Among them were bones of birds, the tooth of a horse (?) shells of the *Helix*, and a flake formed of dark-grey flint. From the labourers engaged on the work the information was gathered that two small heaps of stones lying close to the central (portion of the) monument had originally formed a part of it, but, being scattered in confusion, were carted away by the owner of the land."

Journ. H.A.A.I. (1879), vol. i. p. 57; Wood-Martin, R.S.M., pp. 130, 138. See also "Pagan Ireland," by the same author.

25. In the Townland of Abbeyquarter, and Parish of Saint John's, is a dolmen circle. It is within the limits of the Borough of Sligo, close to the river on the S., and is indicated by a circle of dots, but not named in Ord. Surv. Map No. 14.

"This circle of boulders is nearly perfect, forming a ring on a raised mound 65 feet in diameter. The inside surface is perfectly level. On the N. there are two stones, seemingly the remains of an inner circle." There are several gaps in the ring, one of which is on the N. side, immediately opposite the two stones. Three large boulders, which Col. Wood-Martin thinks may have been rolled out of their place in the circle, have somewhat the appearance of the commencement of an avenue leading up to it. A little N. of the centre, two stones are to be seen which seem to have formed a portion of a dolmen or cist. One of them is a flat slab; the other, seemingly, a supporting stone. An excavation at the foot of the latter disclosed "traces of the flooring of the cist, upon which were some bones, the greater portion of which were calcined." This cist was, Col. Wood-Martin thinks, only "a division, or septum," of the original structure.

Dr. Frazer states that the discoveries consisted of "1¾ lb. of calcined bones, seemingly all human, but in a very fragmentary state; 2½ ozs. of uncalcined human bones; three molars, and one incisor tooth of a young person; the tooth of a goat, and another, probably of a dog; also bones of goat or sheep."

This circle, in point of its standing on a bank, of the contiguity of the stones, and their number, and of its diameter, may be compared with one on the island of Inishowen, or Ennishowen, in Lough Mask.

Wood-Martin and Dr. Frazer, R.S.M., pp. 124, 125.

*26. In Cottage Island, Lough Gill, in the Parish of Saint John's, are the remains of a dolmen (?), not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 15.

Col. Wood-Martin speaks of this as "a curious arrangement of stones," possibly the *débris* of a dolmen.

R.S.M., pp. 125–127.

27. In the Townland of Drumnaskibbole, and Parish of Saint John's, is a dolmen called *Giant's Grave* and *Tumban*, on the road from Ballysadare to Sligo, not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 14.

This dolmen had been once a "fine specimen of an elongated cist, apparently divided into four septa or compartments. Its longer axis, measuring about 25 feet, is approximately E. and W., its average width being 15 feet." Calcined and uncalcined bones, and a piece of quartz, had been found among the *débris* thrown out of it.

Wood-Martin, R.S.M., p. 198.

*28. In the Townland of Breeoge, and Parish of Kilmacowen, on the island, or, rather, peninsula of Inishhullion, als. Inishmore, on the northern shore of Ballysadare Bay, is a dolmen-circle not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 20.

"A small circle, composed of earth and stones, 21 feet in diameter, a few paces distant from which is an erratic boulder, which, to judge from present appearances, may perhaps have formed the covering-stone of a cromleac."

Wood-Martin, R.S.M., pp. 193, 196.

29. In the Townland of Primrose Grange, and Parish of Killaspugbrone—at the foot of Knocknarea—is a dolmen-circle, not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 14.

"On a spur of the hill is a rude circle, with a central cist."

Wood-Martin, R.S.M., p. 197.

30, 31. In the Townland of Knocknarea, and Parish of Killaspugbrone, on the summit of the mountain, are the remains of at

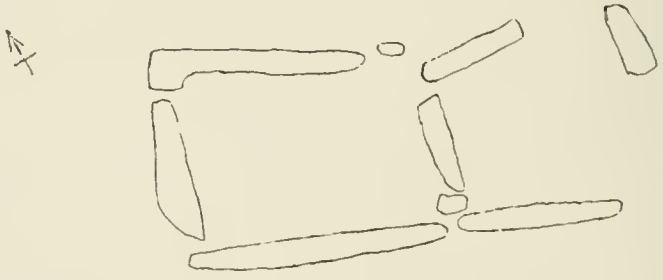


FIG. 142.—Killaspugbrone. *Plan after Col. Wood-Martin.*

least two dolmen-cairns, not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 14. They lie to the S. of the great cairn of Misgawn Meave.

These are among the smaller remains, which lie about the base of the great cairn.

Wood-Martin, R.S.M., pp. 108-113.

32. In the Townland of Killaspugbrone, near Strandhill House, and the old church of Killaspugbrone, is a *Giant's Grave* called *Labbynawark*, not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 14.

This monument measures 21 feet long by 6 feet broad. "It appears to have been originally divided into two compartments of equal size, but the W. one is formed of the largest stones, and is in the best state of preservation. The head-stone of this cist is 4 feet 2 ins. high on the inside; that on the N. 4 feet; that on the S. 3 feet 9 ins.; the remainder of the stones scarcely average 2 feet in height. The slabs appear as if either quarried, or, at all events, selected with great care." The longest axis is N.W. and S.E. The S.W. slab of the larger chamber measures 9 feet 5 ins. long.

Wood-Martin, R.S.M., p. 197.

33. In the Townland of Cloverhill, also Knocknashammer,

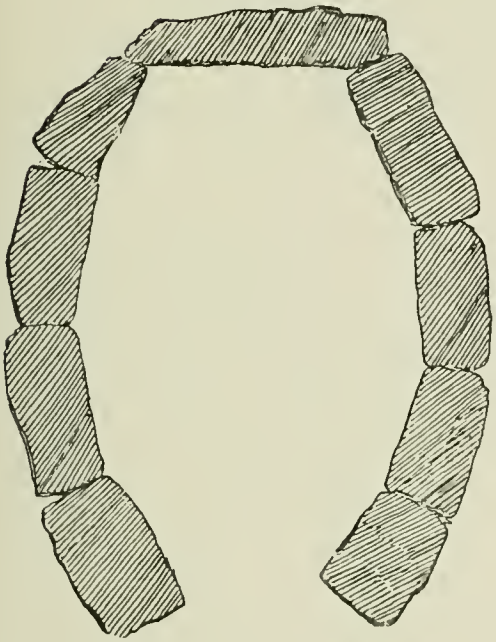


FIG. 143.—Cloverhill. *Plan in Col. Wood-Martin's R.S.M.*



FIG. 144.—Sculptured stone from Cloverhill. *From a drawing by Mr. Wakeman, in Col. Wood-Martin's R.S.M.*

and Parish of Kilmacowen—adjoining Carrowmore on the S.E., and at a distance of 200 yards from Laghtareal Hill (see below)—not marked on Ord. Surv. Map No. 14.

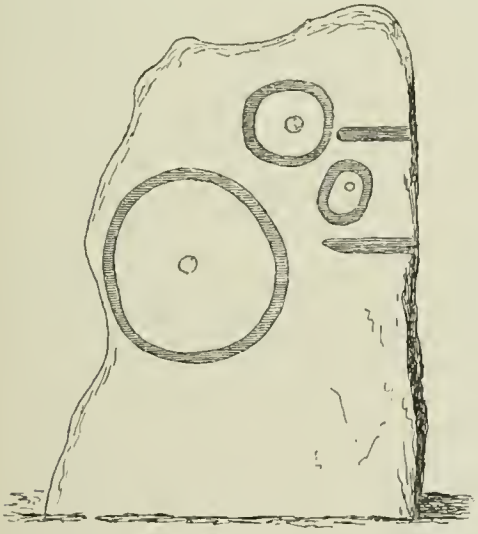


FIG. 145.—Sculptured stone in chamber, Cloverhill. *From a drawing by Mr. Wakeman in R.S.M.*

This must be classed as transitional between a dolmen and a chambered tumulus. From information he received on the spot, Col. Wood-Martin does not think that there is any proof that the monument was surrounded by a stone-circle, as supposed by others who described it. "The first intimation of the existence of the chamber was in about the year 1830, when the plough came in contact with the 'immense flag' which originally covered it, and which was itself covered with a mound of earth." The ground-plan of the cist, or chamber, shows that it was of somewhat oval, or rather horseshoe form, since the stone which may be supposed to

have closed one end is absent. The stones are contiguous, and average about 4 feet high. There are four on either side, which curve round so as to form an oval, a single flat-fronted slab closing the inner end. This chamber was entirely flagged at the bottom, and it is upon the inner faces of five of the stones which surround it that the carvings are found. Another and smaller cist immediately adjoins it, the floor of which was merely an earthen surface. The larger chamber measures 5 feet 9 ins. long by 3 feet 6 ins. broad, and consists, as we have seen, of nine stones, "for it is not thought that one situated to the S. of the entrance originally formed part of the structure." The longer axis of the cist is E.N.E. and W.S.W. In the



FIG. 146.—Sculpturings two of on the stones at Clover-hill.
From drawings by Mr. Wakeman in R.S.M.

chamber were calcined bones and a cinerary urn. It is not known what became of the latter. A bronze implement was discovered in the bog in the immediate vicinity of the grave. The cist has its exact counterpart in form in one at Eguilaz in the Basque Provinces. (*Vide infra.*)

Col. Wood-Martin thinks it possible that a bronze brooch-pin which was in the possession of Petrie, and said to have been found in a cinerary urn at Carrowmore, was found here.

R.S.M., pp. 92, 98.

34–99. In the Townland of Carrowmore, and Parish of Kilmacowen, are, or were, at least 65 dolmen-circles here indicated in Roman numerals (I—LXV)—to distinguish them from other monuments included by Petrie—44 of which latter are indicated in Ord. Surv. Map No. 14, in a site marked *Sepulchral Stone Circles*, including one (No. 13 in list) marked *Druid's Altar*, and the cairns of Listoghil, and Laghtareal. There were originally many more. In the same Townland is an extensive "Caltragh."

The peninsula in which the series of monuments now to be described lies was anciently called Cuil-irra. Under this latter name were included the parishes of Saint John's, Kilaspugbrone, and Kilmacowen. Carrowmore is traversed by the

road from Seafield to Sligo. To the north, and adjacent to Carrowmore, lies the Townland of Tobernaveen, and beyond it to the N.W., on the other side of the road from Rathcarrick to Sligo, that of Barnasrahy. To the S. of Carrowmore are the Townlands of Graigue on the W., and Cloverhill on the E. In each of these neighbouring lands some examples of the series called the "Carrowmore group" occur.

"There can be little doubt," says Col. Wood-Martin, "that the following account of the excavation of a 'tomb' by Mr. R. C. Walker, given by Sir William Wilde, relates to one of the Carrowmore series."

"The centre of a large cairn was occupied by a cist or tomb, which contained the remains of a great number of skeletons, some evidently burned, and others exhibiting no traces of fire. One of the stones which formed the side of this cist was 16 feet in length, and about 6 feet in breadth. In it were found six different human interments, which occupied the E. and W. ends, the centre part being unoccupied. The bones were not contained in urns, but were collected together in small heaps that rested upon the freestone-flag, which invariably formed the bottom or floor of the inner tomb. Large bones, those of arms, legs, and thighs, covered the half-calcined remains of smaller bones, and the skull surmounted the little pyramids thus formed. Round the margin of each heap was collected a quantity of bones of birds, and of some of the lower mammalia, together with a number of small shells, principally of the land *Helix*. Each of these six interments was kept distinct, and surrounded by small freestone flags. No weapon or ornament of any kind was discovered in the tomb."

"Beauties of the Boyne and Blackwater," by Sir W. Wilde, p. 234; R.S.M., pp. 17, 18.

N.B.—The ordinary numerals in the following list are those in Petrie's descriptive list supplied to the Ordnance Survey in a letter to Capt. (afterwards Sir Thomas) Larcom, dated August 12th, 1837. Where a letter is added to the number, as 11a, the monument is not in Petrie's list. The additional information has in each been supplied by Col. Wood-Martin, in his "Rude Stone Monuments of Ireland." P. stands for Petrie; W.M. for Wood-Martin. The Roman numerals are mine, and represent the sum total of all the monuments of the *dolmen class* in the group.

MS. "Letters," Ord. Surv. Co. Sligo, $\frac{14}{F.\ 14}$, p. 433, *et seqq.*; R.S.M., p. 13, *et seqq.*, and map, p. 15.

I. No. 1 (dolmen-circle), "the most western of the chain of circles N. of the road leading from Seafield to Sligo."

"This forms an elevated platform, and has an inner circle of smaller stones with a broken cromleac in the centre. The stones of the outer circle, which is 40 feet in diameter, are of very large size, and 35 in number; but two of them have fallen from their places. Bones were found beneath the cromleac."—P.

"The elevated platform is several feet above the surface of the surrounding soil, rising as much as 6 feet to the W. The outer circle is 43 feet in diameter, and is formed of 36 stones. There were 25 of the stones of the inner circle. One support of the cromleac was *in situ*. An excavation was made to the W. of this, and a few inches beneath the surface some greyish-white, and seemingly highly calcined fragments of bone, were dug up. Dr. Frazer pronounced them to be all human, and identified parts of a skull, and thigh and leg bones. With the calcined remains was discovered the upper portion of a rude pin seemingly made of horn, in several fragments. A larger fragment may have formed part of a larger pin or small

dagger. There was a semicircular piece of a bone object, and two small portions of an urn."—W. M.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*; R.S.M., pp. 19-21.

II. No. 2 (1) dolmen-circle, 6 paces to the E. of the last.

"It is 52 feet in diameter. The stones are of great size, but the greater number of them have been removed to an adjoining wall. Human bones have also been discovered within this circle."—P. "Traces of this monument have almost entirely disappeared."

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*; R.S.M., p. 21.

III. No. 2 (2) dolmen-circle.

"The owner of the field in which the two last circles are situated recollects to have seen 5 large upright stones in a group at a distance of about 40 feet to the S.E. of the second circle, and which were removed to form the wall along the roadside, which is chiefly composed of such large stones. These were unquestionably the upright supporters of the cromleac of another circle."—P.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*

IV. No. 3 (1) (dolmen-circle, a few paces E. of II.). "This circle is 40 feet in diameter, and consists of 34 stones, of which 4 have been displaced. The cromleac remains, but the upper stone has been thrown off its supporters. It is only 4 feet long, 1½ foot thick, and 12 feet in circumference. Mr. Walker had the chamber of this cromleac searched, and found an interment within it. This circle appears to have had an outer one of very large stones, 12 in number, but only 6 of them now remain."—P.

"The cist in this circle is of the figure-of-eight pattern" [that is to say, it is a double one], having a longer axis S.S.E. and N.N.W. The circle round it measures 42 feet in diameter. "One flag, evidently a covering-stone, remains; but it is partially sunk into the chamber, the side-stones of which average about 3 feet 6 ins. in depth." An excavation was made, and was "carried down to the flagged floor of the cist, traces of which were apparent." "Abundant calcined and uncalcined remains were brought to light, as well as three stone-beads, and a pendant formed of a natural quartz prism, clear as glass, through the amorphous end of which a hole had been pierced for suspension. This hole was, on both sides, considerably wider externally than in the centre, showing that it had been bored with rude appliances. . . . It appeared to have been submitted to intense heat, for, on lifting it, part of the extremity of the prism flaked off when touched."—W. M.

Besides this amulet of quartz, there was found in this cist "a stone bead formed of steatite, somewhat round in form, of a whitish colour, and highly calcined, and a second bead, also formed of steatite, and highly calcined, but smaller and more elongated in shape, having the diameter of the perforation equal throughout, which is not the case in the rounder beads, where the orifices are larger than the central portion of the hole. Bluish stains in these beads result from the presence of phosphate of iron from the calcined bones. A third bead resembling the first is formed of a stone of a yellowish-brown colour. It is pierced with a hole, in which the marks left by the rotatory motion of the implement, with which it was pierced, are distinctly visible. It did not seem to have been affected by intense heat, as the others had. The material was steatite."—W. M.

In shape this bead resembles precisely one found by me in a tumulus at Ballowal in West Cornwall. The form, too, of the quartz pendant is similar to that of a stone pendant, found also by me, together with blue barrel-shaped vitreous beads, in a cairn at Boscregan in the same district. In the latter cairn, together with the beads and pendant, was a little button with two perforations joining in the centre, formed of steatite (see "Archæologia," vol. xlix. p. 189).

"Steatite is found at Crohey Head in Donegal, and also in Antrim. In addition to the beads, several fragments of bone pins were found in this cist. One of them —the upper portion, which exhibits a head carved into a mushroom shape—is in a petrified state. Another fragment is perhaps the curved point of the same pin. Another piece is curved and polished, and a fourth is the tapering portion of a straight implement. There was also a completely petrified portion of bone like a spear-head, artificially dressed at the point, possibly used as a whet-stone."—W. M.

"This tomb was the richest in relics of the entire series. The uncalcined remains, considered to be human, included a metatarsal bone of the left foot, a portion of a cervical vertebra, a piece of a radius (fore-arm bone), a piece of a dorsal vertebra. There were also uncalcined bones of animals, birds, and fish (gurnard). The calcined remains consisted of about 28 lbs. of small fragments of bones, so saturated with lime salts that many were completely petrified. Numerous pieces were charred, and coloured bluish grey or black from the action of fire. There were many fragments presenting crack-like marks, but none distinctly human. There were also (*a*) fragments of bones not human, mostly small portions of the skulls of pigs; (*b*) nine pieces of petrified bone, and one charred lump; (*c*) a smooth, flattish, circular stone, very dark in colour, similar to, but smaller than one found in No. 4 monument (see *infra*). This stone weighed 1 oz. 3 drms. 50 grs. It was $1\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch long, $1\frac{9}{16}$ of an inch broad, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick." A similar disc was found with an urn at Rathbarran.

With the form of the double cist in this monument we may compare such structures as those of Arnasbrack, Carrownagh, etc. It appears to me not improbable that a line of cists, of which these two are the inner ones, terminated at the S.S.E., in the ring surrounding this cairn.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*; R.S.M., pp. 21–23, and 28–30.

V. No. 3 (2) (dolmen-circle, between Nos. IV and VI). "Between the circles Nos. 3 and 4 there are several upright stones, forming a curved line, and apparently, or, as I might say certainly, the remains of another circle."—P. No remains of this exist.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*; W.C.B. Note-book, 1888.

VI. No. 4 (dolmen-circle, a short distance to the N.E. of the last). "This circle is in part destroyed, but the cromleac is untouched. The diameter of the circle is 40 feet, and the number of stones appears to have been forty, but twenty-one only remain. The cromleac of this circle is a good example of the size most common to such monuments in Carrowmore. It is formed of five supporting-stones, and one table-stone. It measures altogether not more than 5 feet in height, and the table-stone is 14 feet in circumference."—P.

The circle had, when Col. Wood-Martin visited it, been buried by the tenant, except one boulder. On excavation, "near the surface were the unburnt remains of a wolf or dog, and of a large rodent. When the flagged floor was reached . . . there were abundant traces of calcined remains, some imperfect

bone pins and piercers; also a worked bone, seemingly the handle of some implement. The animal bones, of dog or wolf, and rodent, were unburnt and unpetrified, and, from their colour, had evidently lain in clay, the humus still

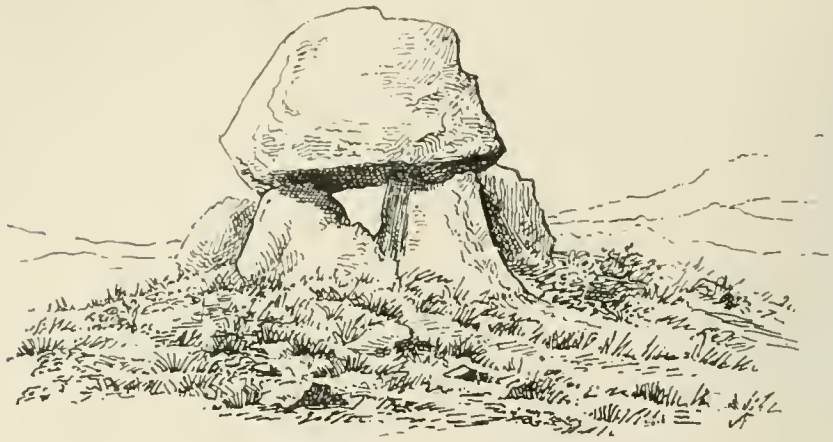


FIG. 147.—Carrowmore (VI). *From an original sketch by Petrie.*

adhering to them. There was about 14 lbs. weight of small fragments of bone, lime-soaked, and therefore much increased in weight and density. Many of them were charred and blackened by fire."—W. M.

With these remains was found a "large, roundish stone of white quartz, smooth, and weighing $14\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. It is 3 inches long, the same broad, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick; also a smooth, black, cuneiform stone, with a thin coating of carbon, weighing $13\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., and measuring $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches long, $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch broad, and $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch thick; also a piece of rough white quartz of rudely triangular form, with some of its edges sharp; also some pieces of red sandstone in process of disintegration. There were also, in the general mass of small fragments, a few teeth of a young pig, bird bones, part of the valve of a shell, and half of the lower jaw of a rabbit."—W. M.

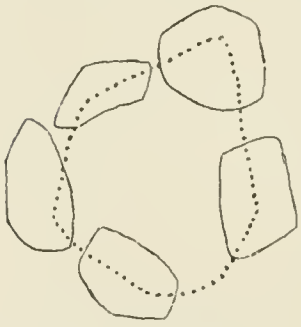


FIG. 148.—Ground-plan of VI. *After Col. Wood-Martin.*

VII. No. 5 (dolmen-circle, N.E. of VI, at a distance of 14 paces). "Of this circle only eight stones remain in their original positions, and the cromleac is entirely destroyed. The diameter was about the same as that of No. 4."—P.

No traces of it now exist, unless in the boundary fence.—W. M.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*

VIII. No. 6 (1) (dolmen-circle). The situation of this is marked by a gravel-pit N.E. of VII. "This circle and cromleac were destroyed about the year 1815, in raising gravel."—P.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*

IX. No. 6 (2) (dolmen-circle, between the gravel-pit and X). "Several very large stones, which there can be but little doubt belonged to another circle."—P.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*

X. No. 7 (1) (dolmen-circle): to the N.E. of 6. This was called *Leaba-na-bh-Fian* (Bed of the Fian, or Warriors); now called the *Kissing Stone*. "This circle and its cromleac are perfect. Its diameter is 37 feet, and the number of stones 32. The cromleac is about 8 feet high, the table-stone resting on six stones. It is

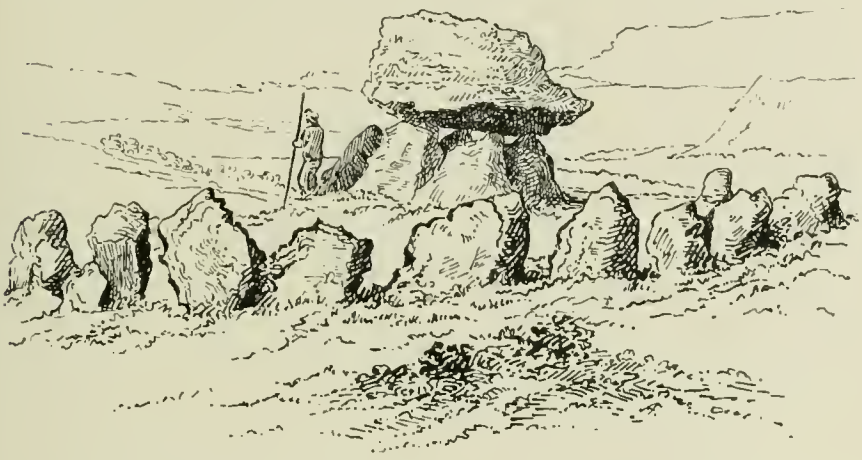


Fig. 149.—Carrowmore (X). *From an original sketch by Petrie.*

9 feet long, and 23 feet in circumference. The situation of this circle being on the ridge of a hill, gives it a very striking and picturesque effect."—P.

"Of the entire series, this is undubitably the finest and best-preserved cromleac and circle . . . The porch-like entrance is very remarkable."—W. M.

It was possibly a similarly *porch-like* appearance which caused the Portuguese



Fig. 150.—Carrowmore (X). *From a plan in Col. Wood-Martin's R.S.M.*

to call a dolmen an *Anta*, *antæ* being the name of the porch of the Roman temples, *ædiculi*, and *cellæ memoriæ*, or shrines of the dead. Such structures were, according to Vitruvius, divided into the *cella*, which was the inner, and the *antæ*, which was the outer portion.† In regard to the size of this dolmen, Col. Wood-Martin remarks that it is the only one which can be "entered in a semi-upright

† See this question discussed below, under the dolmens of Portugal.

position." The same writer appends the results of excavations conducted by him in the dolmen itself.

"It had evidently undergone a thorough clearing out before. The soil, however, was well resifted, and the corners and crevices carefully examined. A couple of stones of the flagging still remained in position at the angles. Here were found 80 small fragments of bone, greyish-white in colour, possibly calcined.

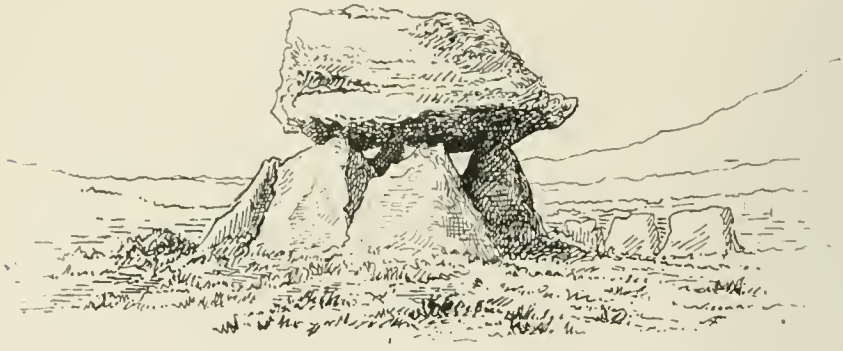


FIG. 151.—Carrowmore (X), the dolmen. *From an original sketch by Petrie.*

Amongst these was the tooth of a young pig, one valve of a mussel shell, one valve of a cockle shell, two small shells of the genus *Helix*, several portions of other shells, and a remarkably fine specimen of a 'thumb-flint,'" by which Col. Wood-Martin means a flint flake such as would have done for a "strike-a-light." It is very similar, indeed, to one found by me under a small dolmen among an immense quantity of burnt human bones, in a tumulus, once probably encircled, near the Rosemoddress circle and Boleit menhirs in West Cornwall. (See my "Nœnia Cornubiæ," p. 109.) Flint is foreign to the district of Cuilirra, but is found in Antrim, Down, and Londonderry.

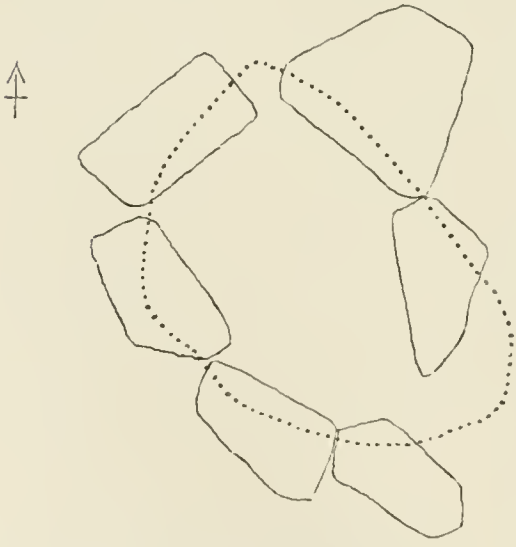


FIG. 152.—Carrowmore (X), the dolmen. *Plan after Col. Wood-Martin.*

On looking at the ground-plan of this dolmen-circle, it may occur to others, as it occurs to me, that there are indications that a passage may, and probably did once lead into the dolmen from the S.E. side of the outer ring, a proof that it was not intended that the dolmen should be wholly closed up in its cairn.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*; drawings of it at pp. 437 and 438; R.S.M., pp. 35–36.

XI. No. 7 (2) (dolmen-circle between X and No. 8). "Several large stones which appear to be the remains of another circle."

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*

No. 8 (Caltragh or sepulchral *rath*), further to the N.E., and W. of the road. "This circle is 90 feet in diameter, and is most probably sepulchral, though it has somewhat the appearance of a fort, or raheen, the surrounding stones being nearly buried in a clay bank. There are no remains of a cromleac in it."—P.

"One side has been nearly all removed."—W. M.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*; with a sketch, p. 436; R.S.M., pp. 31–34.

Petrie calls this a "Fort, or Raheen." It is a monument of the same kind as the so-called Cealluras, Keels, and Killeens of other parts, but the fact that it is surrounded by stones nearly buried in the bank seems to mark it as transitional between the stone-circle and the earthen enclosure. "A peasant in the neighbourhood stated that in his youth old people used to recount how, on certain nights in the year, lights were to be seen in this 'ould fort,' and noises heard as if contending armies were engaged in fray. This legend is by no means peculiar to Carrowmore, but is to be met with in nearly every district in Ireland." I discovered a very remarkable instance of its existence in Cornwall. Lights were said to come out of a great pile of stones on the summit of the cliff at Ballowal, over Cape Cornwall, and to dance around it. This pile was apparently composed merely of mine refuse; but, on excavating it (being led to make trial of it by the legend), I found this only to be a surface-coating, and the whole of the interior to be occupied by a vast sepulchral cairn, containing a dolmen, stone cists, and a double-walled dome. So constant had been the tradition of fairy-lights coming out of it that people of the elder generation were afraid to pass it at night.

In Ireland the "little people" of two neighbouring forts or *lises* were said to quarrel. Their battles took place by night, and the name Lisnascragh, or Fort of Screeching—given to several forts (according to Dr. Joyce), in the N. of Ireland, was said to be derived from the noises they made. From the candles shining in them the names of some of these places, namely, Lisnagannell and Lisnagunnell, were popularly, but erroneously, derived.

In Japan, the battles of the Kami,† or ancestral spirits, otherwise called Shinto, the exact parallels of the Lappish Sitte, the Irish Sidhe, and the Norse Elves, are said to take place with great noise in the air, and the stone arrow-heads found on the sea-shore after a storm are said to be those discharged in the conflict.

Col. Wood-Martin is inclined to regard monuments of the class of No. 8 as the *ferta* of the mediæval books, and a passage in the Book Armagh speaks of "the circular ditch, like to a *fert*, in which the Scotic people and Gentiles used to bury their dead," as equivalent to what the Christian Irish called a "Releg" (Lat. *reliquiæ*), which was certainly, in some cases, an enclosure round a

† This word *Kami* is, I think, connected with the Bear and the worship of that animal among almost all the peoples bordering on the Arctic Ocean. It would have reached Japan through the Ainos of Yesso from the Kamscadal promontory, where the word actually means "bear" (see my "Niphon and its Antiquities," 1876, pp. 21, *et seqq.*).

There is evidence of the worship of the Bear among the Lapps and Finns of Northern Scandinavia and Finland. Both these people called themselves Samelat, or, more correctly, Suomalaiset, *i.e.* Suoma-men. Now, among the Samoyedes, whose language is regarded as a classic type of Finno-Ugric speech, *Suom*, or *som*, is a "bear," so that Suoma-men would be "Bearmen," and Othere was probably only translating for Alfred the name of the natives for themselves when he spoke of the Biormas, or "Bear-men," who dwelt on the White Sea. A great festival to the Bear-god was held annually by nearly every nation of the North, accompanied by rites connected with the worship of ancestral spirits. In Ireland the festival Samhain was the counterpart of this, as far as the worship of the Sidhe or ancestral spirits went, and, considering the many points of similarity between Finnic and Irish folk-lore, and the brachycephic skulls found in Irish tumuli, I am inclined to think that a Finnic element once existed in Ireland, and that in the name *Samhain* we have no mere "end of summer," as the word has been explained, but a survival of the *Same* cultus of the Finno-Ugric peoples.

cemetery, as at Glendalough, in Wicklow. I should be more inclined, however, to regard a "fert" as one of those smaller earthen rings, some 10 feet in internal diameter, which are to be found plentifully in many parts of Ireland, and examples of which occur between Carrowmore and Knocknarea. They are held in great reverence by the peasantry, supposed to be sepulchral, and are never disturbed.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*; R.S.M., p. 37.

XII. No. 9. "Still further to the N.E." (dolmen-circle?). "This circle consists of ten remarkably large stones, and it may be doubted if there were ever more than twelve originally. The diameter is 42 feet."—P.

"There are no traces of a cromleac," but in the plan given by Col. Wood-Martin, two stones, a large and a small one, are shown about 20 feet N. of the circle.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*; R.S.M., p. 38.

XIII. No. 9A. N.W. of XII (dolmen-circle?). This is not mentioned by Petrie. "It is now represented by five stones; but, to judge by these, it must have been one of the largest of the series."—W. M.

There seems no trace of a dolmen left. The diameter was about 75 feet (out to out).

R.S.M., p. 38.

XIV. No. 10. Situated N.E. of XII (dolmen-circle). "This circle is in part destroyed, but from the portion which remains it appears to have been one of the grandest of the whole series. As in the case of XII, it seems to have consisted of only twelve stones, of which eight remain, and are of unusually great size. The diameter of the circle was 75 feet. The cromleac, now quite ruined, was of corresponding magnitude, and an interment was found beneath it."—P. and W. M.

Col. Wood-Martin's plan shows only seven stones of the ring remaining, and one small one lying S.E. of the centre.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*; R.S.M., pp. 38, 39.

XV. No. 11 (1). Situated S.W. of XIV (dolmen-circle). "Of this circle, four stones only now remain in their original position. The remainder, with the cromleac, were destroyed or removed by the peasant who holds the ground, about five years ago"—*i.e.* five years before 1837.—P.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*

XVI. No. 11 (2). "Between XV and the road" (dolmen-circle). "There are several very large stones here, which, with others that were blasted, formed, according to the peasantry, another circle."—P.

N.B.—"Here the chain of circles towards the N. appears to have ended, and the next examined were those situated to the E. of the road from Sligo towards the S."—P. (See, however, below under XVII.)

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*

XVII. No. 11A. About 100 yards to the N.E. of XIV (dolmen-circle and cairn?) "Unnoticed by Petrie. It is about 55 feet in diameter, and appears to have consisted of two concentric circles. Only two of the stones remain *in situ*. The diameter of the inner circle is 23 feet. The space between the circles is hollowed. Near these remains, towards the centre of the field, is a small cairn, possibly formed in clearing the field."—W. M.

Here rather than at XVI the N. chain of circles ended. In Col. Wood-Martin's plan it should be 11A, not 10A.

R.S.M., p. 39.

XVIII. No. 12. Situated near the road, and E.N.E. of XIII (circle with cist or small dolmen). "This circle is composed of small stones mixed with earth, and is 40 feet in diameter. There is a stone sepulchre in the centre, but no cromleac."—P. This implies that Petrie considered this as a transitional monument, neither a dolmen-cairn nor a cairn with cists.

"The whole is now so covered with sod that it might pass unnoticed but for Petrie's description of it."—W. M. The plan of this monument shows three concentric circles of small contiguous stones, built with the regularity of a well-built stone fence, the outermost ring facing outwards, the two inner ones inwards.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*; R.S.M., p. 40.

XIX. No. 12A. "Not far off No. 12, and lying between it and the *Caltragh*" (No. 60) (dolmen-circle). "Seemingly the traces of another circle."—W. M.

R.S.M., p. 40.

XX. No. 13. Situated to the S.E. of XI but "on the opposite side of the road" (dolmen-circle). It is the first dolmen seen by the traveller on the road

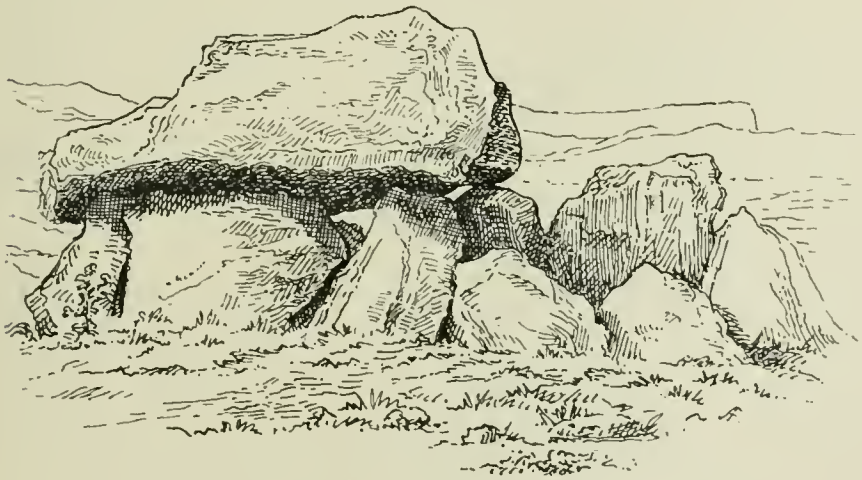


FIG. 153.—Carrowmore (No. 13). *From an original sketch by Petrie.*

from Sligo to Carrowmore. "This circle has been destroyed by the road passing through it, but the cromleac remains, and is a fine monument of its kind. The table-stone is 20 feet in circumference, and is supported by six stones; but on the W. side, or head, there are four more stones, lengthening the grave, as frequently occurs in such monuments."—P.

"On the N. side" (Petrie's W. side), "it has the peculiar porch-like entrance of X, but it is difficult to decide whether it was a purposed lengthening of the grave . . . or whether the monument had been originally a double cromleac. The cap-stone resembles in shape the head of a mushroom." The results of a search among the contents of the area under the covering-stone which had been thrown out and replaced perhaps, or overlooked during a previous search, "consisted of four hundred and twenty-eight small fragments of clay-coloured

bones, and twenty pieces of charcoal. There was no appearance of the action of fire, and yet the bones must have been burned, though imperfectly, as some few fragments show the crack-like marks produced by fire, and noticed in other sepulchres. There were also fragments of shells, small pebbles, and much fine brown humus and sand. Of the uncovered portion of the monument two stones remain. Close to and under one of these was found, *in situ*, a 'pocket' of calcined bones and an amorphous fragment of greenish glass, coated with a thick, whitish crust." Petrie is said to have found "opaque blue-glass ornaments in cairns in the N. of Ireland."—W. M.

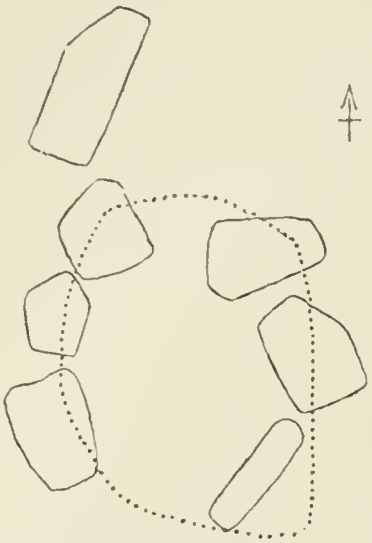


FIG. 154 (No. 13). *Plan in Col. Wood-Martin's R.S.M.*

I found, together with urns, calcined remains, vitreous, barrel-like beds, etc., in an encircled cairn raised around a natural rock on the cliff at Boscregan in West Cornwall, a thick piece of dark-blue glass which had become iridescent, seemingly a portion of a globular bottle of no great size. The thickness of the glass in comparison with that of Roman glass of the ordinary lachrymatory type was remarkable.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*, and drawing, p. 441 ; R.S.M., pp. 40–42.

XXI. No. 14. Situated to the S. of XX, at the corner of the road (dolmen-circle). "A few stones only remain. The rest, including the cromleac, have been displaced or removed by raising gravel."—P. "Only two stones half buried in a pit are now visible."—W. M.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.* ; R.S.M., pp. 42, 43.

XXII. No. 15. Situated still more to the S., and on the E. side of the road (dolmen-circle). "This was a double circle, about 40 feet in diameter, but a portion of the outer one has been destroyed to raise gravel—17 stones only remaining. The cromleac is ruined. Human bones were found within it by Mr. Walker."—P. On excavation, the interment was found to be greatly disturbed. No vestige, save one stone, of the cist or its flooring remained.

One of the first objects turned up was the bulbous portion of an instrument, almost the whole of which was afterwards discovered, formed of cetaceous bone, and nearly two feet long, which Col. Wood-Martin regards as a sword or stabbing rapier. A fragment of a second, but much smaller, dagger-like instrument was also found, and three blackened portions of a third. It is to be compared with a shuttle of whalebone figured in Boyesen's "Hist. of Norway," and Col. Wood-Martin thought that it might have been formed from a bone of a dead Greenland whale, drifted ashore at Cuilirra. The head of the larger instrument is like that of the fossilized bone one found in IV. "There were also found," during this excavation by Col. Wood-Martin, "a small fragment of flint, a diminutive white stone, a flake of fractured white quartz, a whitish-coloured egg-shaped stone, weighing ½ lb., fragments of shells of cockle, mussel, and of the genus *Helix*, 2 lbs. of calcined bones, two human incisors, one of which was still attached to the jaw, 3 ozs. of bones in an

uncalcined state, which might be masses of the cancellous tissue of the head of the femur, or of the os innominatum, as also two (other) human incisors, one of them greatly worn at one side."—W. M.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*; R.S.M., pp. 43, 45.

XXIII. No. 16. Situated immediately to the S. of XXII, and adjoining the road (dolmen-circle). "This is also a double circle, and about the same diameter (40 feet) as XXII; but the outer circle is nearly destroyed, and the covering of the cromleac is displaced. It (the table-stone) measures 13 feet in circumference, 4 feet 4 ins. long, and 1 foot 6 ins. thick.—P. "Three small fragments of uncalcined bones, pieces of oyster-shell, and a flint flake, represented all that was discovered here."—W. M.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*; R.S.M., p. 46.

XXIV. No. 17. Situated on the other (or W.) side of the road, S. of XXIII (dolmen-circle, and urn). "This circle is in part destroyed by the road. It appears to have been a double circle, with an external diameter of 40 feet. The covering-stone of the cromleac has been displaced. Within its enclosure Mr. Walker found human bones and fragments of an urn. The grave, as usual, had been opened previously. The covering-stone is 12 feet in circumference."—P.

The fragments of the urn found here, which constituted the upper portion of it, were presented by Mr. Walker to Petrie, and are now in the Museum of the R. I. Academy. Col. Wood-Martin thus describes the vessel, of which he succeeded in finding three other small portions: "The diameter of the vessel at its mouth is 14 inches. Its height originally must be a matter of conjecture, a part of the lower extremity being modern, and having been attached to it merely as a stand. The neck and upper portions have been divided by a narrow, raised band into two members, each of which is decorated with a chevron or wavy pattern, and a number of raised, circular bosses." The following remarks upon its construction are curious: "There would seem to have been at least three stages in the manufacture of this remarkable urn. First, a vessel of coarse, gritty matter was fashioned. This was baked in a strong fire, and burnt almost to blackness. It seems then to have been overlaid with finer material, of a buff or brick-dust colour, upon which were laid strips of the same composition, just as a modern cook would embellish a pie-crust. There can be no question but that it was in this manner that the raised ornamentation was formed. Some portion of the wavy pattern, and many of the little bosses, have fallen off. The interior of the vessel would seem to have been



FIG. 155.—Urn (restored) from Carrowmore. *From drawing by Mr. Wakeman in Col. Wood-Martin's R.S.M.*

coated or veneered with matter less fine than that which appears on the outside. These coatings, and the attached raised patterns, were probably sun-dried, or presented to the influence of a moderate degree of heat from a fire of wood or peat." The writer compares the manner in which he thinks this urn was formed with what he considers also to have been the mode employed in making urns found respectively at Toom in the Co. Cavan, and at Drumnakilly in the Co. Tyrone. In the case of an elaborately decorated urn found by me in a cairn on Morvah Hill, in West Cornwall, in a cist, with a coin of Constantius II., I observed that the raised pattern was liable to fall off, and that it was of a fine yellow paste, which left exposed underneath the coarse black pottery of which the interior of the vessel had been formed. The view I formed of its construction was precisely that of Col. Wood-Martin in regard to the Carrowmore vessel. (See Nænia Cornubiæ, p. 251.)

During his further exploration on the site of the dolmen in this circle, Col. Wood-Martin also found portions of a dagger-like implement of cetaceous bone, similar to those found in IV and XXII, and which must have measured about 14 inches long; also a fossil of the limestone formation, three small fragments of white quartz, eight pieces of oyster and cockle-shells, and human and animal remains consisting of 1 lb. 2 oz. of fragmentary and calcined bones, amongst which were three human incisors, and two pieces of temporal bone (petrous portion) of skull.

From the plan of this circle and its area, it will be evident at once that the dolmen, and its passage, extended across it from the S.W. towards the N.E. opening in the ring, and expanding as it reached the centre. I believe this to have been a common, if not an almost universal feature, in the Carrowmore series, and it is one which, as I have observed, connects these monuments rather with the *dolmens* proper than with the passageless cairns covering cists, wholly enclosed.

It was in this cromlech, if in any cromlech in Carrowmore, that the bronze-pin, or fibula, must have been found, which is stated, in the "Life of Petrie," to have been found in a cromlech at Carrowmore and in an urn. Discredit has been thrown, however, on the assertion attributed to the great Irish antiquary, and that there has been some mistake seems certain. (See Clover-Hill, *infra.*)

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*; R.S.M., pp. 46–48; and pp. 23–25.

XXV. No. 18 (1). Situated 20 paces to the S. of XXIV (dolmen-circle (? two dolmens)). "This circle resembles XXIV in every respect. It is 40 feet in diameter, has an inner circle, as usual, of smaller stones, and a cromleac, now ruined, in the centre. It appears to have had a second cromleac, or kistvaen, within the circle. Of the external circle twenty-nine stones remain, and the original number appears to have been 35."—P. "The cromleac has totally disappeared since 1837. Of the outer circle, twenty-four stones are *in situ*. Several excavations in various parts of the area were attempted, and at length a small cist (which, from the ground-plan, appears to be a double one, viz. a narrow chamber on the W. side, opening into a larger one on the E. side) was laid bare." Both portions of it, according to the plan, are not more than 10 feet long taken together. "In it were found seven small fragments of calcined bones, a fossil of the Sligo limestone formation, and a small flint arrow-head."—W. M.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*; R.S.M., pp. 48–49.

XXVI, XXVII, XXVIII. No. 18 (2) (3) (4). Between XXV and XXIX, "there is every reason to believe that three or more circles have been removed, as the peasantry allege."—P. "The wall for some distance on the S. side of the road

is formed partly of boulders, such as generally go to the formation of these structures. In close proximity there is an appearance of a ruined cist."—W. M.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*; R.S.M., p. 49.

XXIX. No. 19. Situated S. of XXV (dolmen-circle (several dolmens or cists)). "This circle is the grandest of the whole series now remaining. It is 72 feet in diameter, and consists of forty-nine stones, the original number being apparently fifty-two. These stones are all of great magnitude, and many of them are 7 feet above ground. It had evidently several kistvaens, or cromleacs, within it, of which the

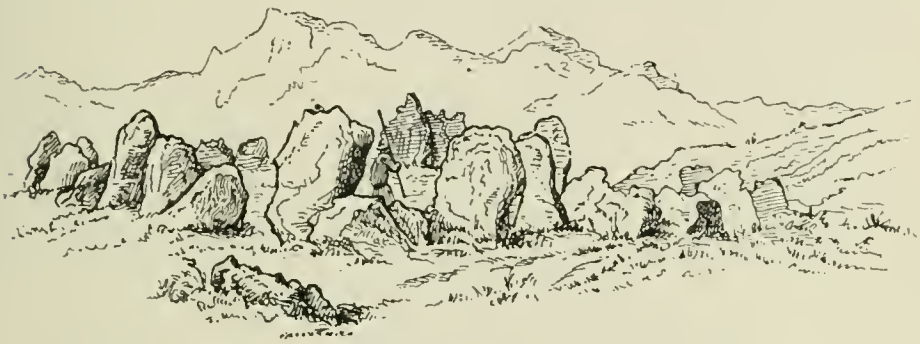


FIG. 156.—Carrowmore (No. 19). *From an original sketch by Petrie.*

remains are visible, as well as one outside the circle, on the W., the stones of which remain."—P.

"Being placed on an artificially-raised mound, an imposing appearance is produced. . . . The mound, however, has been undermined by people seeking for gravel, and some of the boulders on the N.W. have rolled to the bottom of the slope. . . . An excavation into what was apparently the site of the central chamber showed that the interment had been greatly disturbed. One flag only of the original flooring was left *in situ*, but the largest collection of uncalcined bones discovered in Carrowmore was here exhumed." A long line of contiguous stones, terminating in a large one on the N.W. side of the area, looks like one side of the passage into a dolmen from the edge of the circle. Among the bones discovered "there were portions of jaw-bones, with the teeth still adhering; in short, the human remains were in a less fragmentary state than in any of the other circles examined. On the clay being carefully sifted, three or four pieces of bone among all the uncalcined pieces proved to be calcined."—W. M.

These remains were submitted to Drs. MacDowel of Sligo, and Frazer of Dublin. The former stated that, "beyond doubt, they represent human remains. Some of the bones are those of a child, others those of an adult, and some those of an individual of advanced years. The bones belong to an undersized race. Amongst them there is also the femur and incised tooth of an ox." Dr. Frazer reports as follows: "I find four heel bones; three of them belong to the right feet, and one to the left foot. There must, therefore, have been three different interments of separate bodies; but I cannot refer the other bones found with them to the individuals. I find fragments all belonging to a large and well-developed male, such as upper end of humerus, femur, tibia, and ulna; also portions of small-sized individual, possibly a female—I should say not young—namely femur, top of radius, and part of platycnemic tibia. Teeth and portions of jaws of adults of

advanced life—at least in full maturity; also part of skull of small cow, and leg-bone and vertebra, possibly of a small horse, about which, being broken, and having no bones for comparison, I cannot, however, speak positively. There were some teeth of calf or small cow, and two teeth of a small dog or cat. The rest consist of numerous fragments, which would require hours to examine. . . . They all appear to belong to an early race."

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*, and drawing at p. 443; R.S.M., pp. 49–50.

XXX. No. 20. Situated about 20 paces S. of XXIX (dolmen-circle). "This circle was of small diameter, and consisted of twelve stones, five of which had been recently removed."—P.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*; R.S.M., p. 51.

XXXI. No. 21. "Still further S." (dolmen-circle). "A few stones of this circle, with the table-stone of the cromleac, still remain."—P.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*; R.S.M., pp. 51–52.

XXXII. No. 22. Situated S. (or S.E.) of XXXI; "6 paces from it;" "close to the road" (dolmen-circle). "This is a fine double circle, with a cromleac, partly ruined, in the interior. The diameter of the outer circle is 53 feet, and of the inner one 32 feet. The stones in both are, as is most usual, placed quite close to each other. The number of stones in the outer circle is forty-five, but they appear to have been originally fifty-two (the same number as in XXIX), as places for seven are empty. Within the cromleac an interment was found by Mr. Walker."—P.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*; p. 52.

XXXIII. No. 23. Situated about fifteen paces to the S. of XXXII (dolmen-circle). "This circle is considerably injured, seventeen stones only remaining of it, although it originally consisted of thirty or thirty-two. The diameter is 36 feet. The stones of the cromleac remain, but are displaced, and human bones have been found within it."—P.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*; R.S.M., p. 53.

XXXIV. No. 24. W. of XXXIII (dolmen-circle). "There are 23 large stones, which evidently belonged to another circle now destroyed."—P. "They have been rolled to the bottom of the hill in clearing the land, and placed in a row."—W. M.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*; R.S.M., p. 53.

XXXV. No. 25. Situated 6 paces W. of XXXIII (dolmen-circle). "Of this circle only 9 stones remain, and no cromleac. The diameter was 45 feet."—P. "The site is now entirely cleared."—W. M.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*; R.S.M., p. 53.

XXXVI. No. 26. Situated to the S. of XXXV, and near the road, dolmen-circle). "This circle is nearly perfect, but wants the cromleac or kistvaen. The stones are large, and, as usual, placed quite close to each other. They are thirty-eight in number, and the diameter of the circle is 50 feet."—P.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*; R.S.M., p. 53.

XXXVII. No. 27. Situated to the S.W. of XXXVI (dolmen-circle, or chambered cairn). "This is a double circle, and one of the finest of the series. The stones

of the inner circle are small, and nearly covered by the clay. Those of the outer one are of large size, averaging 6 feet in height, and 20 feet in circumference. The diameter of the circle is 60 feet. The number of stones in the circle is thirty-seven. The pillar-stones of the cromleac, sixteen in number, remain ; but the covering-stone or stones—for it is probable there were more than one—have been destroyed."—P. There is a plan of this circle in Fergusson's "Rude Stone Monuments," but it is inaccurate. The "cromleac" of which Petrie speaks, turned out, on examination by Col. Wood-Martin, to be a cruciform arrangement of cists, or chambers, similar in ground-plan to—though ruder, apparently, in structure than—that found in



Fig. 157.—Carrowmore (No. 27). *Plan in Col. Wood-Martin's R.S.M.* Scale 1 inch = 20 feet.

several cairns. This design which is found in the cairns at Loughcrew in Meath, and at Achill in Mayo, and Moytirra in Sligo, reached its consummation in New Grange. It is found also at Dowth, and at Maes Howe in Orkney, and, with modifications, in other cairns in Orkney, as well as in those of Caithness and Argyllshire. The monument, however, which resembled most closely the Carrowmore example now under consideration, was, in its pristine condition, "Wayland Smith's Cave," in the County of Berkshire, a plan of the chambers of which will be found in the Norwich volume of the "Congress of Anthropology and Prehistorical Archæology," 1868, p. 46. The idea present to the mind of the builder of that monument must have been identical with that which dictated the design of the Carrowmore one. The custom, and presumably the people who erected them both, was clearly one and the same, and the presence of the form in the apparently more ancient Carrowmore group, forms a link between them in the chain of the megalithic series which it is important to note. Cruciform chambers, as we shall see, are not unknown to German Archæologists.

Colonel Wood-Martin gives (from the pencil of Mr. James Graves) a sketch and ground plan of the cist which formed the W. arm of the cruciform arrangement. "It was lined around—nearly to the surface of the ground—with narrow limestone slabs, and was flagged with a piece of calpy limestone, underneath which lay the undisturbed till. It may be considered a typical chamber." The covering-stone is wanting in this and all the other cists, and I do not feel sure that the roof was not completed in each case by overlapping thin flat stones. Had this been the case, however, one would have thought they would have been found in the chamber, but such a circumstance is not recorded.

In the W. cist were found—

(*a*) 1 lb. 1½ oz. weight of calcined human bones and fragments of crania.

(*b*) 1 lb. weight of uncalcined bones of animals and birds.

(*c*) Four fragments of uncalcined animal bones, probably those of a small cow.

(*d*) Seven back teeth (molars) and three front teeth (incisors) of an aged person.

(*e*) Seven back teeth and ten front teeth of an adult or adults.

(*f*) About forty fragments of cockle shells.

(*g*) A fossil cast of a shell from the limestone.

In the N. cist (which would represent the shaft of the cross, and the axis of which lay rather N.W. and S.E. than N. and S.) were found—

(*a*) A few fragments of calcined human bones.

(*b*) Animal bones and a tooth of an animal, uncalcined.

In the E. cist were found—

(*a*) A few fragments of calcined human bones.

(*b*) Fragments of uncalcined human bones; part of a jaw, with molar; fragments of crania.

(*c*) Animal bones, molar tooth of ruminant, uncalcined.

(*d*) A few cockle and oyster shells.

(*e*) A hammer-stone (sandstone, weight ½ lb.), one of the ends showing traces of abrasion; another of the same material; three fragments of quartz, averaging about ¼ lb. each; a very small piece of the same; and a quartz-spar, clear as crystal—a very fine specimen—weight 2 oz.

In the central cist were found—

(*a*) Calcined bones not exclusively human, fragments of crania, and two human molars.

(*b*) 1 lb. uncalcined human bones, and nine incisors, and seven human molars of different individuals; also animal bones and the tooth of a ruminant.

(*c*) Numerous fragments of cockle and oyster shells, and a periwinkle shell.

(*d*) A small piece of white quartz and a rose-coloured pebble.

(*e*) Two small fragments of a cinerary urn, one of them showing traces of a pattern.

(*f*) Two pieces of worked bone, and part of the acus of a bone pin.

In the S. (or S.E.) cist were found—

(*a*) 1 lb. 2 oz. weight of calcined bones, and two human incisors.

(*b*) Numerous uncalcined bones; eight human molars; six incisors; eight teeth of animals, five of them belonging to a dog; three fragments of an animal's jaw, with molar; and a few other fragments of animal bones.

(*c*) Twelve fragments of cockle shells and a fossil.

(*d*) A fractured hammer-stone, apparently split by intense heat; and two small pieces of white quartz.

(*e*) Small fragments of a cinerary urn, red in colour, thin, hard, well-baked, and

highly ornamented. It seemed to have been subjected to great heat on its interior surface.

(*f*) Three fragments of a ring, presenting much the appearance of ivory, being hard and white, stated by Dr. Frazer to have been "cut with vast labour from a nodule, or portion of white flint, and as it was hydrometric, it consisted originally of a form of hydrated quartz, or opal, which is found in the trap districts of the north of Ireland." It is further remarked that, "very often chalk flints are found around a fossil such as a *Belemnite*, as a nucleus. If the fossil had either fallen out through natural agency, or had been extracted by these primitive ornament-makers, the formation of a ring, such as this, would have been greatly facilitated." A ring of lignite and another of glass are stated to have been found with a skeleton at Dunadry, Co. Antrim, and a ring of shale in a cinerary urn at Dundrum, Co. Down.

(*g*) A piece of carved bone with pattern decidedly archaic. It is either walrus- or whale-bone.

(*h*) Fragments of the acus of a pin, and three pieces of a dagger-like implement made of horn, or cetaceous bone, greatly calcined.

(*i*) An arrow-head formed of the split bone of a large mammal: the convex and concave sides of the medial canal are still very observable.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*; R.S.M., pp. 53–60; Fergusson, R.S.M., p. 182.

XXXVIII. No. 28. Situated twenty paces to the S.E. of XXXVII (dolmen-circle). "Of this circle there is only a vestige consisting of 3 stones with the supporting stones of the cromleac. The destruction of this circle has been recent" (*i.e.* in 1837).—P. "All traces of it are now gone."—W. M.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*; R.S.M., p. 60.

XXXIX. No. 29. Situated still more to the S., and E. of the road (dolmen-circle). "Of this circle, also, there is only a vestige, six large stones of it and of the cromleac only remaining, the rest having been recently blasted and removed. As usual, human bones were found within the tomb."—P. "Nothing now remains."—W. M.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*; R.S.M., p. 60.

XL. No. 30. Situated to the E. of XXXIX, and on E. side of the road (dolmen-circle). "This circle, with its fine cromleac, was destroyed within the last week (*i.e.* August, 1837) by Mr. Chambers of Cloon Hill."—P. "One large stone, standing solitary, like a sentinel, marks the site of this monument."—W. M.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*; R.S.M., pp. 60, 61.

XLI. No. 31. Situated on Leachtareal-Hill, to the W. of the road, and S. of XL (dolmen-circle). "Of this circle and cromleac only a few stones remain. They were destroyed a few years ago by one of Mr. Walshe's tenants, who occupies the farm. It was of small diameter, but the stones were of great size. Human bones were found within the cromleac."—P. "Some of the boulders which composed this monument may be seen at a considerable height in the ditch of a garden-plot on the W. side of Leachtareal hill."—W. M.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*; R.S.M., p. 61.

XLII. No. 32 (1). Situated a few paces to the S. of XLI. (dolmen-circle). "This

circle is nearly perfect, but the cromleac is broken. The stones are of small size, and the diam. of the circle 42 feet."—P.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*; R.S.M., p. 61.

No. 32 (2). Adjacent to the two last (cairn). "Within the memory of the old people (living in 1837), there was a remarkable cairn adjacent to these (last two) circles, which gave name to the hill Leachtareel. It was destroyed many years since to build walls, and not a trace of it remains."—P.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*; R.S.M., pp. 61, 62.

XLIII, XLIV. Nos. 33 and 34. Situated to the S. of XLII (two dolmen-circles). "Of these circles but slight vestiges remain. They were destroyed about fifteen years before 1837 by Mr. Walshe's tenants."—P.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*

XLV. No. 35. "Situated still further to the S" (dolmen-circle (several others)). "This circle has been destroyed, but the cromleac remains, with the table-stone displaced. There were other circles in the vicinity which were also destroyed."—P. "A few stones are still scattered about here and there."—W. M.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*; R.S.M., p. 63.

XLVI. No. 36. Situated in the field lying W. of XLV (dolmen-circle). "This circle is nearly perfect. It now (1837) consists of forty-nine stones, some of which are thrown down and displaced. The upper stone of the cromleac has also been displaced, but not carried away. The diameter of the circle is 60 feet."—P.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*; R.S.M., p. 63.

XLVII. No. 36 (*a*). A few paces to the N.E. of XLVI (dolmen-cairn (?) encircled). "Traces of a large cairn, unnoticed by Petrie. The tenant of the land states that when he was quarrying in it for stones he turned up a quantity of bones and charcoal. The central cist is probably yet perfect; if so, this monument might well repay exploration. Traces of a surrounding circle of stones can still be observed."—W. M.

R.S.M., pp. 63, 64.

XLVIII. No. 37. Situated to the S. of XLVI † (dolmen-circle). "This is a triple circle with a perfect cromleac in its centre. The inner circle is composed of small stones placed quite close to each other, and not more than a foot or so above the soil. This circle is about 40 feet in diameter. The second circle is composed of very large stones, twelve in number, and consequently greatly apart from each other, the interval being about six paces. This circle is about 80 feet in diameter. The third circle is composed of stones of still greater magnitude, but as several of them have been removed or destroyed, it can only be assumed that they were also twelve. The diameter of this circle is 120 feet. The cromleac is of the smallest size, and is not more than 4 feet in height. The circumference of the table-stone is 16 feet, and it rests on five supporters."—P. Col. Wood-Martin thinks this may even have been a quadruple circle. His plan of the little dolmen shows that at the N. or N.W. end there was a narrow entrance, and evidence of the existence of the usual porch-like extension in that direction. It is between the inner and the second circle of Petrie that a fourth

† From XLVIII to LIX inclusive, the monuments are in the lands of Graigue, adjoining Carrowmore on the S.W.

circle may have existed. "Traces of flagging were observable at the bottom of the chamber," but it seemed to have been "completely cleared out," as "only 4 small fragments of calcined bones were discovered."—W. M.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*, and drawing at p. 449; R.S.M., pp. 64-66.

XLIX. No. 38. Situated to the W. of XLVIII; only a few feet distant (dolmen-circle). "Not more than [number omitted in the MS.] stones remain, and the cromleac is wholly destroyed. The diameter is 60 feet."—P.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*

L. No. 39. Situated but a few feet W. of XLIX (dolmen-circle). "This circle

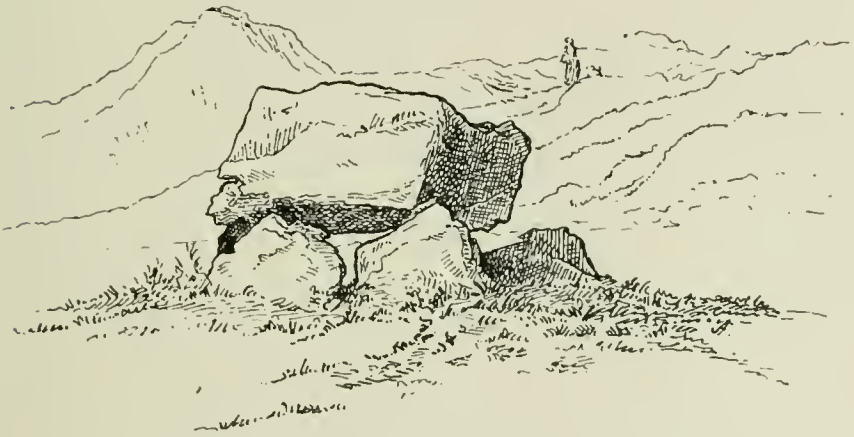


Fig. 158.—Carrowmore (No. 37). *From an original sketch by Petrie.*

is still more injured than XLIX; only ten stones remain. They are of large size, and the diameter of the circle is 70 feet."—P.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*

LI, LII. Nos. 40 and 41. Situated in the small field to the E. of that in which XLVIII is placed (two dolmen-circles). "Of these two circles only a few stones remain. They were destroyed by Mr. Walshe's tenants about twenty years before 1837. As usual, human bones were found in the tombs."—P.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*

LIII. No. 42. Situated in the same field with Nos. XLIX and L (dolmen-circle). "The remains of this circle consist of seven or eight stones. It was destroyed by Mr. Walshe."—P.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*

LIV. No. 43 (1). Situated in the field to the S. of that in which LIII lies, and immediately adjacent (dolmen-circle). "The diameter of this circle is 45 feet, but the number of the stones cannot be ascertained, as many of them are covered over by the soil. There are no remains of the cromleac."—P.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*

LV. No. 43 (2). Immediately adjacent to LIV towards the N. (dolmen-circle?). "There are seven or eight large stones which appear to be the remains of another circle."—P.

MS. „ Letters," *loc. cit.*

LVI. No. 44. Situated in the same field as LIV to the W. of it (dolmen-circle). "Of this circle only eleven stones remain, the others have been removed to form a wall adjacent. The diameter is 72 feet."—P.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*

LVII. No. 45. Situated in the same field with XLIX, L and LIII (dolmen-circle). "The remains of this circle consist of only a few stones. It was destroyed by Mr. Walshe."—P.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*

No. 46. Situated in the next field to LVII, to the W., and "close to the ditch which cuts off a portion of it."—P. It is a few paces to the N.W. of LVII (caltragh?). "This circle appears rather to have been a *cashel* or fort than a place of interment. The diameter is about 120 feet, and the wall 10 feet in thickness. It is composed of enormous-sized stones mixed with earth, and has a ditch and bank surrounding it. It has also two smaller walls within it, and extending across it in parallel right lines, as see the plan."—P. "This curious monument appears to have been originally rudely circular. . . . The circumvallation consists of an earthen rampart mixed with stones, and about 10 feet in thickness. In the interior are two smaller banks extending across it in parallel lines. None of the 'enormous-sized stones' which formerly composed the rampart now remain; but two boulders on either side of the gap in the S. arc of the circle may perhaps mark the jambs of a rude entrance."—W. M. Circular earthworks divided by a bank traversing their interior area are known to German archæologists. See drawing of the "schlossberg" near Witzen in the Neues Lausitzishes Mag., vol. lvii., pl. facing p. 466.



FIG. 159.—Carrowmore (No 46). *Plan by Petrie.*

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*, and plan, p. 452; R.S.M., p. 66.

LVIII. No. 46 (*a*). Near No. 46 (dolmen-circle). This is not noticed by Petrie. "It is a very diminutive circle, 10 feet in diameter, hollow in the centre, and surrounded by thin flags, ten in number. . . . An excavation was made, but without result."—W. M. Col. Wood-Martin compares it to a circle in Achill (co. Mayo).

R.S.M., p. 66.

No. 46 (*b*). About 150 paces to the S. of No. 46 (caltragh?). "A very similar structure to No. 46, not hitherto noticed" (and therefore not in Petrie's list). In common with No. 46, Col. Wood-Martin regards this as a sepulchral monument It is not within the range of his map, but it makes the sixth monument of the class included in the Carrowmore group.

R.S.M., p. 66.

LIX. No. 47. Situated immediately to the W. of No. 46 (dolmen-circle, and at least 6 others). "This circle is in part destroyed. About twenty stones remain. In the same field to the W. there are a vast number of large stones (the boundary wall is in great part composed of similar stones); but it is impossible to trace, with any certainty, a circular arrangement among them. It is certain, however, that within the memory of the present inhabitants of the townland, the chain of circles was

carried on without interruption through the great field immediately to the N. They were destroyed by Mr. Walshe, who got a lease of the land from Lord Erne, in 1793, to clear the ground. The peasants who were employed in their destruction remember six or more of them distinctly, and the stones of which they were composed still remain partly in pits within the field, and partly in the surrounding walls. In all these circles bones were found beneath the cromleacs. Towards the N. of the field the series is again resumed."—P.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*

LX. No. 48. Situated in the N.E. angle of the great field mentioned above (dolmen-circle). [This and the ones which follow up to No. 59 inclusive are in the lands of Carrowmore.] "Of this circle, which appears to have been of great size, only one stone remains, but its cromleac is still perfect. It consists of supporting-stones and one covering-stone, which is 6 feet in length and breadth. The remaining stone of the circle is about 5 feet in height, and is 38 feet from the cromleac, which would give a diameter of at least 76 feet to the circle in its perfect state."—P.

"The covering-stone is slightly displaced. The chamber is beneath the surface level, and, without removing the table-stone, could be but partially excavated. The interment was (found to be) greatly disturbed. The contents were twenty-seven fragments of bone, and two pieces of charcoal. Some of the bones were certainly animal (as a vertebra, piece of the frontal bone, and two teeth); others were doubtful."—W. M.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*; R.S.M., pp. 67, 68.

LXI. No. 49. Situated in the same field, about 80 paces to the W. of LX (dolmen-circle). "This is a double circle with a ruined cromleac in the centre. The stones in the outer circle are considerably larger than those in the inner, and appear to have consisted of thirty-two, but some of them have been removed. The diameter of the circle is 38 feet. The stones of the inner circle are nearly covered with earth, as are also those of the tomb, which wants the covering-stone."—P.

"This is a small, double circle, situated on ground that was slightly raised above the surrounding level, and of which the stones of the outer are considerably larger than those of the inner circle. . . . Only one stone of the central chamber remains; it appears to have been a cromleac. Part of the interment had been disturbed, as the remains were almost on the surface of the soil, but after excavating down to the floor of the cist, some of the flags near the headstone were raised, and *under these* an interment was discovered."—W. M.

In this tomb were three interments—one uncalcined, one calcined, and one underneath the pavement of the cist. This latter mode of disposition recalls to me a discovery of my own under a great tumulus upon the edge of the cliff at Trevelgue on the N. coast of Cornwall. The dolmen in that case was flagged, as is usual in the Carrowmore examples, and *underneath* one of the paving-stones occupying an angle of the chamber I discovered a deposit of bones, principally those of a skull. As they lay in a little depression which seemed to have been scratched out of the hard ground, the horrible thought occurred to me that a body had been buried alive together with the corpse of the person for whom the dolmen and cairn was erected. In this Cornish dolmen I found a beautifully polished and perforated stone hammer. (See "Nænia Cornub.," p. 87.)

The report on the discoveries in the cist of LXI is as follows: Firstly, those above the flagging:—

"Eighty-six fragments of human bones, without any appearance of the action

of fire, all stained yellowish-brown by humus. This lot affords evidence of at least two individuals having been buried here, by the presence of two astragali (ankle bones) of the left foot. These bones, being of different sizes, may be those of a male and female. There was also evidence that one of the persons buried here was of great size and strength, from the massive and strongly developed portions of femur (thigh bone) which were amongst the fragments. From the size of one of the bones of the hand (unciform right), it may be inferred that his hands and feet were in proportion—perhaps a chieftain and his wife. These bones must have been interred under a vast weight, as the clay was tightly jammed into the canal of the long bones. . . . There was a small bit of oyster shell; also fifteen hundred and fifty-five small fragments of greyish-white or ashen-coloured bones imperfectly calcined and impregnated almost to petrifaction with carbonate of lime, which rendered them unusually heavy." At least 30 of these fragments show distinctly crack-like marks, transverse to the long axis of the bone, or arranged in a series of plane curves similar to those found on bones in another dolmen to be presently noticed.





FIG. 160.—Button, from Carrowmore. *From Col. Wood-Martin's R.S.M.*

Not far from the surface a button was found, which is figured by Col. Wood-Martin, and which, on account of its peculiar form, calls for special attention. The material is said to be steatite, and the measurement close upon an inch in diameter. On one side it is convex, and has been shaped into a bulbous form. On the other it is flat, and into the surface two holes have been drilled which, meeting in the body of the object, form an excellent mode of attachment to a dress. A *precisely* similar little object was discovered in the *anta*, or dolmen of Monte Abrahâo in Portugal, a fine *allée converte* in which no less than eighty interments had been placed, each interment, to judge by a plan of the monument in "Mat. pour l'Histoire de l'Homme," 1881, p. 462, formed into a little heap surmounted by the skull, as described by Mr. Walker in the account given above of a tomb opened by him in Sligo. The little button from the Portuguese tomb is said to be of bone, but I strongly suspect it to be of the same material as the Irish example, since steatite, long exposed to the chemical action of the earth, would assume a porous and cellular appearance not unlike bone. With the button at Monte Abrahâo were found stone axes and other implements, lance and arrow-heads of flint, *rouleaux* of chalk, *plaques* of slate, turquoise beads, and various other pendants, some perfect vessels in the shape of skull-caps,† and a quantity of fragments of pottery. A third instance of the discovery of a button of this sort occurred to me during the excavation of a cairn encircled and raised round a natural rock at Boscregan, in West Cornwall. In this instance, a little depression, or duct, had been cut across the flat side of the button, and between the two holes, as if to hold a pin. The convex side was not so bulbous, but otherwise the object was identical with those just described.



FIG. 161.—Button, from Monte Abrahâo, Portugal. *Cartailhac.*

† This form is found in Denmark, North Brabant, Orkney, and Portugal; see Sophus Müller, "Ord. Dan. Oldsager," fig. 41; Prosper Cuypers, "Nijhoff Bydragen," vol. iv. p. 194, pl. ii.; Anderson, "Scotland in Pagan Times," "Bronze and Stone," pp. 294, 296; Cartailhac, "Ages Préhist. de l'Espagne," fig. 160, who compares the pottery of Ireland and the Morbihan with that of Portugal.

With it were found cinerary urns, a piece of thick, iridescent glass noticed above, some bluish, barrel-shaped beads of vitreous material, a perforated stone pendant, etc. The material of this button puzzled those to whom I showed it—some pronouncing it to be bone. I found it, however, to be steatite, so that it is identical in substance as well as in design with that from Carrowmore.† A cruciform bead or button of stone, perforated in the same manner, was found in the tumulus at Dowth in the Co. of Meath (see Wilde, Cat. Mus. R.I.A., p. 122, fig. 22). Some beads or buttons of stone found on Ballyboley Mountain, Co. Antrim, were (see "Ulster Journ. of Archæology," vol. iv. p. 271) similarly perforated.

Buttons are, to be sure, insignificant trifles, but when they exhibit in material and peculiarity of design characteristics which are identical, although found in different and not too widely remote localities, they afford evidence not to be hastily thrown aside, that, in the days when they were made, either the same people were dwelling in those respective localities, or that intercourse was taking place between their inhabitants. These peculiar buttons, found on the western coast of the Iberian Peninsula, in West Cornwall and in Ireland, occur under conditions which lead us to believe that they belong to the close of the Neolithic and the beginning of the Copper or Bronze Age, that is to say, according to the computation of Montelius, Lissauer, and others, to the fifteenth century B.C. A certain type of flint arrow-head, found in the same localities, points to a like conclusion, while a peculiar form of lamp perforated for suspension, found in Ireland and Portugal, and a rare type of the paalstab, or bronze celt, provided with perforated ears for attachment, found only in Portugal, South-West Britain, and Ireland, indicate the continuance of the intercourse between the peoples of those countries far into the Bronze Age itself. To this subject we shall recur later on.

In the tomb (LXI), *above the flagging*, were also a flat white quartz stone, nearly circular, weighing $2\frac{3}{4}$ oz.; at centre $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick; in one axis, $1\frac{3}{4}$; in the other $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches; eight cylindrical crystalline bodies from $\frac{7}{16}$ to $\frac{15}{16}$ in. in length, rough externally; the central axis crystalline (carbonate of lime). These appear to be stalactitic formations; and, finally, nine fragments of bone, some completely petrified, which cannot be identified as human.

Secondly, below the flagging:—

(*a*) "Forty pieces of a conglomerate of bones, stained with oxide of iron, humus, and carbon; the mass impregnated throughout, and cemented with calcareous infiltration. In some of the pieces may be seen the cylindrical stalactites, like fossil worms. This 'clinker' formation is probably a coarse glass, or fusible silicate, the result of a combination of sand and alkali (derived from the destruction of organic matter) under the influence of heat."

(*b*) "Three thin, flattened, dull, reddish-brown bits of 'clinker,' tinged with oxide of iron, and not unlike fragments of a thin cinerary urn."

Each of the above interments was kept separate. The examination of the remains above recorded was the work of Dr. A. W. Foot, M.D.

It seems to me possible that both in this case and in that of Trevelgue, above mentioned, the action of water in the cist *may* account for the bones being *under* the flagstones.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*; R.S.M., pp. 68–70.

† For the Portuguese button, see Cartailhac, "Ages Préhist. de l'Espagne," figs. 257, 258; for the Cornish button, see "Archæologia," vol. xlix., p. 189, and for the Carrowmore one, see Wood-Martin, R.S.M., p. 69, figs. 57 and 58. A jet button of like shape was found at Hunmanby, Yorkshire.

LXII. No. 50. Situated in the field to the N. of LXI, W. of the great cairn LXIII (dolmen-circle). "The remains of this circle, which was destroyed with its cromleac about three years previous to 1837, consist of twenty-four large stones."—P.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*

LXIII. No. 51. Situated E. of LXII, and out in the N.E. portion of the oval area surrounded by the chain of circles (cairn, with covered dolmen), called *Listoghil.*

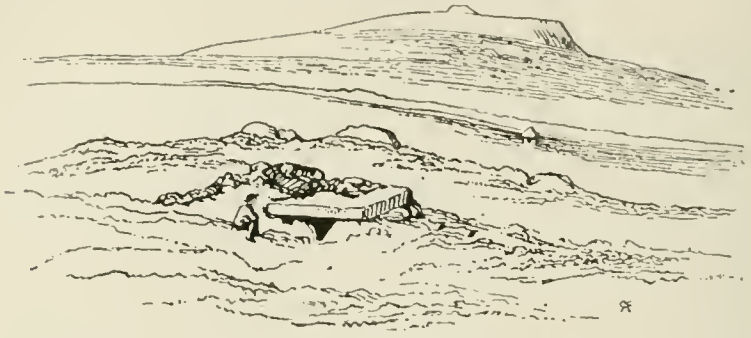


FIG. 162.—Listoghil. *From a sketch in Col. Wood-Martin's R.S.M.*

"This is the most important monument of the entire series, and evidently, both from its magnitude and central situation, marks the sepulchre of the most distinguished person entombed in this great cemetery. In its present state of dilapidation it is impossible to describe its original proportions with certainty, but enough remains to enable us to approximate to the truth. In some respects, indeed, its partial destruction, by exposing its interior, has furnished facts which could not otherwise have been acquired. The situation is more elevated than that of any of the monuments by which it is surrounded, and its circumference is considerably greater, the diameter being about 150 feet. Like many of the other monuments, it consisted originally of two concentric circles with a cromleac, or kist-vaen in the centre, but the space enclosed by the outer circle was covered by a cairn, or heap of stones, originally, it is probable, not less than 40 or 50 feet in height. The cairn having been used as a quarry for many years past by the neighbouring inhabitants has diminished its altitude so much as to expose the tomb within it. It (the tomb) is composed of stones of great magnitude, and built with an unusual degree of regularity of form. The covering-stone is 10 feet square, and 2 feet thick, and, unlike those in *all* the other tombs, is not of granite but of limestone, and so also are some of its supporters. The persons who first opened it assert that they found nothing within it but burnt wood and human bones. The half-calcined bones of horses and other animals were, and still are, found in the cairn in great quantity. The stones which formed the outer circle were of large size, but most of them have been carried away, and we can only form now a conjecture as to their number, which, allowing a breadth of 3 feet to each, would be one hundred and fifty."—P.

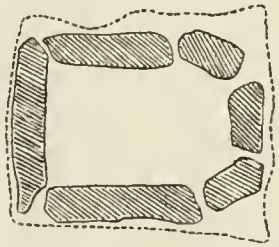


FIG. 163.—Listoghil. *Plan in Col. Wood-Martin's R.S.M.*

"This cairn is in view both of the cairn on the summit of Knocknarea, and of

the two situated on Carns Hill, overlooking Lough Gill. . . . Eighteen stones remain of the inner circle, and only four of the outer circle. Appearances point to the probability of the cairn not having covered more than the space marked out by the inner circle. The stones in the chamber are set in position with an unusual degree of regularity, the crevices being carefully 'spalled,' or filled in. The clay in the interior was carefully turned out and sifted. The bones, few in number, were found principally in crevices and pockets. 'It was a very miscellaneous assortment, consisting of numerous small bones of the hand and foot, portions of ribs, vertebræ, fragments of the long bones, also of the skull, pelvis, jaw, etc. There were undoubtedly several interments, judging from the variety of the bones, none of which, however, present any very special characteristic.'" This report of them was given by Dr. E. MacDowel, M.D. Petrie was informed that "a large spear-head formed of stone" had been found here by Mr. Walker ("Life of Petrie," p. 250). This is, I suppose, the "javelin, or lance-head, formed of flint" (No. 103, in Wilde's Catalogue of the Museum of the R.I.A.), which Col. Wood-Martin says (R.S.M., p 17) "can be conclusively proved to have been found in the cairn of Listoghil."—W. M.

A flint, which Col. Wood-Martin calls "a beautifully formed flint knife," rewarded his exploration of this chamber. I doubt not that it was artificially formed, nor that, as Mr. J. W. Knowles stated, it bears evidence of secondary dressing. I would, however, prefer to regard it as a "strike-a-light," such as was found in X. and others found by myself with calcined bones, and sometimes in cinerary urns in Cornwall.

"This cairn," says Petrie, "is called Listoghil, or Rye-fort, but this name is obviously not its original one, being founded on the erroneous supposition that the monument was a 'Lis,' or 'Fort.'" †

The dolmen in this cairn consists of six side-stones and one roofing-stone. It measures internally 8 feet long by 5 feet broad, contracting at one end, however, to 3 feet 6 ins. The three stones which compose this narrower end average from 2 feet 6 ins. to 3 feet long, and 2 feet to 1 foot 6 ins. broad. The large slab which composes the further end measures 8 feet long by 1 foot broad. One of the side-stones adjoining it at right angles is 6 feet 6 ins. long by 1 foot 6 ins. broad, the one opposite it is 5 feet 9 ins. long, by 1 foot 6 ins. broad. I have not the direction

† In this opinion I know not whether to agree, since in the Romances the *sidhe*, or central caves in the tumuli, were fabled to be palaces, that is to say, *lisses* in that sense, where dwelt the spirits of the dead, and in which reigned the mythical kings of the race. In this sense a tomb might be called a 'lis.' If Dr. Joyce's opinion be correct, that in *toghil* we have the surname Tuathail (gen. of Tuathal), as in Listowel in Kerry, which in the A. 4, M. is called "Lios Tuathail," we may have in this name an evidence of the existence of a tradition that this tumulus contained the fairy-palace, *i.e. sidh*, or tomb, of a king called Tuathal, an idea which the other name, Rye Fort, if we might regard it as a corruption of *righ*, "a king," and *fert*, "a grave," might help to justify. Tuathal, as the name not only of historic personages who occupied the position of chieftains or petty-kings, but of one of the half-mythical monarchs who, throughout the Middle Ages, occupied the border-land between tradition and myth, meets us continually in Irish history and romance. Tuathal Techtmar (Tectumaros) was the conqueror of the Aitheach-Tuatha—the villain tribes who had risen in rebellion and killed their king—the man of Germanic name who put to route the allophylian barbarians, just as Lug conquered the Fomorian Balor at the battle of Moytirra. He is represented as a great conqueror defeating in turn the men of all the four provinces of Ireland, as an equally great administrator establishing the Convention of Tara, and as a tyrant in imposing on Leinster the tribute called Boromean. A fitting name his for legend or tradition to associate with the principal sepulchre in all this constellation of tombs, although it would be folly to suppose that any tradition of the real name of an occupant of any of them could have reached our day.

Failing such an explanation, which is based rather on fancy than fact, we may have in Listoghil merely the name "elevated lis, or fort," alluding to its high position, or to the materials of the cairn thrown up to such a height, just as in Clochtogal, the name of a dolmen in Fermanagh, we have simply "the raised, or elevated, stone," alluding to the position of the cap-stone, from *tógbhaim*, "I raise."

of the longer axis of this chamber. If denuded of its cairn it would resemble the flag-dolmens of Clare.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*; R.S.M., pp. 71–74, and p. 17.

LXIV. No. 52. Situated about 70 paces to the N.W. of the cairn called Listoghil (dolmen-circle). "This, which was a large circle, has been recently (in 1837) destroyed for the materials which it afforded to build the wall connecting the field boundary in that direction with the road. The cromleac, however, which is a very large and apparently double one, still remains, but is in great part buried in stones collected to clear the adjacent fields."—P.

"The cromleac, which is a fine specimen, remains. Its porch-like entrance is very remarkable. Possibly it may have been a double or figure-of-8 dolmen." —W. M.

The dolmen measures 4 feet 6 ins. in height. Its long axis is N.W. and S.E. The roofing-stone, which measures 5 feet 8 ins. by 5 feet, and is in the centre about 2 feet 6 ins. thick, rests on 4 stones, 2 on either side. The stone at the N.W. end is missing, and the antechamber, porch, or continuation at the S.E. end is formed by 2 uncovered stones. The gap or slit connecting this with the interior of the dolmen is only 6 inches wide.

"In this cist there were six hundred and fifteen fragments of bones, all small, greyish-white, ashen-coloured, and calcined. With them were two teeth (of a ruminant), part of the tibia of a bird (curlew or plover), and a piece of shell (*Helix*). Twenty of the bone fragments exhibited the peculiar transverse crack-like marks alluded to in preceding interments."—W. M.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*; R.S.M., p. 74.

LXV. No. 53. Situated on the same field-boundary as LXIV, within about 100 feet of the road (dolmen-circle). "A few stones of this circle only remain. It was destroyed a few years ago by Mr. Walshe's herd, by that gentleman's order. As usual, it had a cromleac within."—P.

"The few stones" have been removed, but its diminutive cromleac is still intact. An excavation was made with the following results :—

(*a*) Bones, which, according to Dr. Frazer, are all human, and had been imperfectly burned. They belonged to an adult, advanced in years, judging from the teeth and a fragment of the jaw with two molars and three incisors much worn down. There were also portions of crania, thigh bones, etc.

(*b*) A fragment of rude pottery, yellowish drab in colour, and 1 inch in thickness, being evidently part of a large vessel imperfectly burned. For the purpose of giving consistency to the material, small pieces of shells and pebbles had been mixed with the clay of which it was composed. The fragments of shells and stones are not apparent on the surface of the vessel, but become visible only where it has disintegrated, or has been chipped or fractured. This specimen of pottery exhibits six rows of rudely punched depressions made at an angle downwards from the rim or lip of the vessel. The two lower lines had evidently been punched with an implement of larger size than that which produced the upper marks. The rudeness of this fragment contrasts greatly with the finer specimen of pottery found in the S. cist of XXXVII, "to which a mixture of micaceous clay appeared to have given great consistency."

(*c*) Fragment of a flint-flake.

(*d*) Shells of *Mytilus edulis* (mussel), *Litorina litorea* (periwinkle), *Litorina rudis* (one specimen), *Cardium edule* (cockle).

(*c*) An irregular mass of yellowish quartz, weighing 1 lb. 2 oz.—W. M.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*; R.S.M., pp. 75-77.

LXVI. No. 54. Situated at the angle of the field, N.E. of the cairn called Listoghil, and to the E. of LXV (dolmen-circle). "Of this circle, also, only a few stones are left, the rest having been carried away to clear the ground; but the cromleac is untouched, though covered with stones collected off the land."—P. "The few stones yet remaining of those which formed this monument may now be seen in the fences around a neighbouring cottage."—W. M.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*; R.S.M., p. 77.

LXVII. No. 55. Situated to the N. of the preceding (No. 54), and close to the road. "It is the last link of the external chain of circles which commenced with No. 1." From Col. Wood-Martin's plan it would appear that this circle is S.W. of LXVI (dolmen-circle). "This circle is more perfect, but some of the stones have been removed to form a garden wall. The cromleac is perfect, but covered with stones. The places of any intermediate circles which may have existed (between this and No. 1, so as to make the chain perfect) have been occupied by the road and houses on either side."—P.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*

LXVIII. No. 56. Situated immediately to the N. of the cairn called Listoghil, and about 70 paces from it (dolmen-circle). "The diameter of this circle is about 36 feet, and it is nearly perfect. The cromleac is quite so."—P.

"The cap-stones of the original kistvaen are gone. The general form of the tomb is that of the figure of 8, with a narrow opening between the compartments. The longer axis is N.N.E. and S.S.W. The interment had been greatly disturbed." There was evidence of uncalcined as well as calcined human interment. At the N.N.E. end of the cist there was a calcined interment, and *above it* an unburnt interment. Of this the atlas and lower jaw of an adult were nearly perfect, with four back teeth and three incisors. There were also portions of a cranium. Besides these there were six bones of a young child, and a few bones of a small rodent.

As the excavation proceeded, that is, went deeper, fragments of calcined human remains were turned up. They consisted of eight hundred and seventy-three small fragments of bones, one sound lower molar tooth, and two pieces of a skull. The bones had been imperfectly burned. Several fire-marked and partially carbonized bones were observable (as well as others in a fragmentary condition), such as the anterior half of the axis (second cervical vertebra). Pieces of the right and left halves of the body of the lower jaw, the right half containing a sound, firmly implanted first molar tooth, the left half containing the roots (all sound) of the first molar, two bicuspids (premolars), and the canine teeth; four pieces of the flat bones of the skull (parietal or frontal); human teeth, *i.e.* four fragments of, and four complete incisors, two bicuspids, and four lower molars, the crowns of each molar sound. Amongst the fragments which formed the bulk of this collection there were many which showed the crack-like marks noticed in the contents of other graves. In fact, some of the bones appear as if they had been subjected to greater heat than others.

"At the lowest level of the side-stones of the cist—which were of the average height of 4 feet—a floor, or flagging, of calpy limestone flags was found. On this the bodies seemed to have been originally cremated, portions of the floor showing marks of fire. Semi-burnt wood was also found intact in places, with a layer of calcined

bones above." It was also plainly evident, according to Mr. James Graves, from the fact that the flooring and the burnt bones extended under the side-stones of the cist, that these side-stones and their cover, which formed the dolmen, had been set up *over* the funeral pyre, that the calcined remains formed the primary interment, and that they had not been placed within an already completed chamber, but that that chamber had been built on and around them, the flagging which formed its flooring having served as the original hearth. "No implements, ornaments, or traces of fictilia were discovered."—W. M.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*; R.S.M., pp. 77-79.

LXIX. No. 57. Situated about 8 paces to the E. of LXVIII (dolmen-circle). "This circle is perfect, and consists of thirty-two (thirty-three according to W. M.) stones of large size. The diameter is 47 feet. The cromleac is destroyed."—P. "The result of searches in various spots within the circle was but a few uncalcined bones, also a small fragment of worked flint, and a flint flake, or spear-head."—W. M.

The circle is slightly oval, measuring 60 feet from E. to W., and 52 from N. to S. (out to out).

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*; R.S.M., 79, 80.

LXX. No. 58. Situated 30 paces to the N.E. LXIX (dolmen-circle). "This circle is entirely destroyed, but the supporting-stones of the cromleac, seven in number, remain."—P. This monument "consists of an oblong cist, or enclosure, which was probably at one time covered. If it were ever surrounded by a circle, it has been long since destroyed. This site was most carefully searched, yet no fragments of bone could be discovered, neither were there any signs of charcoal. A flint flake, or knife, was here unearthed, but its point was missing."—W. M.

From the plan, the monument seems to be 20 feet long, from out to out, and the longer axis of the chamber N.W. and S.E. Four or five stones at the S.E. end look as if they had formed portion of such an oval enclosure as surrounds monuments such as the Leaba-na-Callighe in Cork, to which class, rather than to that of the dolmen-circle, this structure possibly belongs.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*; R.S.M., p. 80.

LXXI. No. 59. Situated a few paces to the E. of the preceding (dolmen-circle). "In this instance the circle is also absent. The supporting-stones of the cromleac remain. They consist of nine stones, and are arranged in a circle [a feature which, however, does not appear in Col. Wood-Martin's plan]. This is the last of the series of these monuments of which I could find any distinct traces."—P.

"This monument seems to have been originally a rectangular cist, of which four side stones alone remain *in situ*. Its longer axis is about N.N.E. and S.S.W. Remains of human bones were found only under and about one of the fallen side-slabs (second from bottom of plan, E. side of cist). The position of these was enough to show that the usual plan of cremation or torrefaction of the dead (that, at least, which was practised in the case of LXVIII) had also obtained here."

Two small fragments of worked bone were discovered, which had been evidently the head or termination of some object or objects. One of them resembled the semicircular piece of bone found in No. 1. There was also a fragment of a very white and highly calcined object with a sharply incised hole, not, however, penetrating quite through. It might be semi-opal, or hydrated silica.

The other remains found in this cist consisted of—

(*a*) 2½ lbs. weight of greyish-white bones, seemingly calcined: amongst them were fragments of those of birds and animals, some showing a dark-blue colour (*vivianite*) on the inside.

(*b*) Small finger-tops, probably those of a young person or child, a tooth of a child, and also one of an adult.

(*c*) Fragment of calcined cranium.

(*d*) Some bones of a dog, a fragment of a lower jaw, and other animal remains of a peculiar white colour.

(*e*) A few uncalcined bones.

(*f*) Four pieces of fractured white quartz, the two largest weighing 2 oz. and 1½ oz. respectively.

(*g*) Two specimens of *Cyathophyllum*, a fossil coral from the Sligo limestone.—W. M.

According to the plan, this monument probably measured about 20 feet in length.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*; R.S.M., pp. 80-82.

No. 60. To the S. of one of the roads leading from Sligo to Cloverhill, and E. of that from Sligo to Seafield, N.E. of the oval chain of circles. "Known in the district by the name of Caltragh." Petrie here explains this term, as it was locally explained, no doubt, "the church or graveyard, from the fact that the whole of it is filled with human bones. No interment has ever been made in it in the memory of man, nor is there any tradition of a church ever having been there."

It is evidently a work of pagan times, and the conclusion may, perhaps, be drawn with safety, says Petrie, that, "while the other monuments were the tombs of chiefs or princes, this was the general cemetery of the soldiers or common people."

Col. Wood-Martin, in like manner, regards it as the general burying-ground for the ordinary population of the district, "as distinguished from the sepulchres within the circles, which would appear to be those of a family or of a chief."

"It is a great, circular enclosure (92 paces in diameter from N. to S., and about the same from E. to W.), originally surrounded, as in all the preceding examples, by a circle of large stones. Most of these stones have been removed to clear the land, and those which remain are nearly covered with earth."—P.

"The interior forms a gently rising hillock . . . Owing to the quantity of human remains turned up when the grassy surface was broken for tillage, it is stated to have been soon again laid down by the tenant, who imagined the crop of potatoes would be too oily in taste! . . . It is an enlarged and developed reproduction of No. 8. . . . Some years ago part of the field outside the periphery of the caltragh was tilled, and is said to have been full of human remains. In one small spot in the slope of the hill, from which the sod had been stripped by cattle, fragments of calcined and uncalcined bones, periwinkle shells, a fragment of fractured white quartz, and animal teeth, both calcined and uncalcined, were picked up."—W. M.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*; R.S.M., pp. 82, 83.

LXXII. No. 61. Situated three fields N. of the road leading from Rath-Carrick to Sligo, in the Townland of Barnasrahy (dolmen-circle). "I have (now) to notice," says Petrie, "some other monuments which, though not immediately connected with the series already noticed, are still so contiguous as to make it probable that they belonged to it. After finishing my descriptive remarks on the series

of monuments grouped together in the Townland of Carrowmore, it occurred to me as probable that a careful examination of the Townlands lying N. and S. might furnish evidences that the series had been carried on originally from one extremity of the peninsula of Cuilirra to the other. I accordingly traversed the ground on both these sides with great attention, and, though my anticipations were not realized towards the S., the investigation was rewarded by the discovery of several monuments to the N., of the existence of which I should have remained ignorant but for this search."

"Of the first of the circles thus discovered there are but five stones remaining in the original position. They are above 6 feet in height, and from the portion of the circle which they form it may be concluded with certainty that this monument was of unusual extent and grandeur."—P.

"Taking one arc, the diameter of this circle would have been 75 feet, and by the other it would have been 110 feet."—W. M.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*; R.S.M., p. 83.

LXXIII, LXXIV. No. 61 (*a*) and No. 61 (*b*). Situated intermediately between LXXII and the tumulus and cairn which follow; in Townland of Barnasrahy (two dolmen-circles). "Unnoticed by Petrie." "They have almost totally disappeared." —W. M.

R.S.M., p. 83.

No. 62. Situated immediately adjacent to the circle LXXII in Townland of Barnasrahy (tumulus). Known popularly by the name *Cruckan-a-Curragh*, *i.e.* "the Little Hill on the Marsh." "A tumulus composed of stones and clay. It is about 180 feet in circumference, and 15 feet in height, the top flat, as usual in sepulchral cairns, or rather hollowed."—P.

"Circumference at base, 135 feet [the result of measurement, which Petrie's probably was not]; length of slope 19 feet; diameter at top 11 feet. The depression in the centre of the summit is 1 foot 6 ins., and the saucer-shaped hollow is well defined by a circle of carefully arranged stones. This tumulus, to all appearance, has never been opened."—W. M.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*; R.S.M., pp. 83, 84.

LXXV. No. 63. Situated a few yards to the S.E. of the tumulus No. 62, in the Townland of Barnasrahy (chambered-cairn). "A circle quite perfect, but the stones in some places are nearly covered with earth. It is 70 feet in diameter. The interior of this circle is remarkable for a peculiar arrangement of stones. Human bones have been found within the central enclosure, and, as stated by the people in the neighbourhood, a bronze sword was found about forty years ago" (*i.e.* forty years before 1837).—P.

This plan of Petrie's seemed so very peculiar to Col. Wood-Martin that he obtained, with the aid of Mr. C. B. Jones, M.I.C.E., a detailed plan, made after the monument had been cleared of earth and stones, and the cists it was found to contain, excavated. "As the stones forming the central monument became apparent, one of the workmen was the first to perceive its meaning. He exclaimed, 'It is *crissy cross*; I saw one like it in Ulster.' There can be no doubt that this grave represents a peculiarly formed cross, the only one so shaped which Col. Wood-Martin had met with. Although the site of the central interment was most carefully gone over, no trace of the interment itself was discovered, save one uncalcined bone, pronounced not to be human. A few small fragments of calcined bones were

found on the floor of the eastern cist, which was formed by a single slab. The site of a western cist, which had been destroyed by the tenant, was pointed out. Several stones in the circle had been removed by him into adjoining fences, and at three places in the ring he had exhumed bones and charcoal."—W. M.

In their cruciform arrangement the chambers of this cairn-circle, or chambered-cairn, are to be compared with those in the monument XXXVII of this group, with some of the Achill cairns, with New Grange, etc. There seems, however, in this example to have been a central and probably original *dolmen*, having its longer axis N.E. and S.W. It had five (originally six) stones on its N.W. side, and two at either end, and measured about 20 feet long (from out to out) by some 8 feet broad. Into this, at the S.E. corner, opened a narrow passage, about 25 feet long and 2 or 3 feet wide (internally), connecting the central structure with the stones of the ring, one of which probably closed its mouth. To the E. and W., just where this passage entered the large chamber, two arms branched off, each measuring 10 or 12 feet long, and seemingly expanding at their interior ends. In the case of one of the cairns at Slievemore in Achill I have noticed the probable existence of a large oblong chamber as the central feature of a cruciform arrangement of cists and circles. In this case, if I mistake not, such a structure formed not the centre of the cross, as in that case, but its upper limb or head.

In the Townland of Barnasrahy (urn). Col. Wood-Martin is of opinion that it was from this cairn (LXXV) that an urn was taken which is now in the museum of the Duke of Northumberland at Alnwick Castle. "This urn is perhaps the most highly finished of all the sepulchral fictilia as yet known to have been found in the co. Sligo. . . . It is rough, hard-burned, and light-red in colour. It measures 4 inches in height, and 5 inches across the mouth. The colour is uniform throughout, internally and externally, showing no traces of fire inside." The decoration which, arranged in fourteen horizontal bands, runs around the exterior of the vessel, is mostly in relief, and may be divided into four sections. The upper portion consists of five bands, the top one decorated by vertical mouldings, as is also the third, the second and fourth being plain, and the fifth moulded diagonally, giving it the appearance of a twisted rope. The next section below this is represented by a bulge in the vessel around which three bands are carried, the upper one plain, the second traversed by an obtuse-angled chevron, or rather, by a wavy pattern in high relief, and the third moulded horizontally, as in the upper and third band in the first section. Below the bulge comes a single band, forming the third section, moulded diagonally in repetition of the fifth band in the first section. Below this is a second bulge, from which the vessel tapers away to its base, forming the fourth section. This is divided into five bands. The upper one is plain; the second is a repetition of the wavy pattern in relief on the upper bulge; the third is a fourth example of the vertical moulding; the fourth (a very narrow band) is plain; and the fifth and lowest is traversed by arrangements of four lines, alternately horizontal and vertical. This latter pattern, it may be remarked, brings



Fig. 164.—Urn from Barnasrahy. *From Col. Wood-Martin's R.S.M.*

this vessel into touch with several cinerary urns found on the one hand in the N. of England (Cumberland), and on the other, in Cornwall.

R.S.M., p 85; see also "Descriptive Catalogue of Antiquities at Alnwick Castle," pl. xv.

The other portions of the decoration are repeated on many other examples of similarly sized vessels found in connection with sepulture in other parts of Ireland. The double bulge is not an uncommon feature.

No. 64. "On the mearing (or boundaries) of three Townlands (Barnasrahy, Tobernaveen, and Woodville Demesne"), where three parishes meet (holed stone). This stone is popularly called Cloch Breac, "or the speckled stone," adds Petrie, "from its mottled appearance."

"'Cloch-bhreac,' also 'Clochlia,' or the 'Gray Stone.'"—W. M.

In the neighbourhood of the Barnasrahy cairns and circles Petrie discovered "a remarkable stone, which may," he says, "be of coeval antiquity. It is a thin flag of limestone set on edge, and about nine feet in height and breadth. It has a square hole, artificially formed towards one side, which measures about a foot."—P.

"The stone is . . . 10 feet in breadth above ground. Towards its E. side this flagstone is pierced by a squarish, or rather oblong, perforation 3 feet in length by 2 feet in breadth. The little stream which issues from *Tobar-an-bh-Fian*, laves its base, which must be buried deeply in the earth."—W. M.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*; R.S.M., pp. 98, 99.

In the vicinity of the group in the Townland of Barnasrahy are two tumuli described as "two fort-like mounds which, from their small size, are probably of a mortuary character."

R.S.M., p. 94.

No. 65. In the Townland of Tobernaveen, "a little to the S. of the Cloch Breac:" (well). Tober-na-bh-Fian, *i.e.* "The Well of the Warriors," says Petrie. He seems inclined to connect this well with the Carrowmore series to the S. of it; for, speaking of such monuments in general, he says that they are known by the names of Leaba-na-Fian, "The Beds or Graves of the Warriors," or "Leaba-na-Fear-More, The Beds of the Big Men, or Giants."

"A remarkable well, or spring."—P.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*

No. 65*a*. In the Townland of Tobernaveen, E. of the Well, and W. of the road from Sligo to Seafield (caltragh, or rath). This is marked No 65*a* in Col. Wood-Martin's map, but I do not find a reference to it in the text.

MS. "Letters," *loc. cit.*, and plan, p. 462; R.S.M., pp. 84, 85; R.S.M., map, p. 15.

100. In the Townland of Tobernavean, and Parish of Kilmacowen, is a dolmen-circle indicated in the Ord. Surv. Map No. 14, and marked 10*a* in Col. Wood-Martin's copy of it. In the same Townland is the well called "Tobernavean," and the "Clochabreacha" holed stone above mentioned, as well as two "Caltraghs." Three other Townlands, in Mayo, Galway, and Antrim respectively, bear the name Tobernavean, or -veen. This Townland adjoins that of Carrowmore on the N.

101–113. In the Townland of Graigue, and Parish of Kilmacowen, adjoining Carrowmore on the S.W., were thirteen dolmen-circles, eight of which are marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 14. There is also a "caltragh" in this Townland.

114–118. In the Townland of Barnasrahy, adjoining that of Tobernavean on the N.W., were five dolmen-circles, the positions of which are indicated in Ord. Surv. Map No. 14.

N.B.—The entire group in the four Townlands of Carrowmore, Graigue, Barnasrahy, and Tobernavean, thus comprises some 85 dolmen-circles within an oval space of less than a mile and three quarters from N. to S., by less than half a mile from E. to W., and within the memory of man there were many more.

In the Barony of Tireragh.

1, 2. In the Townland of Fortland, and Parish of Easky, one mile S. of Easky, and on the river of that name, are two dolmens, one only of which, marked *Cromlech*, is shown in Ord. Surv. Map No. 11.

The dolmen in this Townland is a small one, but in excellent preservation. Col. Wood-Martin describes the other monument as a "Giant's Grave, 13 feet long by 5 feet broad, and surrounded by boulders set on edge."

Wood-Martin, R.S.M., p. 219.

3. In the Townland of Cloneen, and Parish of Kilmacshalgan, S. of the Townland of Fortland, was a dolmen, not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 11.

Mr. J. Carnegy stated that in this Townland there had been the remains of a "Griddle" (the local name for a dolmen) in a dilapidated state, and not of any great size; it consisted of six supports and covering-slab. It has been destroyed.

Quoted by Col. Wood-Martin, R.S.M., p. 219.

In the Townland of Scurmore, and Parish of Castleconnor, is a megalithic monument, close to the sea, marked, in Ord. Surv. Map No. 16, *Standing Stones called Children of the Mermaid.* It is on the N.E. side of a tumulus called *Cruchancornia*, but it is not a dolmen.

Wood-Martin, R.S.M., p. 227.

4, 5, 6. In the Townland of Tawnatruffaun, and Parish of Kilmacshalgan, a *Giant's Griddle* is marked in the old 6-inch scale Ord. Surv. Map (1837) No. 17. It is placed on the Fiddangarrode River, near its confluence with the Easky. To the N.E. is *Clocha-brack Hill*, and near the monument to the E., a *Grave*

is marked. Thirty-five paces N. of this Giant's Grave, which was locally called *The Griddle*, was a second, and the farmer informed Col. Wood-Martin that there had been a third.

The Giant's Griddle, says Col. Wood-Martin, is "a fine example of a cromleac, but, unfortunately, the support at its N.W. termination has fallen inwards, thus diminishing the average height above ground of the level of the under surface of the covering-slab, which had been originally, in all probability, 6 feet."

The covering-stone measures 11 feet 6 ins. long by about 9 feet broad, and is from 1 foot 9 ins. to 2 feet 9 ins. thick.

Upon a stone built into a fence which touches the dolmen are sculptured a cup

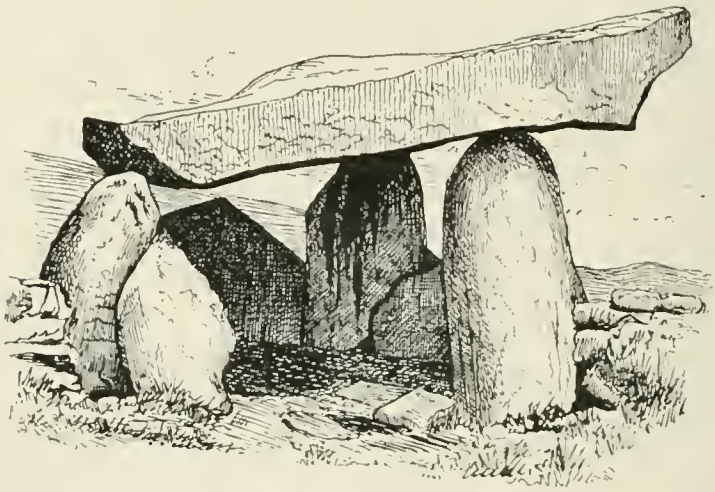


FIG. 165.—Tawnatruffaun. *After a sketch by Mr. Wakeman in Col. Wood-Martin's R.S.M.*

and circle deeply incised, and upon another is a somewhat similar device. The carvings measure about 4 inches in diameter.

The second dolmen Col. Wood-Martin terms a "cist." It measures 14 feet long, and possesses a covering-stone. It lies only 35 paces from the "Griddle." The longer axis lies E. and W., but the monument is in a ruinous condition.

Wood-Martin, R.S.M., p. 220.

7, 8. In the Townland of Caltragh, W. of that of Tawna truffaun, two dolmens are marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 17. The names given there are *Griddle-more-na-vean*, and *Griddle-beg-na-vean*. They are in the Parish of Kilmacshalgan, and close to the Owenykeevan River.

The first of these two dolmens was described by Gabriel Beranger. "It is fixed," he says, "on a small hill . . . in a bog ten miles long and about three broad. It is a famous cromlech." According to Col. Wood-Martin the height of the cap-stone from the ground is about 5 feet 6 ins. It is supported by five pillar-stones, and is at the higher end of the monument, the total length of which is 30 feet.

G. Beranger, "Diary," circa 1760; Wood-Martin, R.S.M., p. 226.

9. In the Townland of Belville, and Parish of Kilmacshalgan, is a dolmen named *Cloghabracka* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 18. In

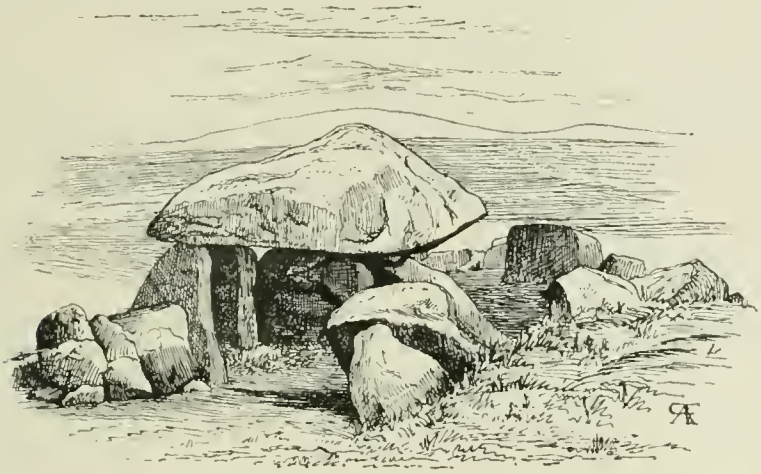


Fig. 166.—Caltragh: the "Griddle-more-na-Vean." *From a sketch by Mr. Wakeman in Col. Wood-Martin's R.S.M.*

English it is called the "Bracked Stones," and lies near the W. bank of the Dunneill River.

From the views of this given by Col. Wood-Martin, it is clear that it is a dolmen in its elongated form. It appeared to him to consist of "two cromleacs connected by intermediate compartments, the two terminal septa being the largest." The covering-stones of these are both displaced; the one was 5 feet 2 ins., the other 4 feet above ground.

Wood-Martin, R.S.M., pp. 216, 217.

10. In the Townland of Grangebeg, and Parish of Templeboy, is a dolmen marked *Giant's Grave* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 18.

This is an oblong structure, measuring about 30 feet long from out to out, and having its long axis nearly E. and W.

Wood-Martin, R.S.M., pp. 216, 217.

11, 12, 13. In the Townland of Tanrego West, and Parish of Dromard, on the W. shore of Ballysadare Bay, a *Cromleac* (*sic*) marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 19, and also *Graves*. Col. Wood-Martin describes two "Giants' Graves" to the left of the lane leading from the Ballina road to the sea. As they are only 200 yards apart, whereas the *Graves* in the Ord. Surv. Map are full a quarter of a mile from the *Cromleac*, he probably refers to the former, and does not mention the latter.

Of one of these Col. Wood-Martin says: "Two of the uprights still remaining are each about 6 feet in height; the very large covering-slab has been thrown off."

From the sketch given by him it would appear to be the ruin of a very large elongated structure, consisting of a lofty chamber from which ran a covered passage. At the E. end, however, there seem to be the remains of some rudely circular structures, formed possibly, subsequent to its ruin, out of the stones of the monu-



FIG. 167.—Tanrego East (dolmen-circle). *From an original sketch and plan by Gabriel Beranger.*

ment. The stones, some fifty in number, extend over a space some 80 feet in length, the longer axis of the ruin lying E. and W.

The second monument, equally dilapidated and puzzling, is situated at a distance of 200 yards from the other. The ruins of it cover an area, from E. to W., of about 65 feet, and comprise fifty-two stones.

Wood-Martin, R.S.M., pp. 194, 195.

14, 15. In the Townland of Tanrego East (als. Carrowmore), adjoining that of Tanrego West, a *Cromleac* is marked in Ord.

Surv. Map No. 19. In the same Townland and Parish (Dromard) at Beltraw Strand, or *Traigh Eothuile*, was a dolmen-circle, which Beranger calls *Cuchullin's Tomb*.

I do not find that Col. Wood-Martin mentions the first of these monuments. Of the second I am able to give the plan and elevation made by Gabriel Beranger. His statement in his "Diary" is that he "stopped to draw a plan and view of Cuchullin's tomb—a circle of stones 27 feet in diameter, but much covered by the sand which the waves carry on it." It is evidently a dolmen-circle such as those at Carrowmore on the opposite side of the bay.

G. Beranger's "Diary;" Wood-Martin, R.S.M., p. 192; O.S.L., Co. Sligo, $\frac{14}{F.\ 14}$, p. 322, *et seqq.*

16. In the Townland of Mullaghroe, and Parish of Skreen, about half a mile S.E. of the Church, was a dolmen-cairn not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 19. It is not on the summit of the hill, further up which, to the W., is a large stone fort, marked *Red Hill*.

"Lower down the hill" (than the Red Hill Fort), writes Mr. Robert Jones to Mr. R. C. Walker, in 1843, "I discovered the carn," *i.e.* Mullach Ruadha, "which had been opened, and contained several small chambers. The principal one has still the covering-stone on it, but it is filled with smaller stones underneath. The carn is of an oval form, 96 paces round. It is formed of limestones. The first chamber has a double covering of large limestone flags, the sides being formed of upright flags of the small material, like a small cromleac, and is about 6 feet square. There appear to be several other smaller ones, which have been opened, and the rubbish thrown back."

See O'Donovan's "Tribes and Customs of the Hy.-Fiachrach," pp. 97, 416, 417.

17. In the Townland of Knockanbaun, and Parish of Kilmacshalgan, about two miles S. of the Workhouse at Dromore West, and "about 400 yards from a buried circle, is a Cromleac, or Griddle, as these monuments are called in this district," not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 17.

Mr. J. Carnegy states there was a cromleac here, "the top-stone of which was of great size."

Wood-Martin, R.S.M., p. 219.

In the Barony of Leyny.

1, 2. In the Townland of Gortakeeran, and Parish of Killoran, a *Giant's Grave* is thus marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 25. It is S. of Mullagh Lough. Col. Wood-Martin notices a second in this Townland. They are situated about two miles from Coolaney, on the slope of the Ox Mountains.

Of these two monuments, one was greatly dilapidated; it appeared to have

been "a simple oblong enclosure about 18 feet long, the longer axis of which was S.E. and N.W.

The second—higher up the mountain—measures about 36 feet in length, and lies nearly E. and W. It broadens considerably from the E. end, where it is about 2 feet 6 ins. wide, to the W. end, where it is 5 feet wide. A flagstone on edge, about 7 feet long, divides the long and narrowing E. portion of the monument from the portico, or antechamber, which forms the W. extremity. Several roofing-stones are in place, and there are stones on either side which indicate the presence of an

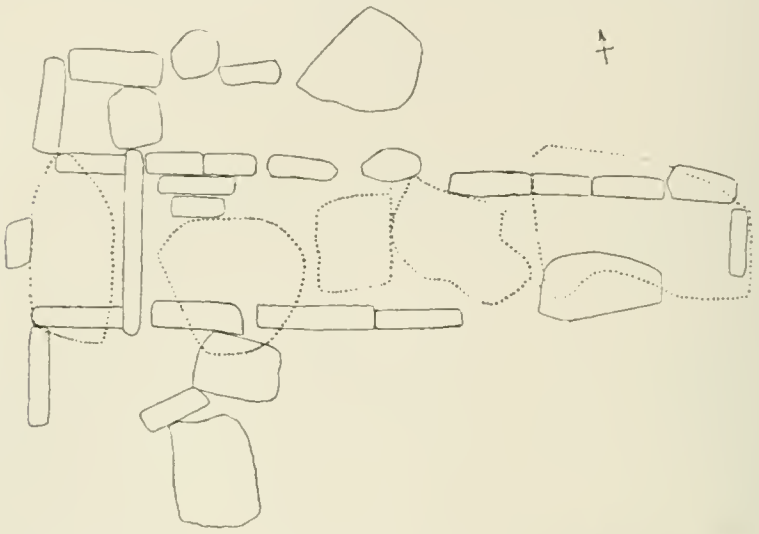


FIG. 168.—Gortakeeran. *Enlarged from a plan in Col. Wood-Martin's R.S.M.*

outer range. Col. Wood-Martin looked on those towards the W. end as having formed cists, giving to the monument a cruciform shape, and he also thought that the main chamber consisted of a series of cists. Both these views, judging from the analogy of other monuments of like type in Cavan and elsewhere, I consider doubtful, since I think the outer range is a peristyle, and the transverse stones buttresses to the main structure. It would be hard to find a monument the ground-plan of which more exactly reproduces that of the great dolmen at Burren, near Blacklion, in Cavan. (*Vide infra.*)

Wood-Martin, R.S.M., p. 211.

3, 4. In the Townland of Cabragh, adjoining that of Gortakeeran on the W., and in the Parish of Killoran, a *Giant's Grave* is so marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 25. Col. Wood-Martin gives a second in the same Townland.

"The first of these, situated below the road, consists," says Col. Wood-Martin, "of a circle, about 33 paces in diameter. The central cist occupies most of the enclosure, its longer axis bearing E. and W."

The second is on higher ground, and resembles that at Gortakeeran. There is, however, no transverse flag forming a compartment. It measures 27 feet long, its longer axis lying E. 35° S. It is environed by a heart-shaped arrangement of

flagstones—not boulders—set on edge, the longest diameter of which is 40 feet.

Wood-Martin, R.S.M., p. 212.

5. In the Townland of Knockatotaun, and Parish of Killoran,

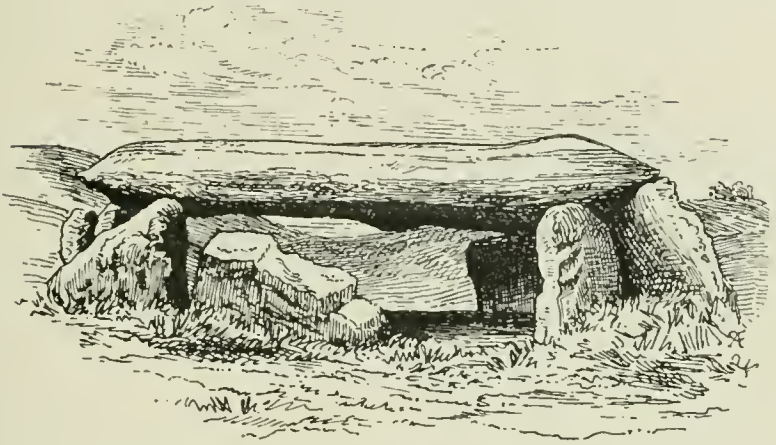


FIG. 169.—Knockatotaun. *From a sketch by Mr. Wakeman in Col. Wood-Martin's R.S.M.*

a *Druid's Altar* is so marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 25. It is sometimes called simply *Leac*, i.e. Flagstone.

"A fine specimen of a Giant's Grave," the covering-slab of which, nearly horizontal, rests now only on four supports, and measures 11 feet from N. to S. by a little more than 9 feet from E. to W. It has an average thickness of 9 inches, and the height from the ground to its upper surface is 4 feet 3 ins."

Wood-Martin, R.S.M., p. 213.

6. In the Townland of Castlerock, als. Castlecarragh, a *Dermot and Grania's Bed* is so marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 31.

The ruins of this monument show that it measured about 30 feet long, and had a longer axis pointing nearly E. and W.

Wood-Martin, R.S.M., p. 214.

7. In the Townland of Rathscanlan, and Parish of Achonry,

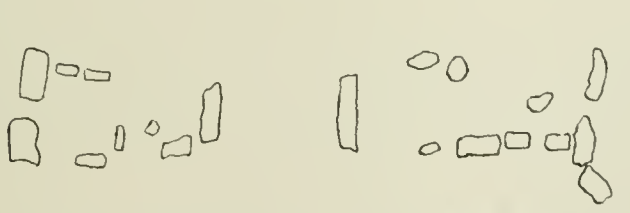


FIG. 170.—Rathscanlan. *Plan in Col. Wood-Martin's R.S.M.*

a *Giant's Grave* is so marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 38. It is close to the village of Tubbercurry.

This monument is, to judge by the ground plan of its ruins, an example of two chambers placed about 12 feet apart, but in line, the longer axis of each being nearly E. and W. They stand on an oblong mound. The W. one measures about 22 feet long, and the E. one about 6 feet longer.

Wood-Martin, R.S.M., p. 214.

8. In the Townland of Wellmount, and Parish of Achonry, is a dolmen-circle.

A sepulchral circle, showing traces of a central monument. Close to it is a burying-ground called the *Caltragh*.

Wood-Martin, R.S.M., p. 213.

*9, *10. In the Townland of Chaffpool, and Parish of Achonry, are "two megaliths," not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 38.

Wood-Martin, R.S.M., p. 207.

IN THE BARONY OF TIRERRILL.

*1. In the Townland of Castleore (properly Cashelore), and Parish of Killerry, at a distance of 400 yards E. of *Cashel Oir*, als. *Bawnboy*, is a monument of the dolmen class, not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 21.

This monument consists of an elongated cist, having for its E. end a portion of the stones forming the periphery of a circle. The cist measures about 14 feet long internally, and lies approximately E. and W. Col. Wood-Martin suggests, with great probability, that the W. end of the cist was also at one time terminated by a circle, as in the case of a monument at Highwood in this same Barony, and also in that of another in the Island of Achill.

Wood-Martin, R.S.M., pp. 203, 204.

2. In the Townland of Carrownagh, and Parish of Killerry, a *Druid's Altar* is so named in Ord. Surv. Map No. 21. It is called locally *Leaba Dhiarmada agus Grainné*.

The longest axis is about E. and W., and the length 27 feet.

Wood-Martin, R.S.M., p. 202.

3. In the Townland Arnasbrack, adjoining that of Carrownagh on the W., and between Lough Dargen and the Carrownagh dolmen, is another marked *Giant's Grave, Clogher More* (properly Cloch-Môr) in Ord. Surv. Map No. 21. It is 300 yards W. of that at Carrownagh.

This was originally an oblong enclosure erected on a mound, and lying nearly due E. and W. The ruins extend over a length of 55 feet. It is hard to say exactly what the original plan was.

Wood-Martin, R.S.M., p. 201.

4. In the Townland of Ballysadare, and Parish of Ballysadare, just N. of the town, a *Giant's Grave*, indicated by an oval heap of stones, is shown in the first edition of the 6-inch Ord. Surv. Map No. 20. A Townland called *Kilboglashy* lies on the opposite side of the river.

May not this be the "Giant's Grave" for which Col. Wood-Martin tells us he made fruitless search in the adjoining Townland of Knockmuldoney? He was led to do so by "a statement that, many years ago, an urn had been found in a stone chamber in the vicinity of Ballysadare, and that the 'Giant's Grave,' in which it had been found, was situated formerly in the Townland of Knockmuldoney, but had been swept away. The urn, it was alleged, had been deposited in the museum of the R.I. Academy."



FIG. 171.—Urn from Ballysadare (?). *From a drawing by Mr. Wakeman in Col. Wood-Martin's R.S.M.*

Now, in that museum there is an urn labelled, "found in a stone chamber at Ballagradone, in the Co. of Sligo." But, as no such place as this exists, Col. Wood-Martin thinks it may be a copyist's error for Ballysadare (*agr* = ys, and *one* = are). Putting together the current local statement and the words on the label, he justly, I think, comes to the conclusion that both refer to the same monument and the same discovery. No trace, however, could he find in Knockmuldoney of such a monument, and no wonder, since it had been swept away; but such a monument, according to the earlier edition of the Ord. Survey Map, *did* exist in Ballysadare when the first survey was taken, and it was called the *Giant's Grave*. We may presume, however, that it was "swept away," for no such name occurs in the more recent Survey, while the proximity of the railway to the spot where it was, leads to the supposition that it was demolished when the line was made. The urn in the Mus. R.I.A., which has been encrusted with carbonate of lime, "presents a great variety of designs, decorated bands, chevrons, dots, and lines. It measures about 4 inches high, $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches wide, and $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches across the mouth. The remarks I have made with regard to the ornamentation on the Barnasrahy urn apply equally to this one (see p. 173).

Wood-Martin, R.S.M., pp. 199, 200.

5. In the Townland of Springfield, and Parish of Tawnagh, on the line railroad from Longford to Sligo, was a row of dolmens, *i.e.* large cists called *Giants' Graves*, not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 34.

"A row of cists, described as stone coffins, from 4 to 5 feet high. They would appear to have been in line and close together. Nothing but dark-coloured greasy earth was found in them."

Wood-Martin, R.S.M., p. 199.

6. In the Townland of Carrickglass, and Parish of Killadoon, three-quarters of a mile N.W. of Lough Arrow, a *Druid's Altar*

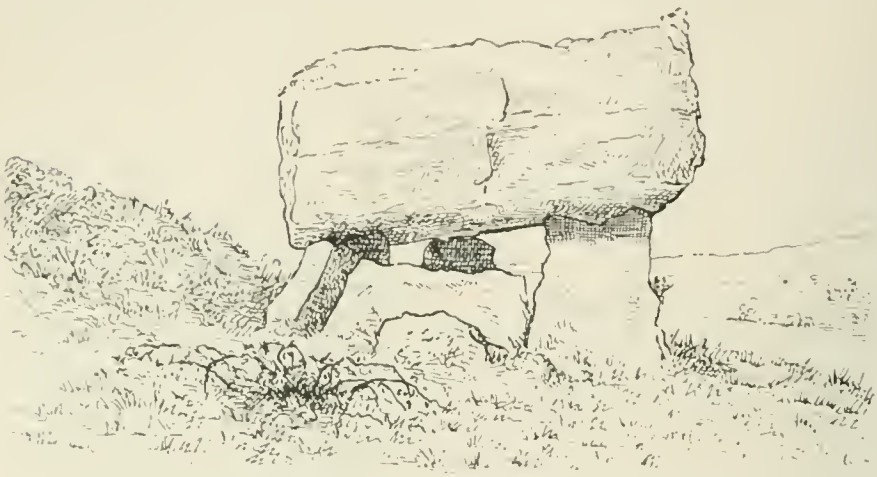


FIG. 172.—Carrickglass. *From an original drawing by Petrie.*

is so marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 34. It is locally called "The Labby."

This dolmen is one of the most remarkable in Ireland, as well as one of the largest, and, as regards the incumbent block, one of the most rugged in appearance. This block is a grey magnesian limestone, showing cracks or crevices, both horizontal and perpendicular, and is overgrown with moss and lichen. It is oblong in shape, measuring 15 feet 4 ins. long on either side, by over 8 feet broad at one end, and 10 feet at the other. It is 8 feet thick, so that the weight cannot fall far short of 70 tons.

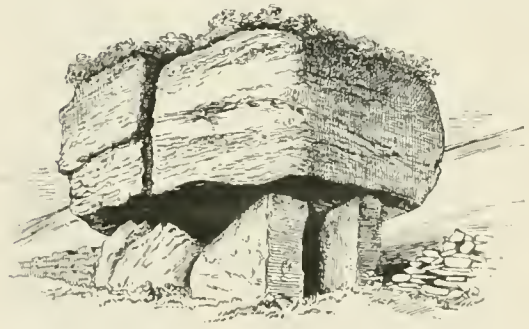


FIG. 173.—Carrickglass—another view. *After a drawing by Mr. Wakeman in Col. Wood-Martin's R.S.M.*

Beneath this ponderous mass an oblong chamber has been formed, and upon four of the side stones of which it has been constructed, the superincumbent rock reposes. One end of the chamber is formed by two slabs, one placed behind the other, as if the more effectually to close it, an arrangement I have observed in several other monuments. The outer slab measures 6 feet long by 2 feet broad; the inner slab 4 feet long by 1 foot to 1 foot 6 ins. broad. The chamber itself measures 6 to 7 feet long by 3 feet wide. Each side is formed by a single slab, the one, 8 feet long, extending beyond the chamber so as to touch the outer

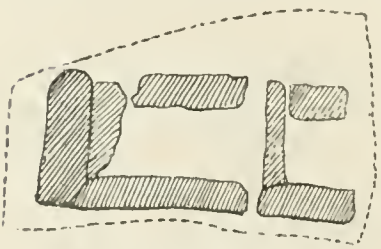


FIG. 174.—Carrickglass. *Ground-plan after Wood-Martin.*

of the two end stones, the other, only 4 feet 6 ins. long, falling short of the length of the chamber. Each of these stones is about 1 foot 6 ins. in thickness. The further, or outer end of the chamber, is formed by a thin slab, 4 feet long, and scarcely 1 foot thick, one end of which rests against the end of a stone, 4 feet long, and 2 feet thick, which forms one side of a portico, or antechamber, the opposite side of which consists of a single stone, 2 feet 6 ins. long, and 1 foot 6 ins. thick.

Col. Wood-Martin mentions that an interment was found underneath the covering-stone of this dolmen.

Drawings by George Petrie, in Lib. R.I.A. ; Wood-Martin, R.S.M., pp. 188, 189.

7. In the Townland of Ballindoon, and Parish of Killadoon, is a dolmen, not marked on Ord. Surv. Map No. 34. It is about half a mile S.W. of Carrickglass, on the N.E. shore of Lough Arrow.

"A ruined grave," which appeared to have been oblong. It had been overhauled. Only four of the supports were in their original position, and the covering-flag was placed edgeways at the head.

Wood-Martin, R.S.M., p. 186.

8, 9, 10, 11. In the Townland of Coolmurly, and Parish of Kilmactranny, three *Giants' Graves* are so marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 25. To these Col. Wood-Martin adds a fourth. There is a Toberglasny in this Townland.

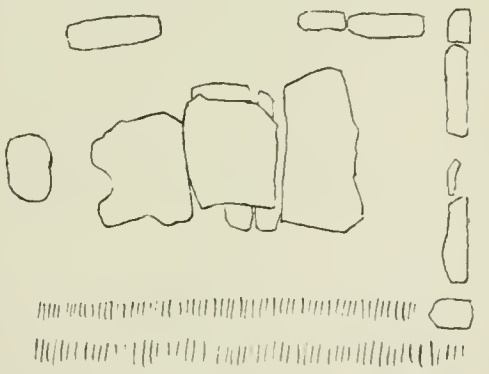


FIG. 175.—Coolmurly. *Plan in Col. Wood-Martin's R.S.M.*

(*a*) The stones which formed this monument are almost all absent, except at the W. end and S.W. angle. It would appear that the area narrowed as it approached the E. end. The W. end measures 21 feet broad, and is composed of five stones. Two covering-slabs, with their supports, were still in their places in 1888.

It is said that human remains were found underneath the covering-slabs by Lady L. Tennison.

(*b*) This structure is oblong in plan, and is divided into four compartments. It lies about N. and S. The compartment at either extremity is smaller than either of the two central ones. The width of the structure is 7 feet 6 ins. at one end, and 6 feet at the other, internally. The sizes of the cists respectively are 7 feet 6 ins. by 3 feet ; 7 feet 6 ins. by 8 feet 6 ins. ; 7 feet 6 ins. to 6 feet 6 ins. by 7 feet 6 ins. ; and 6 feet by 5 feet. The smallest is that at the S. extremity, which is, however, the broader. Col. Wood-Martin thinks that the ends may have terminated in circles, as in several other examples of this class of structure, which is that, not of the dolmens proper, but of the chambered cairns, which were roofed in, not by single flags, but by layers of smaller stones. To the W. are faint traces of an earthen mound or enclosure.

(*c*) The vestiges of a monument in a state of dilapidation.

(*d*) A monument of ovoid form, tapering almost to a point at one end, where the stones composing the sides are smaller than at the further end, which is formed of large slabs. The length internally is 24 feet, and the greatest breadth 9 feet. Col. Wood-Martin thinks it terminated in two circles, no indications of which are, however, shown in his ground-plan.

Wood Martin, R.S.M., pp. 172-175.

12, 13, 14. In the Townland of Moytirra West (or rather "North," it should be), called also Moytirra Mac Donagh, was

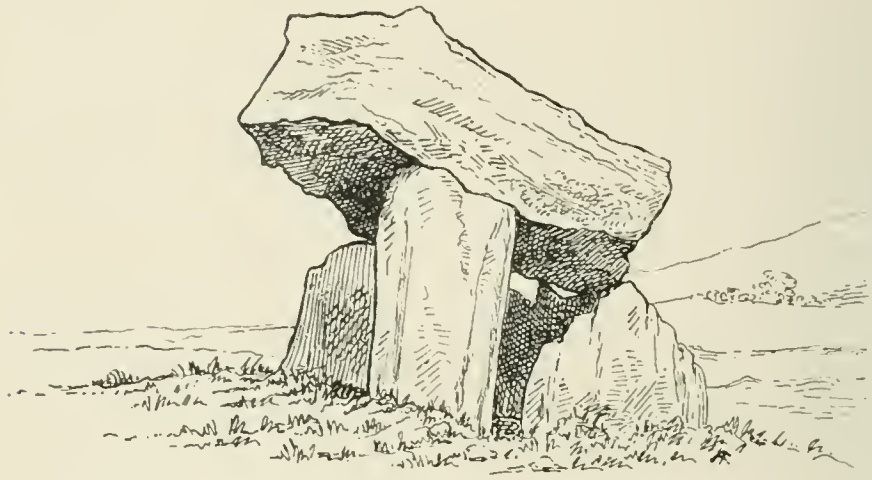


FIG. 176.—Cloch-na-tri-posta, Moytirra. *From an original sketch by Petrie.*

(*a*) a *Druid's Altar*, so marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 35. It

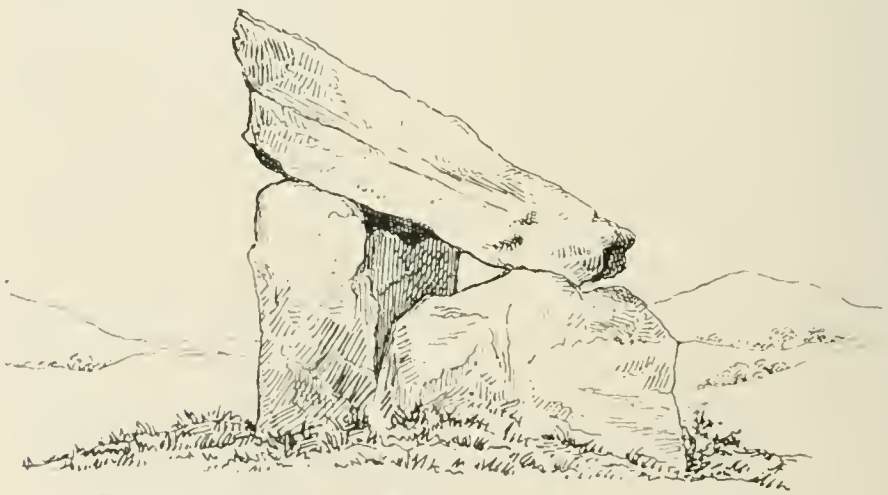


FIG. 177.—Cloch-na-tri-posta, Moytirra. *From an original sketch by Petrie.*

was called *Cloch-na-tri-posta.* Col. Wood-Martin mentions a

demolished dolmen in this Townland, and Parish of Kilmactranny, which is probably the same. Mr. O'Keefe speaks of a dolmen in this Townland called "Leaba Diarmada agus Grainnè" (*b*). A third monument is a tumulus with megalithic cists (*c*).

(*a*) This dolmen, which Col. Wood-Martin places among the Highwood group, is represented above (p. 186) in two hitherto unpublished drawings by Petrie. It appears from these that it consisted of a covering-slab supported by two tall pillar-stones at one end, and by a lower slab at the other, giving to the incumbent stone a slanting position. It was called *Cloch na tri posta*. As I find no notice of it by the name it bore, in Col. Wood-Martin's work, I conclude it to be the same monument which he numbers 21, and of which he writes: "In the Townland of Moytirra West there stood formerly a very fine cromleac. It was perfect at the time of the Ordnance Survey. Its end was peculiar. An old man told us that he was, one morning, passing not far from it, when he heard a great crash, and a cloud of dust rose like a column of smoke. The support had, after the lapse of centuries, given way. We could not learn whether it had been explored; and it was now (1888) in too ruined a condition for a sketch to be of the slightest interest."

(*b*) O'Conor, in the Ord. Surv. Letters, speaks of a grave 14 yards long in this Townland. It consisted of a headstone and footstone "across the giant's knees."

(*c*) "A half-demolished tumulus with two central cists." The roofing-stone of one of these, as shown in Col. Wood-Martin's plan, adjoins that of the other; the one measuring 6 feet long by 3 feet 6 ins. broad; the other 5 feet 4 ins. long by 3 feet broad. The entire tumulus measures "about 60 paces in circumference, and there are traces of an (outer) enclosure." In Col. Wood-Martin's account the cists are described as the "upper cist" and the "lower cist." Both have been explored. The upper cist contained a skeleton, from the position of which it was supposed that the body had been buried in "a crouching posture, the back against one of the sides of the chamber, and the skull and bones in a heap. Near these remains lay a thin piece of bronze"—"perhaps," says Col. Wood-Martin, "the warrior's sword." Such was the report of the explorer. "There must, however, have been more than one interment." Dr. E. MacDowel, to whom the basket-full of human bones taken up was submitted, states that there were distinctly two burials, if not three, in this cist, namely, those of two adults and a child. The following is the list contained in the report he drew up; and upon which he justly formed his conclusions:—

"The posterior portion of the vertical part of the frontal bone, with a portion of the parietal bone: intervening is a portion of the coronal suture very strongly marked and deeply indented.

A lumbar and cervical vertebra.

Part of shafts of humerus and ulna.

Portions of four ribs.

A portion of pelvic bone.

A portion of ischium with acetabulum.

A portion of pubic bone.

A portion of the shaft of the femur.

Two very complete patellæ, both right; one is distinctly smaller than the other.

(*a*) The upper extremity (head) of a large right tibia.

(*b*) Head of a large left tibia, incomplete, with facet for articulation; corresponds to preceding.

(*c*) Head of right tibia (smaller size); probably corresponds to
(*d*) Head of left tiba.
(*e*) Head of tibia (left), smaller than any of the preceding; probably that of a child.
Various fragmentary portions of the shafts of the long bones."

In the same cist with these were discovered "fragments of pottery, evidently representing portions of, at least, three several and distinct vessels. One is the portion of a base," belonging, in all probability, to the same vessel to which appertained a fragment of the upper part, ornamented with bands of dotted lines, alternating with a diamond-shaped pattern. The pottery in this cist was of a light drab colour on the outside, and red within. Two other decorated fragments are figured.

The lower cist, which was more recently explored, disclosed, at the depth of 5 or 6 feet, under earth and stones, "two interments, one at the upper corner; the other at the lower corner to the left." † The bones of these were also submitted to Dr. MacDowel, who reported as follows—

"In this interment it is also evident, from an examination of the different os calci and ulnæ, that there are at least two burials. The interment contains—

A portion of pubic bone, with acetabulum.
A portion of os innomenatum.
Three vertebræ.
Various fragmentary portions of ribs.
Clavicle complete, but broken in equal halves.
Head of tibia, probably left auricular; surface smooth and destroyed.
Lower end of right tibia.
Portion of shaft of tibia.
Oscalcis (right) complete.
Oscalcis (left), part of.
Oscalcis, much smaller than either of preceding.
External cuneiform bone; scaphoid bone.
A metatarsal bone.
Head of humerus, left.
Humerus, low end, right; articulates with
Ulna, upper end, right; olecranon and coronoid process complete; also radius, upper end, right; articulates with ulna.
Ulna, upper end, left, large size; corresponds to right ulna (preceding).
Ulna, upper extremity, left. smaller size; also various fragmentary portions of the different long bones."

Several undecorated fragments of coarse red ware were found in this cist, with regard to which Col. Wood-Martin states "that the fragments of coloured clay dissolved, and came off freely when plunged in water." This pottery (unlike that in the other cist) was red outside, and yellowish inside.

From the fragmentary state of both the fictilia and the skeletons, it was the opinion of the explorers that the tomb had been previously opened and overhauled; a conclusion, however, to which, in face of the possibility that the bones may have been broken before being placed in the cist, and that the pottery may have been thrown in in shards, it is not necessary to assent. In the dolmens and chambers in Cornish tumuli I have on several occasions met with a like condition of things,

† By "upper" and "lower" cist, and corner of cist, Col. Wood-Martin signifies the positions of these on the plan he appends.

where there was no appearance of the tomb having been previously opened or rifled.

The following observations of Dr. MacDowel upon the human remains as a whole are of value ethnologically: "From the extreme lightness and appearance of the bones, I would say they are of great age. The frontal bone in the interment in the cist first noticed is abnormally thick, belongs to an adult, and would point to a skull of medium size. From an examination of the other bones, I would say their original owners were also of medium size, and, if anything, under that standard."

Wood-Martin, R.S.M., pp. 182–185, and figs. 145–148.

15, 16. In the Townland of Moytirra East (or rather "South," it should be), called also Moytirra Conlainn, two *Giants' Graves* are so marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 35. One of these was called *Leacht-an-fhir-more.* The Townland is in the Parish of Kilmactranny.

(*a*) Of these two monuments the *Leacht-an-fhir-more* is described in the Ord. Survey Letters as measuring 10 yards in length, and 2 yards in breadth inside the flags standing round it. I am unable to identify it with certainty with any of those on Col. Wood-Martin's list. It is clearly not the same as the one (*b*) next described. So many of the monuments of this series have been destroyed, however, between the year 1837, when the Ordnance Surveyors made their memoranda, and 1888, when Col. Wood-Martin published his work, that this may well have been among the number of those swept away.

(*b*) This monument measured 18 or 20 feet long and about 5 feet broad, and had flags fixed around it. "It was opened," says O'Conor, "some years ago," *i.e.* before 1837. "Human bones, of considerably large size, are stated to have been found in it, and either in it, or near it, was also found what was described as a golden breast-plate, formed so as to cover a man's breast, and be clasped behind his neck." Doubtless, it was one of the broad *lunulæ*, or *minds*. "Francis Byrne, of Moytirra, who found it, sold it in Dublin to a jeweller for £40, as he said himself, yet it has been ascertained he got only £14 for it." According to traditions current when Col. Wood-Martin visited the place, this monument, in its original state, must have been a facsimile of the long one, with four compartments and a circle at either end, near the village of Highwood. It had been, however, entirely demolished. An old native on the spot described the gold ornament "as having been about the breadth of his two hands, semicircular in form, quite thin, and, no matter how much it was bent, yet when the pressure was removed, it regained its shape."

O.S.L., Co. of Sligo, $\frac{14}{F.\ 14}$, p. 171, *et seqq.*; Wood-Martin, R.S.M., pp. 181, 182.

17. In the Townland of Treanmore, and Parish of Kilmactranny, about a mile E.S.E. of the Moytirra-East monuments, a *Giant's Grave* is so marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 35. It was locally called *Lommineach.*

No dimensions are given.

O.S.L., Co. of Sligo, $\frac{14}{F.\ 14}$, p. 171, *et seqq.*

18. In the Townland of Carricknagrip, and Parish of Kilmactranny, there is marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 35 a *Giant's Grave*, and immediately above it (? in apposition) the *Carricknagrip Stone*. It bore the name *Cliopach Mor*.

Col. Wood-Martin regards this as "a buried cromleac, for although its supports are now covered by earth and the clearings of the field, there still remains a space between the stone and the soil."

O.S.L., Co. of Sligo, $\frac{14}{F.\ 14}$, p. 171, *et seqq.*; R.S.M., p. 172.

19. In the Townland of Cloghmine, and Parish of Kilmactranny, a *Giant's Grave* is so marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 41.

"This structure lies E. and W. Seven stones remain erect; the slab at the E. end is thrown down; the one at the W. still erect. The slabs average 4 feet 6 ins. in length, and about 3 feet 6 ins. in height over the soil. The monument is oblong in form; about 16 feet long, and 7 feet broad."

Wood-Martin, R.S.M., pp. 169, 170.

20, 21. In the Townland of Carrickard, and Parish of Kilmactranny, are two *Giants' Graves*, not marked in Ord. Surv.

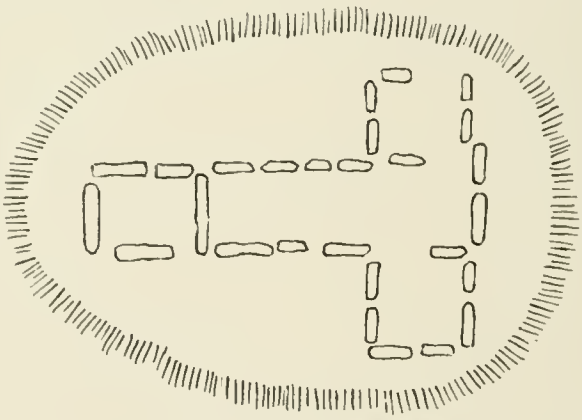


FIG. 178.—Carrickard. *Plan in Col. Wood-Martin's R.S.M.*

Map 41. One of these is described as having been in the middle of the site now occupied by the road which crosses the valley marked *Moy Tuirè* in the map.

(*a*) Col. Wood-Martin describes a "cyclopean grave of peculiar form, resembling the letter T in this Townland. The extreme length is 32 feet, and the transverse portion is 25 feet. It seems," he adds, "to have been enclosed by an irregularly shaped oval, but whether wholly of earth or only partly so we could not determine."

(*b*) A monument, which appears to have been oblong in form, but the slabs of which are now in the fences on either side the road, was destroyed about the year 1817.

Wood-Martin, R.S.M., p. 172.

22, 23. In the Townland of Highwood, and Parish of Kilmactranny, are two *Giants' Graves* (one of triangular form), not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 35.

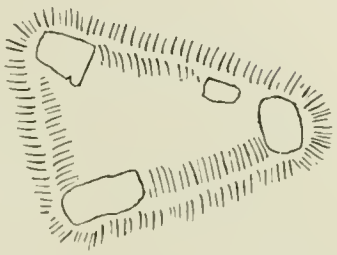


FIG. 179.—Highwood. *Plan in Col. Wood-Martin's R.S.M.*

(*a*) The shape of this monument Col. Wood-Martin describes as "a truncated triangle, the base measuring 34 feet, the perpendicular 37 feet, the apex pointing nearly due W. Although only four of the stones remain, the shape could be distinctly traced.

(*b*) Of this monument Col. Wood-Martin speaks as follows: "The main tomb is 44 feet in length, by 6 feet in breadth. The flags composing it are of the usual character employed in the district. The end slab is 5 feet 6 ins. long, 2 feet 9 ins. high, and 1 foot thick. This shaft, as it may be termed, is now divided into two unequal spaces by a slab, which runs across at 9 feet from its S. extremity." It shows traces, however, of having originally been divided into four separate chambers, and in this state it was found at the time of the Ordnance Survey. Each extremity is terminated by a circle clearly traceable. After mapping it, Col. Wood-Martin was "informed by an old man, over eighty years of age, that he had seen these circles perfect about fifty years before, and that a skull and some bones had been dug out of the grave."

Wood-Martin, R.S.M., pp. 176 and 180.

24. In the Townland of Carricknahorna, and Parish of Aghanagh, there was a dolmen near a "Rocking Stone," in a valley called Carricknahorna, not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 40. It is described as "in the District of Doonaveeragh," which latter is the name of the Townland adjoining Carricknahorna on the N.E. In the Townland of Carrowkeel, N. of Carricknahorna, three *Carns* are marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 40.

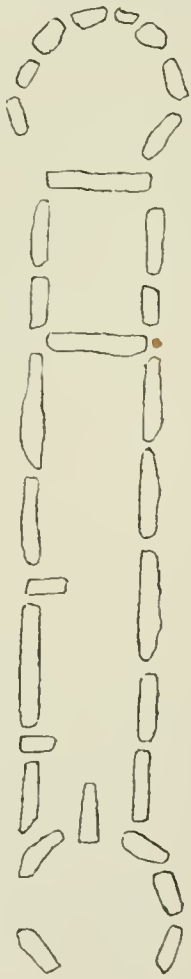


FIG. 180.—Highwood. *Plan in Col. Wood-Martin's R.S.M.*

"In one of the valleys (*i.e.* the Valley of Carricknahorna) in the district of Doonaveeragh," says the Rev. Constantine Cosgrave, P.P., "stand a number of huge primeval monuments. . . . The most prominent of these is one known as 'the Rocking Stone,' which is massive beyond the generality of its kind.

At a distance from it of about 9 feet is a cromleac of corresponding proportions. The superincumbent slab is in the usual sloping position, and possesses all the characteristics

of the class of antiquities to which it belongs. There is an ancient circular fort or *cashel* in the Townland called Caisiol Aluin.

O.S.L., Co. of Sligo, $\frac{14}{F.\ 14}$, p. 407; Proc. Kilk. Archæol. Soc., vol. iii. (1854), p. 58; Wood-Martin, R.S.M., p. 207, note.

25. In the Townland of Whitehill, and Parish of Aghanagh, is a *Grave* of the dolmen class, not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 40. This Townland adjoins that of Doonaveeragh, to the N.E. of the latter, and nearly reaches the W. margin of Lough Arrow.

Col. Wood-Martin mentions that "only one of the monuments" in the district of Doonaveeragh "came under his notice, and that was an unimportant grave in this Townland."

Wood-Martin, R.S.M., p. 207, note.

IN THE BARONY OF COOLAVIN.

*1, *2. In the Townland of Doon, and Parish of Kilfree, two megalithic monuments are each marked *Clochmore* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 44.

*3. In the Townland of Kilfree, and Parish of Kilfree, adjoining that of Doon on the N.E., an *Altar* is so marked on Ord. Surv. Map No. 44. Close to it is *Tobernaneagh*, and W. of it, in the same Townland, is *Clochnakilcoillagh*, which latter name is worth investigating.

COUNTY OF LEITRIM.

In the Barony of Leitrim.

1. In the Townland of Greagh, and Parish of Fenagh, not a quarter of a mile N. of Fenagh Lough (als. Lough Saloch), a *Giant's Grave* is marked in Ord. Surv. Map No 29 on the left-hand side of the road from Mohill to Fenagh, opposite the enclosure marked *Ancient Town*, with *Church*, *Cashel*, and *Grave Yard*. It is between a quarter and half a mile S.W. of Fenagh, and is called locally "Leaba Diarmuid is Grainé."

This is described by McParlan as "a very large Druidical altar." I take it to be the dolmen of which a drawing is given in Hennessey's "Book of Fenagh." This shows that it consisted of a rough roofing-stone supported at one end by a high pillar, and at the other end by a flag which had probably given way, and become displaced from its original position. The sides of the chamber were formed by slabs which did not reach the roof. Other large stones abutted on the structure.

"Stat. Survey of the County of Leitrim," by James McParlan, p. 93; "Book of Fenagh," edit. Hennessey, *frontispiece*.

2. In the Townland of Fenagh-Beg, and Parish of Fenagh,



Fig. 181.—Fenagh. *Etched from a plate in Hennessey's "Book of Fenagh."*

on the left-hand side of the road from Fenagh to Ballinamore,

a little more than a quarter of a mile from Fenagh, a *Dermot and Grania's Bed* is marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 25. In the same Townland, a little to the S.W., a *Monument* is marked, and E. of it two *Carns* and a *Standing Stone*. On the opposite, *i.e.* E. side of the road, in the Townland of Knockmullin, are three *Standing Stones*. In the Townland of Mullaghnameely, N. of these two Townlands, is *Saint Everan's Well;* and to the N.E., on the E. of the road to Ballinamore, in the Townland of Longstones, are at least three *Standing Stones*. This entire group of monuments, including that at Greagh, lie within a mile and a half N. of Lough Saloch.

There must have been several dolmens among this group of monuments, which collectively were termed *The Graves of the Giants*. On one occasion the Rev. Mr. Beresford opened these "graves," and stated to O'Donovan that he found nothing but the bones of brute animals. This fact the latter regarded as very surprising, as he thought he had discovered in them the graves of certain Fomorian kings who had fled from the battle of Moytirra. "The question is," he writes, "could Mr. Beresford have been mistaken? Did men ever erect graves over cows and horses?"

In the Ord. Survey Letters an extract is inserted, signed T. O'Reilly, to the following effect: "In the year 1829, whilst I was passing some time at Fenagh, I carefully opened one of these reputed 'graves.' They are oblong, irregular, square spaces marked out by rough, flat, or flag stones on edge, and which only go down into the earth a space of perhaps 18 to 20 inches. I found within that depth only clay, and some (not many) bones. None that I found appeared to be human bones. They were chiefly small bones, some certainly of sheep, and a few, perhaps, those of cows and horses. I found no skull of any animal."

Speaking of these "graves," O'Donovan says that they bore a striking resemblance to the grave of Callán-Mor on Slieve Gullion. They do not appear to have had any covering-stones, none, at all events, in place when the above notes were written.

O.S.L., Counties of Cavan and Leitrim, $\frac{14}{B.\ 16}$, p. 197: for a supposed early legend about these monuments, see Book of Fenagh, edit. W. M. Hennessey (1875), pp. 252, 259, and 263.

3. In the Townland of Loughscur, adjoining on the N. that of Letterfine, als. Letterfyan, and Parish of Kiltubbrid, just S. of the lake, a *Dermot and Grania's Bed* is marked in the Ord. Surv. Map No. 25, about four miles and a half W. of Fenagh. Half a mile S.W. of this, in the Townland of Sheebeg, adjoining that of Letterfyan on the E., is an object marked *Fin McCool's Monument*.

This *Leaba Diarmuid is Grainé* is mentioned by McParlan. It is called "a cromlech by the lake" in the Ord. Surv. Letters. The name *Oscar's Grave* is a modern and incorrect designation of it, arising from a false etymology.

"Stat. Survey of the County of Leitrim," by James McParlan, p. 93; Ord. Surv. Letters, Cavan and Leitrim, $\frac{14}{B.\ 16}$, p. 221.

In the Barony of Carrigallen.

*1. In the Townland of Clooncorick, and Parish of Carrigallen, a quarter of a mile N.W. of Clooncorick Castle, is a monument marked *King's Grave* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 30, and near it is *King's Well.*

This is described simply as "a grave."

O.S.L., Counties of Cavan and Leitrim, $\frac{14}{B.\ 16}$, p. 207, where a legend is told about it.

In the Barony of Mohill.

1. In the Townland of Cloonfinnan, and Parish of Mohill, near the N.W. margin of Cloonfinnan Lough, and between it and the Eskin River, a *Dermot and Grania's Bed*, so marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 32. To the S. of this, in the Townland of Aghintass, a *Monument* is marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 35 (1st edition).

N.B.—It is to be remarked that three out of the five monuments above mentioned in the County of Leitrim are close to lakes.

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.

IN THE BARONY OF BOYLE.

1. In the Townland of Greaghnaglogh, and Parish of Kilronan, 3 miles W. of Lough Allen, was a dolmen marked *Druid's Altar* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 2.

2. In the Townland of Churchacres, and Parish of Kilronan, near the Church, an *Altar* is marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 4.

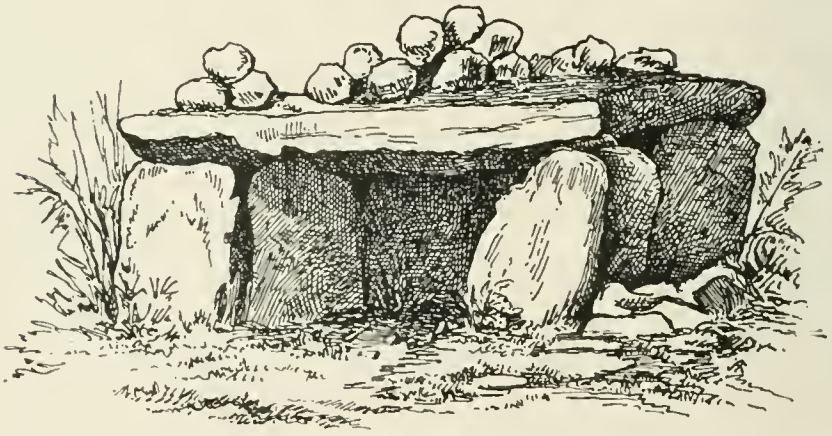


FIG. 182.—Churchacres. *From a drawing signed "R. Armstrong."*

It is close to the N.E. margin of Lough Meelagh, but it is N.W. of the Church, and not E. of it, as described on the drawing. Near it, also, is *Tober Lasaix.*

From a drawing of this monument by R. Armstrong amongst a collection of sketches of dolmens kindly lent me by Miss Margaret Stokes, it appears to be a square cist, having a flag on edge on either side, and a third at the end, forming three sides of a chamber roofed with an horizontal flag of no great thickness.

Some boulders have been placed upon the top of the covering-stone probably for the same superstitious purpose of which we have evidence in the case of the Cloch Breac at Inishmurray, and other venerated altars as well as natural rocks.

Collection of sketches in the possession of Miss M. Stokes.

3. In the Townland of Drumanone, and Parish of Boyle, about 2 miles W. of Boyle, to the N. of the spot where the Boyle River

broadens in its westward course towards Lough Gara, a *Druid's Altar* is thus marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 5. It is about halfway between Boyle and Lough Gara.



Fig. 183.—Drumanone. *From a sketch by G. Wilkinson.*

This monument is "composed of three uprights supporting a table-stone in such an inclined position that even a short man," says Grose, "must stoop or bow, and involuntarily perform that act of adoration before he can pass beneath it." This position of the cap-stone is simply due to the circumstance that one of the supporters has partially succumbed inwards.

"Anc. Architecture of Ireland," by G. Wilkinson, p. 49; Grose, in *Irish Penny Magazine*, September 7th, 1833.

4. In the Townland of Tumna, and Parish of Tumna, close

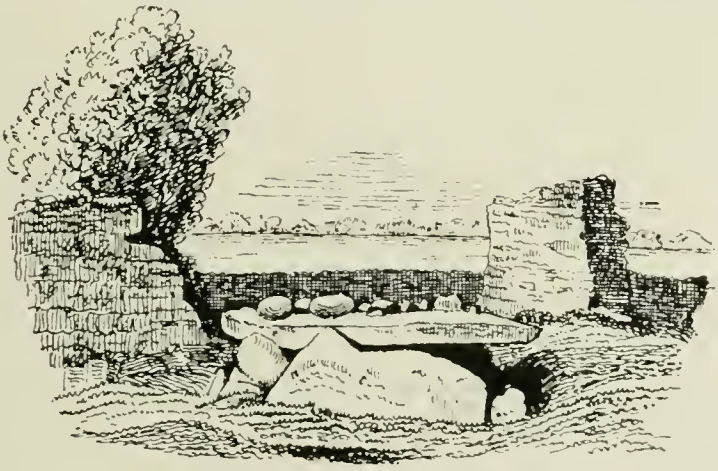


Fig. 184.—Tumna. *From a drawing by Mr. W. F. Wakeman.*

to the Church, which lies on a point of land projecting northwards into the western reach of water, where the Shannon receives the Boyle River, is *Saint Eidin's Grave*, so marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 7, a monument transitional between the dolmen and the later altar-tomb.

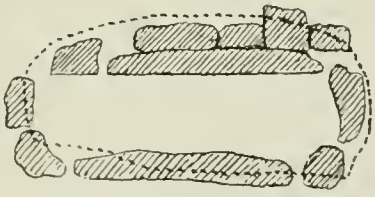


Fig. 185.—Tumna. *Plan by Mr. Wakeman.*

This structure, which may be regarded as of transitional type, is of oblong form, and like a grave in shape and size. The

sides and ends are formed by seven stones, the two side stones being long flags on edge. The whole is roofed in by a flattish flag, upon which, as at Churchacres, boulders are deposited.

IN THE BARONY OF FRENCHPARK.

*1. In the Townland of Runnaboll (Roinn-na-bpoll), and Parish of Kilcolagh, is a monument called "Saint Patrick's Bed," not marked on Ord. Surv. Maps 10 or 16, which contain this Townland, which lies on the road from Boyle to Roscommon. Penitential "stations" were performed here on Garland Sunday. Near the "Bed" was a lake called Lough Patrick, now dried up, says O'Donovan.

It is uncertain whether this was a dolmen or not.

O.S.L., Roscommon, $\frac{14}{F.\ 8}$, p. 188.

IN THE BARONY OF ATHLONE.

1. In the Townland of Fuerty, and Parish of Fuerty, not half a mile N.E. of the Church, on the E. side of the road to Ballymoe, a *Dermot and Grania's Bed* is so marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 39. It is indicated by an oblong arrangement of stones, with a large one within the enclosure near the S.W. end.

2. In the Townland of Scregg, and Parish of Killinvoy, about



FIG. 186.—Scregg. *Etched from a photograph.*

a mile and a half N. of Lough Funshinnagh, is a monument marked *Clochogle Stone*, in Ord. Survey Map No. 42. It is indicated by an oval stone enclosure in a rocky piece of ground close to the E. side of a road. The adjoining Townland to the W. is called Ballyglass, partly in which and partly in that of

Scregg is the little lake Lough Collog. It is three or four miles N.W. of Athlone.

This is a rough dolmen composed of three stones forming a square cist, open on one side, supporting a rugged roofing-stone, flattish on the under face.

It has been described, with photographic illustrations, by the Hon. L. G. Dillon.



Fig. 187.—Scregg. *Etched from a photograph.*

The monument, which is on the top of a hill, is surrounded by an enclosure of large stones, placed in straight lines, or nearly straight lines, on three sides, and a slightly curved line of rather small and irregular stones on the S.W. side. This side measures 43 yards long, and is represented in Mr. Dillon's photograph (Fig. 188),



Fig. 188.—Scregg. *Another view, etched from a photograph.*

which reminds us unmistakably of the rectangular enclosures around dolmens not unusual in Scandinavia, Denmark, and Germany.

The N.W. boundary line measures 33 yards in length. It is composed of large stones, and is represented in Mr. Dillon's second photograph (Fig. 187).

The S.S.W. side of the enclosure measures 24 yards long. A wall has been built in modern times on the line of the large stones which composed it.

The S.E. side measures 35 yards, and shows the remains of a line of stones surmounted at the S. end by a wall for about 10 yards of its length.

The angles formed by these lines of stones are all different, that facing S. being nearly a right angle. The top of the hill, which rises within these enclosing lines, has the appearance of being in part a cairn, or artificially formed tumulus. The district around is, however, very stony, so that Mr. Dillon found it difficult to separate what appeared to be artificial from what might have been natural to the spot. On the highest part of the elevation, but by no means in the centre of the enclosure, its position being only about 10 yards from the S.W. angle, stands the fine and perfect dolmen. The upper stone rests horizontally on three others on

the N., E., and W. sides. On the S. side is a small stone which does not occupy the entire width, and does not reach to the covering-stone, thus leaving a passage into the chamber.

The extreme length of the covering-stone is 9 feet, its extreme width 6 feet 10 ins., and its extreme thickness 2 feet 10 ins. The under surface is flat. The height inside the chamber is about 5 feet, and the length 4 feet.

About 9 yards S. of this dolmen are remains which appear to be the ruins of another. The largest flat stone measures 6 feet 9 ins. broad, by 7 feet 2 ins. long. It is lying as if fallen from its supports.

Journ. R.H.A.A. of Ireland (1883-84), 4th Ser., vol. vi., p. 19, with plates.


6°
Lower Dunluce
Upper Dunluce
Kilconway
Lower Toome
Upper Toome
Lower Antrim
Upper Antrim
Lower Glenarm
Upper Glenarm
Belfast
Carrickfergus
Lower Massereene
Upper Massereene
Oneilland East
Oneilland West
Lower Iveagh
Upper Iveagh
Lower Castlereagh
Upper Castlereagh
Lower Ards
Upper Ards
Dufferin
Kinelarty
Lower Lecale
Upper Lecale
Lower Fews
Upper Fews
Lower Orior
Upper Orior
Mourne
Longship of Newry
55°
54°



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III. PROVINCE OF ULSTER.

COUNTY OF CAVAN.

In the Barony of Tullyhaw.

1, 2, 3. In the Townland of Burren, and Parish of Killinagh, are three dolmens, two marked *Giants' Graves*, and one marked *Druidical Altar*, in Ord. Surv. Map No. 4. Close to the eastern of the two Giants' Graves, the *Giant's Leap* is marked.

My attention was called to these dolmens by Mr. Wakeman's excellent little work, a "Guide to Lough Erne." The first one I visited, which I will call No. 1,

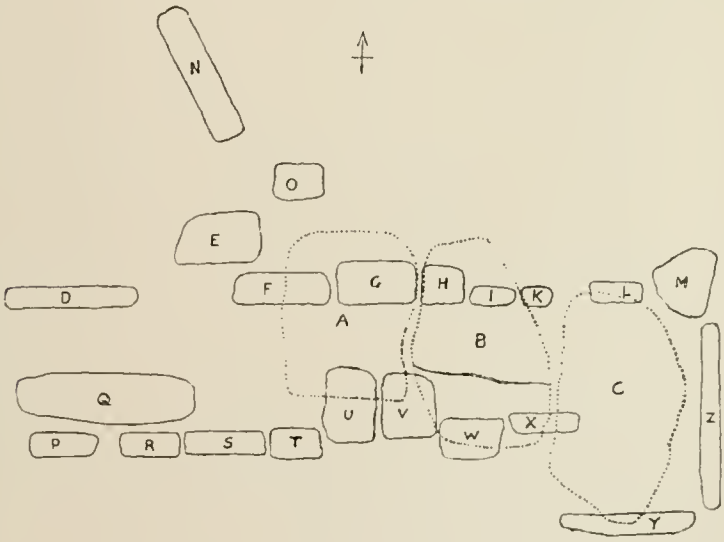


Fig. 189.—Burren (No. 1).—*Plan by the Author.* Scale $\frac{1}{8}$ inch = 1 foot.

is the westernmost of the three, and is placed on the brow of the hill looking down on the little farm-place of Burren, in the garden of which is No. 2, and across to the opposite rocky hilltop upon which is the magnificent example which I designate No. 3.

Twenty-four paces W.S.W. of No. 1 is a ruined cairn about 24 feet in diameter, and circular, the ring being surrounded by stones on edge, one of them 4 feet 6 ins. high, inclining towards the centre, which is filled with small stones.

The dolmen itself lies due E. and W., but is in a very ruinous condition. A

sort of low oval platform surrounds it, and several stones upright or fallen which appear on the edge of this may represent the position of an outer ring. Three roofing-stones, one of them broken in two, lie approximately in their original positions. Of these the westernmost (A) measures 7 feet by 4 feet 9 ins., and 14 ins. thick; its N. end rests on and overlaps two of the side-stones, while its S. end has fallen, together with two side-stones, which now lie partially beneath it; the middle and broken one (B) measured 9 feet by 5 feet 9 ins. at broadest, but the fragments have fallen into the vault, their ends still resting against the side-stones; the third and eastern one (C) measures 9 feet 6 ins. long by 5 feet 3 ins. broad, and rests on two side-stones 8 feet 9 ins. apart. I doubt, however, whether it is in its original position. The three slabs are respectively 14, 14, and 18 inches thick.

The entire length of the vault is 29 feet, the W. end 5 feet wide, and it narrows to 4 feet 3 ins. towards the E. end, where, however, it widens again, owing, I think, to the displacement of a stone on the S. The line forming the N. side consists of eight stones, to which should be added three others lying outside them, one of which has clearly belonged to the line. The S. side also consists of nine stones, one of which, at the E. end, has been thrown back out of place. A long flag terminates the E. end, and another lies against the S. wall of the W. end, which is open. The blocks which are granite, measure—

	Length. ft.	ins.	Height. ft.	ins.	Thickness. ft.	ins.
D	= 5	5	3	0	0	10
E	= 3	0	3	0	2	2
F	= 4	0	1	6	1	3
G	= 3	5	1	6	1	10
H	= 1	9	2	4	1	11
I, K	= 4	0	2	0	0	6 to 8 ins.
L	= 2	0				
M	= 3	0	3	0 (broad)		
N	= 5	9	1	5	1	1
O	= 2	0	3	8	1	5
P	= 2	9	3	0	1	1
Q	= 7	0	2	4	1	6 to 2 ft.
R	= 2	7	3	0	1	2
S	= 3	4	2	6	1	2
T	= 2	2	3	0	1	3
U	= 2	2	3	0 (broad)	2	2
V	= 2	2	3	10 (broad)	1	6
W	= 2	10	2	0	1	0
X	= 3	0	2	0	0	10
Y	= 5	0	1	6	0	8
Z	= 7	8	(buried in the ground)		0	9

No. 2, the one marked *Druidical Altar* in the Ord. Surv. Map, lies in the garden of the cottage at Burren, at a distance of about 600 yards due S. of No. 1, and in the valley, which is filled with natural rocks in most fantastic forms.

This dolmen, if the cap-stone was ever raised, as I suppose it was, upon the summits of its supporters, must have been an unusually fine one. As it is, only four stones remain, three uprights and the covering-slab, the latter in a sloping position, having its S. edge fixed in the soil, and its N. edge resting partly upon the upright A, and partly upon a wall built up upon the top of the stone B, which perhaps was originally a supporter, or part of one, placed on its edge to serve the purpose of the basement of the side of a calves' house, of which the slanting cap-stone forms the roof.

This cap-stone (D) measures 16 feet on the slant from N. to S., by 13 feet 6 ins. in greatest width. The pillar-stone A is 7 feet high, 7 feet 6 ins. long, and 1 foot 3 ins. thick. It extends 3 feet 3 ins. beyond the N. face of B, which has been set

against it at right angles. B measures 8 feet 6 ins. long, 3 feet wide (that is, "high," for it is on edge), and 7 inches thick. At a distance of 2 feet 5 ins. from the S.W. corner of A stands another pillar-stone, C, 6 feet 10 ins. high, 5 feet 9 ins. long, and 1 foot 5 ins. thick. What the original plan of the monument was it is difficult to say. If B at one time was an upright supporter, and if D rested on the three, the structure would not have been dissimilar to that at Ballymascanlan, in Louth. As it is, it stands in a stone fence, and other stones now built into the division walls of little fields surrounding were probably once a portion of the structure. This appears to be the dolmen of which Mr. Wakeman speaks as having its table-stone, one "end of which rests on the ground, supported by four pillars about 7 feet high." If so, it has undergone great alterations since he saw it.

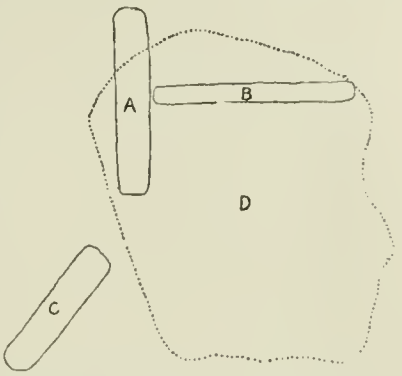


FIG. 190.—Burren (No. 2). *Plan by the Author.* Scale $\frac{1}{8}$ inch = 1 foot.

About half a mile to the E.S.E. of No. 1 is the dolmen No. 3, of which Mr. Wakeman has correctly stated that it covers the largest area, and is the most perfect in Ireland.

The monument, from out to out, measures about 47 feet long by 18 to 12 feet

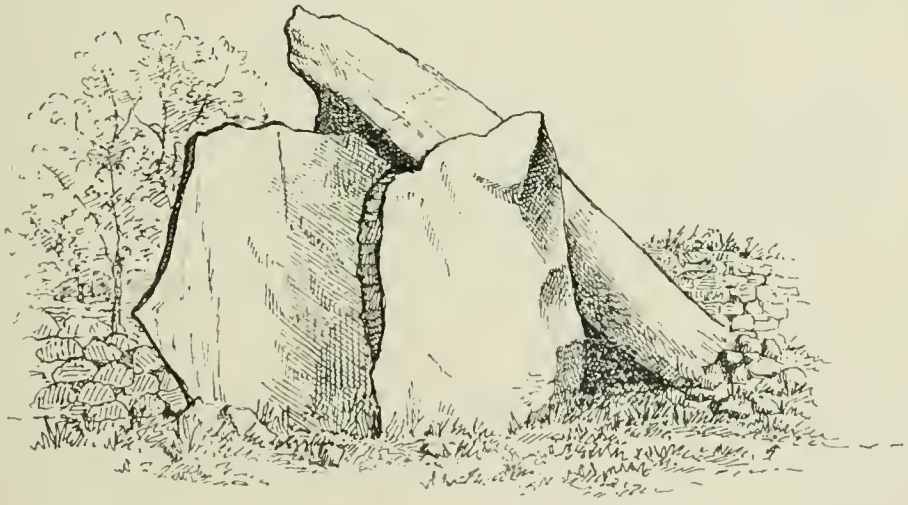


FIG. 191.—Burren (No. 2). *Sketch by the Author.*

wide. It consists (1) of a wedge-shaped vault or cell, diminishing in breadth towards the E., and covered by three roofing-stones; (2) of a porch or ante-chamber at the W. end, covered by two roofing-stones; (3) of a peristyle narrowing and nearing the enclosed structure towards the E. end, but broadening out towards the W. end, which it probably surrounded.

The dolmen occupies the summit of a rocky elevation opposite that on which No. 1 is placed, and within sight of that monument as well as of No. 2 in the valley below, and also of a dolmen cairn in the Townland of Legalough.

Upon the roofing-stone at the W. end are fully thirty cup-hollows, some of them with concentric ridge-rings surrounding a hollow centre, like miniature forts in stone. One of them measures 6 inches in extreme outer diameter, with a central circular ridge much raised above the surface of the slab, measuring 3 inches in diameter, the central cup being 1½ inch deep. In spite of the temptation to regard

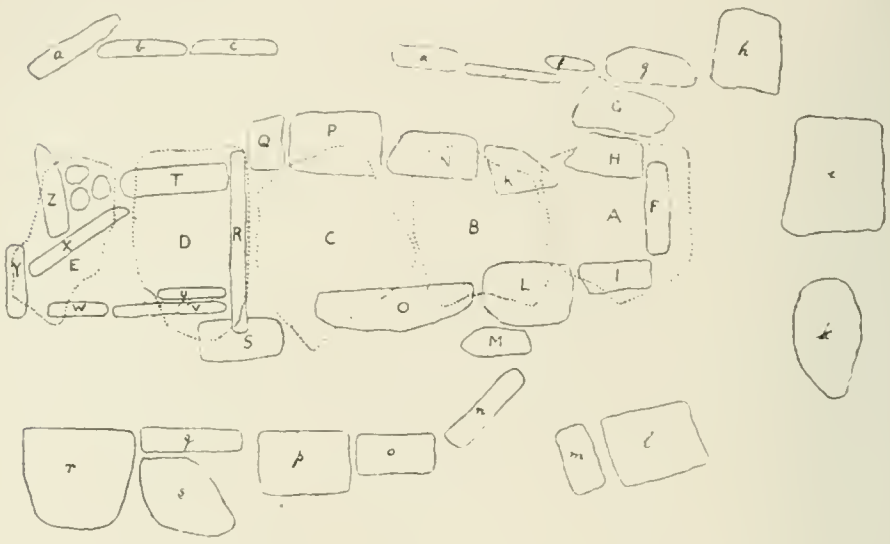


FIG. 192.—Burren (No. 3). *Plan by the Author.* Scale ⅛ inch = 1 foot.

these from their position as artificial, I am convinced they are natural, for I found similar ones in the limestone rocks of the valley below *in situ*. I believe, however, that the stone was specially selected because it possessed them, and that they may have served as receptacles for small offerings.

The details and measurements are as follows :—

I. ROOFING-STONES.

	Length. ft.	ins.		Breadth. ft.	ins.	Thickness. ft.	ins.	
A =	6	6	(E. to W.)	5	6	1	3	
B =	6	0	,,	7	0	1	0	
C =	5	0	,,	7	6	0	11	
D =	5	10	,,	6	6	1	2	
E =	3	6	,,	5	6	1	0	to 1 ft. 9 ins.

II. SIDE AND TRANSVERSE STONES OF STRUCTURE.

	Length. ft.	in.	Height. ft.	in.	Thickness. ft.	in.	
F =	4	0	2	6	1	0	
G =	4	0	3	0 (wide)	0	5	
H =	3	6	2	6	1	10	
I =	3	0	2	2	1	4	
K =	3	7	2	6	2	0	
L =	4	0	2	6	3	0	
M =	3	0	2	6	1	6	
N =	4	2	3	1	2	0	
O =	7	0	3	4	1	8	
P =	4	2	2	10	3	0	
Q =	1	6	3	7	2	0	
R =	6	6	3	0	0	7	
S =	3	9	2	0 (wide)	(flat : the end of R rests on it).		

	Length. ft.	in.	Height. ft.	in.	Thickness. ft.	in.
T =	4	4	3	3	1	2
U =	3	0	3	0	0	4
V =	5	0	3	9	0	6
W =	2	7	3	3	0	5
X =	4	1	3	6	0	7
Y =	3	0	3	7	0	11
Z =	4	0	3	10	1	0

III. STONES OF PERISTYLE.

	Length. ft.	ins.	Height. ft.	ins.	Thickness. ins.
a =	4	6			
b =	3	8			
c =	4	0			
d =	3	0	3	0	11
e =	3	6	2	2	4
f =	2	0			
g =	4	0	1	8	7
h =	3	0	3	8 (wide)	10
i =	5	2	4	6 (wide)	9
k =	5	4	3	0 (wide)	9
l =	3	0	4	2 (wide)	
m =	1	6	3	0 (wide)	
n =	4	2	4	0	10
o =	3	6	2	0	(fallen)
p =	4	0	3	0 (wide)	5
q =	4	6	4	0	11
r =	5	0	5	6 (wide)	
s =	5	0	3	0 (wide)	8

The length of the main wedge-shaped vault from R to F is 17 feet 6 ins. Its breadth at the W. end 4 feet 9 ins., and at the E. end 3 feet 2 ins. Its height may

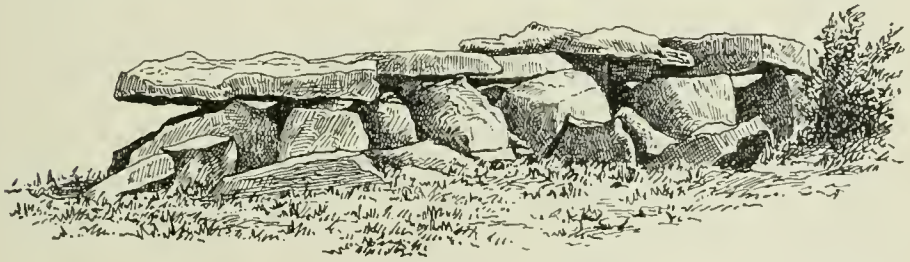


FIG. 193.—Burren (Dolmen No. 3). *Sketch by the Author, the north side.*

be judged from those of the side-stones, ranging from 2 feet 6 ins. at the E. end to 3 feet 7 ins. at the W. As the floor was full of loose *débris*, it may be in reality somewhat higher. The antechamber measured 4 feet 2 ins. broad at the E. end, and 7 feet 6 ins. in greatest length. Its plan seemed to have been disarranged by the stone X, which crosses it diagonally.

The stone R, which is a sandstone slab, extremely smooth and well chosen, and differing from all the others in the structure, presents a remarkable peculiarity. It is not fixed in the ground like the rest, but rests, at the S. end on the flat stone S, and at its N. end on other stones. Observing this, I pulled away the loose rubbish at its base, and found in the centre a cavity or hollow in the form of a rude arch scooped out either naturally or artificially in the edge of the stone. This affords an aperture 2 feet wide, through which a slight body might crawl into the vault beyond. A stone somewhat similarly placed on two others, occurs, as we have seen, in the dolmen of Cartronplank, in the county of Sligo. At Gortakeeran in

the same county is a dolmen which resembles this Cavan example more closely than any other. Mr. Wakeman very appositely compares the slab of sandstone which divides the antechamber from the long vault to a bulkhead in a vessel.

The peristyle is very similar to that around the Labbacallee near Fermoy, in Cork, and the ship form was probably repeated here.†

Mr. Wakeman mentions a "chambered cairn" in this group, the vault of which he describes as a "large oblong cist," and the whole as "a perfect New Grange in

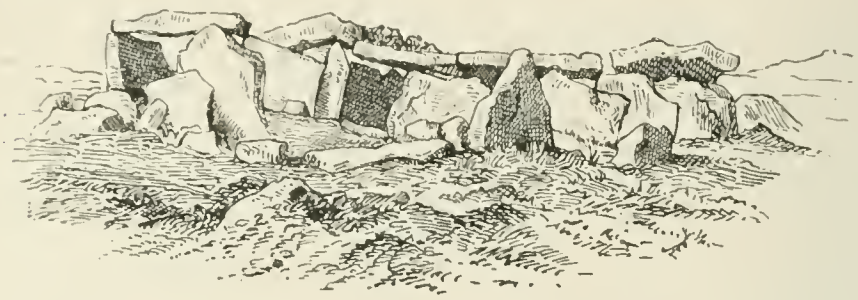


FIG. 194.—Burren (Dolmen No. 3). *From a sketch by Mr. Wakeman, the south side.*

miniature." Some boys had found in the chamber a vessel made of clay of the size of a hand-basin, but much broken. He also alludes to a rocking-stone, to a "curious rock poised on another, with a small hand-stone between," to a number of *gallâns*, or pillar-stones, and half a mile distant to the N.E. to a stone-*cashel* or *cathair*, 102 feet in diameter, surrounded by a wall 9 feet thick, and having in the centre a well-formed excavation in the rock, of an oblong form, 3 feet long, 2 feet 9 ins. broad, and 3 feet deep. The time I devoted to planning and sketching the three dolmens prevented my visiting these.

Wakeman, "Guide to Lough Erne," p. 136; W.C.B. Note-book, 1895.

4. In the Townland of Legalough, which adjoins that of Burren on the S.E., near the little lake of Legalough, and in the Parish of Killinagh, a *Druidical Altar and Fort* are marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 4. The "Fort" is represented by two contiguous circles, or cairns.

The three dolmens in the Townland of Burren, and this one in Legalough, constitute the Black-Lion group, and are distant two miles due S. of the bridge and hamlet of Black-Lion.

IN THE BARONY OF TULLYGARVEY.

1. In the Townland of Aghaway, and Parish of Larah, was a dolmen marked *Giant's Grave* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 21.

† This great dolmen resembles the Lubbenstein at Helmstadt in Eastphalia, figured by Conringh (Conringias, "De Antiquissimo Helmstadii Statu," p. 25), and in which J. A. Schmid found ashes and horse's bones. Another very similar monument is figured by Nunningh, and was situated in a plain full of tumuli containing urns in Westphalia (Nunningh, "Sepulchrale Westphalico-Mimigardico-Gentile," plate vii.). The Hünebedden of Mecklenburgh, Brandenburgh, and Drenthe are all of the same class, but of these we shall treat at length in the comparative portion of this work.

2. In the Townland of Knockatudor, adjoining that of Aghaway on the S.W., and in the Parish of Larah, was a dolmen marked *Giant's Grave* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 21.

3, 4. In the Townland of Aghadrumgowna, als. Calf-Field, and Parish of Larah, were two *Giants' Graves*, thus marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 21. They were a quarter of a mile apart, and lay S.E. of that at Knocatudor.

About 4 miles to the West of these dolmens, in the Townland of Shanternon, a line of five stones marked *Fin McCool's Fingers*, are shown in Ord. Surv. Map No. 21, and near this monument a *Vitrified Fort*.

5. In the Townland of Drumerkiller, and Parish of Kildrumsherdan, a *Giant's Grave* is marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 22.

In the Barony of Clankee.

1. In the Townland of Drumsallagh, and Parish of Enniskeen, is a monument marked *Giant's Grave* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 35, and indicated by a small sketch of a dolmen. The adjoining Townland on the W. is named Corglass, and in it is a rath of the same name.

In the Barony of Clanmahon.

1. In the Townland of Middletown, and Parish of Drumlumman, E. of White Lough, is a dolmen marked *Druid's Altar* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 30.

2. In the Townland of Drumhawnagh, E. of that of Middletown, and Parish of Drumlumman, is a dolmen marked *Druid's Altar* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 31.

COUNTY OF TYRONE.

IN THE BARONY OF STRABANE LOWER.

1. In the Townland of Evish, two miles and a half E. of Strabane, and just N.W. of Evish Hill, in the Parish of Camus, is a dolmen marked *Grania's Bed* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 5.

*2. In the Townland of Meaghy, and Parish of Ardstraw, is a site marked *Giant's Den*, and situated beween two forts. It is indicated by a long area, terminated by a stone at the S.E. end, in Ord. Surv. Map No. 16.

*3. In the Townland of Glenknock, als. Clochogle, and Parish of Ardstraw, a mile and a half N.E. of Newtown Stewart, is an object marked *Clochogle* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 11.

*4. In the Townland of Cashty, and Parish of Ardstraw, two miles and a half S.S.W. of Newton Stewart, is an object marked *Clochogle* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 25.

IN THE BARONY OF STRABANE UPPER.

*1. In the Townland of Beltany,† and Parish of Cappagh, two and a half miles S.E. of Newtown Stewart, is an object near the River Strule, marked *Clochogle* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 35.

IN THE BARONY OF OMAGH WEST.

1. In the Townland of Churchtown, half a mile N. of Castlederg, and in the Parish of Urney, is a dolmen marked *Druid's Altar* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 16. It is situated "140 yards E. of the old Strabane road leading through Churchtown."

"The principal cap-stone of this dolmen had been dislodged" prior to 1872, "and one of the supporting-stones carried away for building." A special interest attaches to the monument from the fact that one of the supporting-stones bears "on its upper edge a number of dots and scorings, having the appearance of an inscription." Sir Samuel Ferguson, in whose paper on "Inscribed Dolmens in

† There is another Townland of the name of Beltany in Tyrone, and two of that name in Donegal, including a Beltany mountain.

Ireland" there is a drawing of the structure, was of opinion that this "legend (if such it be) must have occupied its present position on the upper surface of the

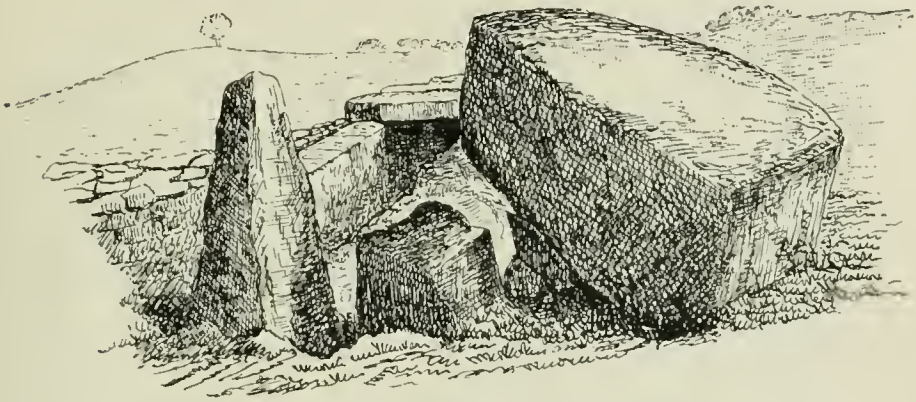


FIG. 195.—Churchtown (Castlederg). *After a sketch by Sir Samuel Ferguson.*

supporter before the cap-stone was placed upon it." He notices also a resemblance between these markings and those on the dolmen at Lennan in the Co. of Monaghan.

Journ. R.H.A.A.I., 4th Ser., vol. ii. (1872-73), p. 526.



FIG. 196.—Churchtown (Castlederg). *Etched from a drawing in Sir Samuel Ferguson's paper.*

IN THE BARONY OF OMAGH EAST.

*1. In the Townland of Aghnagar, and Parish of Clogherny, a mile and a half S. of Six-Mile-Cross, and the Cloghfin River, is an object marked *Clochogle* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 44.

2. In the Townland of Doocrock, and Parish of Dromore, is a dolmen marked *Giant's Grave* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 49.

3. In the Townland of Glengeen, and Parish of Dromore, about a mile N.W. of Carryglass, between which and it, to the N., lies Crocknafarbrague, is a dolmen not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 57.

IN THE BARONY OF DUNGANNON MIDDLE.

1. In the Townland of Gortagammon, and Parish of Donaghenry, two miles W.N.W. of Stewartstown, and about three miles S.E. of Loughry, is a dolmen not marked in Ord. Surv. Maps Nos. 38 or 39. It is near Tullyhog. This monument is described as being much dilapidated. The covering-stones had

been tilted off the upright ones, which were displaced. The longer axis lay nearly E. and W. The stones composing the monument were schist and whinstone.

See Journ. R.H.A.A.I. (1872-73) p. 202, *et seqq.*



FIG. 197.—Loughry. *From a sketch by Mr. Kinahan.*



FIG. 198.—Loughry. *Ground-plan from Ord. Survey Sketches in the Lib. R.I.A.*

IN THE BARONY OF DUNGANNON UPPER.

1. In Loughry Demesne, "at Desert Creat," and in the Parish

of Derryloran, a mile and a half S. of Cookstown, is a dolmen marked *Giant's Grave* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 38.

Mr. Kinahan describes the first of these two dolmens as "a rectangular structure lying nearly E. and W., the W. end spanned by two covering-stones. The enclosed portion is 25 feet in length by about 7 feet in width, and consists of thirteen stones, eleven of which are placed on edge, forming the sides and one end, the two others being placed horizontally across them. The portion covered by these two slabs is more or less regular, and the four supporting-stones which form the W. end of the chamber are of large dimensions, while the E. end is more irregularly built, and the stones composing it smaller."

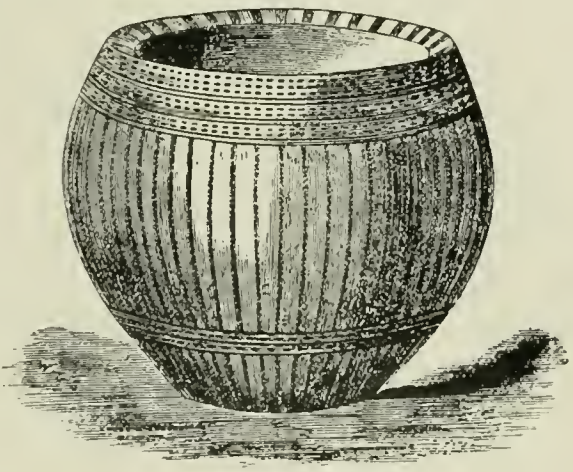


FIG. 199.—Urn found in Loughry dolmen. *From a drawing by Mr. Hardman.*

"An excavation was made in the interior of this structure, and two urns were discovered in it. One of these is unusually symmetrical, and decorated with a neat and uncommon pattern. It measures 4¾ inches high, and 5¾ inches in diameter at the mouth. The other, which was not preserved, is said to have been half the size. In the vicinity of this monument other sepulchral sites have been discovered." A little to the W. of it, and on the same ridge on which it stands, was a structure described by Mr. Kinahan as a *kist-vaen*, which, on exploration, was found to contain "a thick layer of bone," upon which stood "an urn, 4 inches in diameter, with a rib round its centre, below and above which was cross-work."

Another urn was found N.E. of the monument, and two flint arrow-heads near the spot.

"From these facts," concludes Mr. Kinahan, "it would appear that the Loughry 'Giant's Grave' was a centre for sepulchral rites during a period when incineration was practised."

See Journ. of the R.H.A.A.I. (1872–73), pp. 202, 203; also a plan of the dolmen in "Ord. Surv. Sketches," in Lib. R.I.A.: a drawing of the urn by Mr. Hardman accompanies Mr. Kinahan's paper.

2, 3. In the Townland of Broughderg, and Parish of Lissan, N. of the Owenkille River, are two dolmens not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 20.

There are two dolmens close together at this place. One is called "Granna's Bed," which has suggested the idea that the other may have been called "Dermot's Bed."

The roofing-stone of "Granna's Bed" measures 8 feet long, 4 feet 6 ins. broad, and 1 foot thick. It is supported on five others, two on either side and one at

the end. One extremity was open, and the interior, as I have several times found to be the case elsewhere, was filled with water.

Further down the hill was a rude cairn surrounded by a circle of stones.

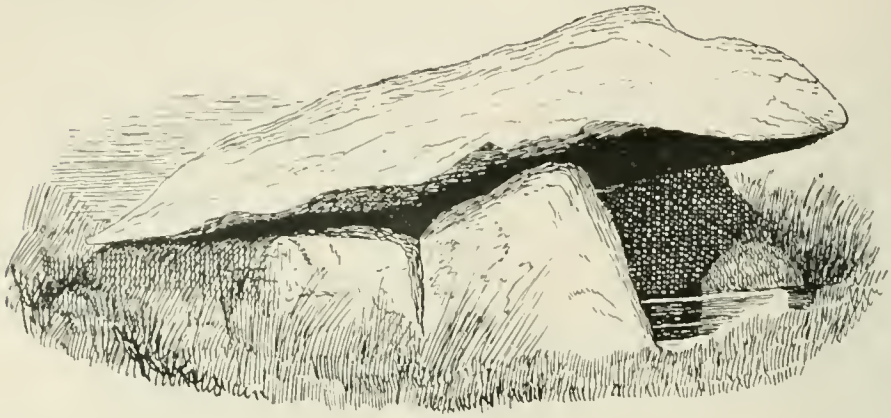


FIG. 200.—Broughderg. *From a sketch by Mr. Wakeman.*

This is, I think, the one mentioned by Mr. Wakeman, as being situated 50 paces from "Granna's Bed," in which a large sepulchral urn containing a smaller one was found. The smaller vessel also contained bones much decayed. They were enclosed in a "kind of stone chamber, consisting of a broad, flat stone on the top, and a smaller flat stone on the bottom, with a stone standing at the side, about 6 feet high, and 2 feet wide. About 3 feet of this latter stone was above the surface, and 3 feet of it below. . . . The material of the little vessel is very fine clay, of a deep yellow-ochreish, or reddish shade, resembling," adds Mr. Wakeman, "the finest terra-cotta ware." The large urn was rudely ornamented, and probably measured about 10 inches in greatest diameter. A perfect cube of iron-pyrites was also found in the cist.† A fragment of a small perforated vessel was found in ballast drawn from the same place.

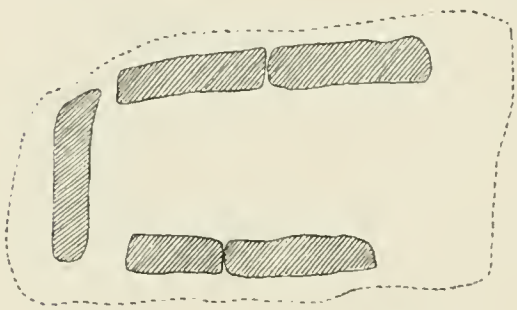


FIG. 201.—Broughderg. *Plan by Mr. Wakeman.*

Journ. R.H.A.A.I., 4th Ser., vol. v. p. 740.

4. In the Townland of Slaghtfreeden, and Parish of Lissan, was a dolmen not marked in Ord. Surv. Maps Nos. 20 and 21. In Map 21 *Eagle Rock* is given. This Townland of Slaghtfreeden is bounded on the E. by Lough Fea, and the Blackwater River. It lies about five miles N. of Cookstown, on the main road to the North, so that I think this dolmen is one which has been noticed as situated five miles from Cookstown on the road to Londonderry.

† Compare my "Nœnia Cornub.," pp. 236, 237.

5. In the Townland of Dunnamore, and Parish of Kildress, near a valley called Esker, on the S. side of the high-road, is a dolmen called "Leaba Dhiarmada agus Grainne," not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 28.

I have not been able to see this monument, and the description of it by the Rev. Dr. Carter, in the Journ. of the Roy. Soc. of Antiquaries of Ireland, is puzzling. I venture to insert his account as it stands. "The present measurements, externally, are 36 feet from N. to S., and 18 feet from E. to W. The internal measurements are 34 feet from N. to S., 7 feet from side to side; the stones of which the sides of the cavern are composed rise in one place about 5 feet from the floor, and are great single blocks of whinstone apparently collected from the mountain sides, or the river, which is adjacent. The roof is composed of large flat stones, the weightiest about 2 tons; others averaging 1 ton each. These have been obtained from various quarters; the heaviest is of hard slate rock; another is of limestone; and above the whole is a slight covering of earth and sod. It is probable, as a tradition of the locality reports, that the cavern was originally of great dimensions, as several blocks of stone, upright and horizontal, lie adjacent, and plainly correspond with the existing remains, and the neighbouring fences are composed of rocks evidently abstracted from the original work.

On the western side appear foundations of a smaller chamber at right angles to the main cavern, leading in the direction of an immense monolith, about 20 or 30 tons weight, which seems either volcanic or fused by some action of fire. It may be an aerolite, and is wholly different from any rock strata in the vicinity. The site of the cavern was raised artificially, and slopes toward the S. and the river, which is distant about 500 yards. There are no inscriptions on the stones.

It is open to conjecture whether in pagan times the monolith may not have been a sacred object, and supposed to possess oracular powers, towards which use the main cavern and its smaller chamber might contribute; instances of such use are not uncommon. The cavern does not appear to have been the cist of a superincumbent cairn; several such cists are preserved in this district, although the stones formerly piled above them have been wholly, or partially, removed. At Belleninagh, Broughderg, Ballybreest, and Ballnagelly, are instances of the preservation of the (supposed) actual graves, while the cairns of great height and diameter have disappeared."

Journ. R.S.A.I., vol. iv. pp. 286, 287.

In the Barony of Clogher.

1. In the Townland of Carryglass, and Parish of Donacavey, is a dolmen not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 57. This is the one which Mr. Wakeman describes as on the Bar of Fintona. The Townland of Crocknafarbrague adjoins this on the N.

Since Mr. Wakeman wrote an account of this monument it has evidently suffered considerably. "It measured," he says, "33 feet long, by 3 feet 3 ins. wide; . . . a portion of the E. end seemed to have been partitioned off." It was "evidently enclosed by a set of flagstones set on end, and forming an irregular oval. One of the stones had its face tooled all over, and a groove cut in it.

The chamber was floored, and contained nothing. Close to it were two cairns perfectly preserved, one of which contained a large central chamber."

Of these cairns I saw no trace, but 12 feet to the S. lay seven large stones,

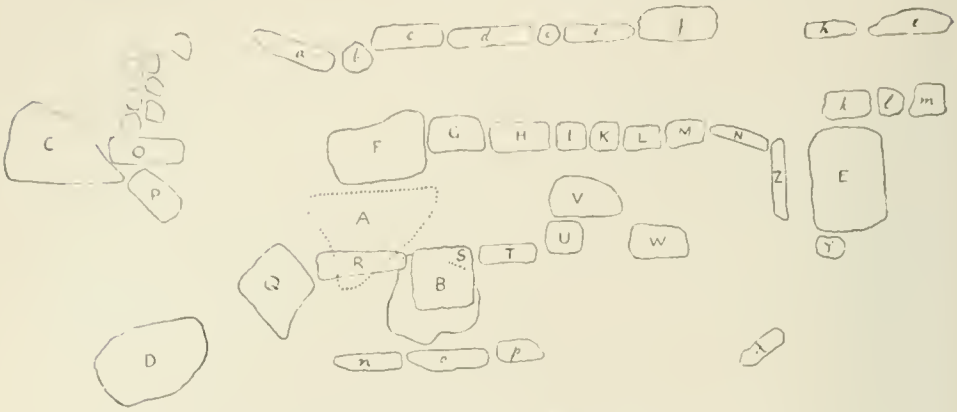


FIG. 202.—Carryglass. *Ground-plan by the Author.* Scale $\frac{1}{8}$ inch = 1 foot.

three of which might have served as covering-stones either to the existing structure, or to the vault in a cairn removed. From E. to W., which is the longer axis, the ruins of the dolmen cover a distance of 40 feet. From N. to S. the greatest breadth is 14 feet 6 ins. What Mr. Wakeman regarded as a partition near the E. end appears to me the termination of one monument and the commencement of another. Of the grooved stone which is now in the vaults of the Royal Irish Academy's Museum, I am enabled to give a sketch with which Mr. Wakeman has kindly furnished me, and which has not been previously published. It may be compared to a stone near the entrance of the vault in the tumulus at Killeen Cormaic, in the Co. of Kildare.

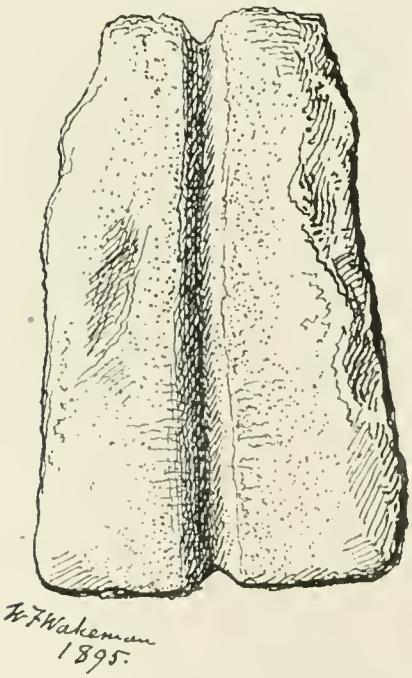


FIG. 203.—Grooved stone. *From Carryglass dolmen.*

This dolmen was evidently of the usual wedge shape, increasing in width towards the W., where it was probably 4 feet 6 ins. wide, from the narrow E. end, which measured about 2 feet 3 ins., and was closed by a terminal stone. No cap-stone remained in place, but five stones (A, B, C, D, E), from their size and position, may have served that purpose. The peristyle, some eight or nine stones of which remained, seemed to have followed, as usual, the parallels of the sides of the structure, and to have been extended at the E. end, so as to enclose a supplementary monument. The following are the dimensions of the stones :—

	Length. ft.	ins.		ft.	ins.		Thickness. ft.	ins.	
A =	6	0		5	6	wide	1	6	
B =	4	8		3	8	,,	1	8	
C =	5	0		3	3	,,	1	0	
D =	4	10		3	3	,,	1	6	
E =	4	4		3	0	,,	0	8	
F =	4	0		2	0	high	2	4	
G =	2	4		1	7	,,	1	6	
H =	2	8		1	2	,,	1	2	
I =	1	2		1	6	,,	1	2	
K =	1	2		1	4	,,	1	2	
L =	1	10		2	0	,,	0	10	
M =	1	4		2	9	,,	1	0	
N =	2	2		3	0	,,	0	5	
O =	2	10		2	8	,,	1	0	
P =	2	3		1	3	wide			
Q =	3	0		2	4	,,	1	2	
R =	3	5		1	9	high	1	4	
S =	2	6		2	6	wide	0	9	(fallen)
T =	2	2		1	2	high	0	10	
U =	1	4		1	10	,,	1	4	
V =	2	9		2	0	wide	0	8	
W =	2	6		1	10	high	1	4	
X =	2	3		1	2	,,	0	8	
Y =	1	3		1	3	,,	0	8½	
Z =	2	9		3	6	,,	0	8	
a =	3	6		2	0	,,	0	10	
b =	1	0		1	0	wide			
c =	3	0		2	2	high	1	0	
d =	3	5		2	2	,,	0	9	
e =	1	0		1	0	wide			
f =	1	8		2	0	high	0	9	
g =	3	0		2	0	,,	1	6	
h =	2	0		0	8	,,	0	5	
i =	3	4		2	0	,,	1	1	
k =	2	0		1	0	,,	0	6	
l =	1	2		0	8	,,	0	4	
m =	1	6		1	9	,,	1	2	
n =	2	9		3	0	,,	0	8	
o =	3	2		1	2	,,	0	9	
p =	2	0		1	0	,,	0	10	

2. In the Townland of Knockmany, and Parish of Clogher,



FIG. 204.—Knockmany. *From a sketch by Mr. Wakeman.*

is a dolmen not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 59. It is called *Aynia's Cove.*

The Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy contain a paper by the Rev. G. Sidney Smith on some characters on stones on the top of Knockmany Hill. He thus describes the place :—

"Besides two moats, one internal to the other, there is an ancient chamber

consisting of upright flagstones about 6 feet high. It includes a space 14 feet long, by 7 feet wide." Its position, with respect to the moats, is represented in a plan



FIG. 205.—Knockmany, mounds and dolmen. *Plan by the Rev. Sydney Smith.*

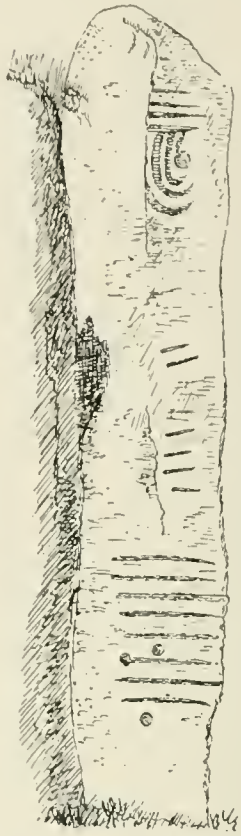


FIG. 206.—Sculptured stone in dolmen at Knockmany. *From a drawing by Mr. Wakeman.*

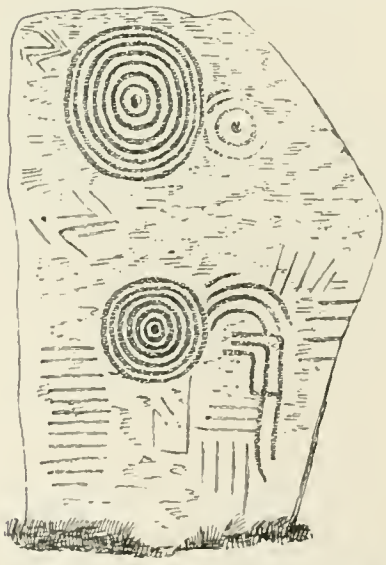


FIG. 207.—Sculptured stone in dolmen at Knockmany. *From a drawing by Mr. Wakeman.*

which accompanies this paper. The stones marked in a darker shade were in his time standing, while those in dotted lines had been thrown down. "On five of the stones," he adds, "characters are found."

An account of this same monument is given by Mr. Wakeman in the Journal of the Roy. Hist. and Archæol. Assoc. of Ireland. He terms it a monument of the "Giant's Grave class." "A mound, or *mur* of earth," he says, "63 paces in circumference, crowns the summit of the hill, and, surrounding the chamber, gives the latter the appearance of being sunk in a hollow. This," he thinks, "represents the remains of the tumulus which once, it may be concluded, covered the entire structure. The chamber, which

is in a dismantled condition, is oblong in shape, measuring 10 feet 3 ins. by 6 feet 6 ins., and having its greatest length from N.E. to S.W." As seen by him, it consisted of thirteen "huge blocks of old red sandstone, the rock of the district," and apparently the favourite material, where it could be obtained, for megalithic monuments of all classes, those on which sculpturings were to be traced especially. The stones have the appearance of boulders. Three of them lay outside the area of the chamber, and had seemingly formed the roof, no traces of which were visible in place. Two of the side-stones present carvings of very peculiar kind. "Another large stone," adds Mr. Wakeman, "was also carved, but time and vandalism have almost defaced the scorings." In addition to these three, he adds that "two other stones, fallen inwards, may also contain markings." These would complete the five observed by Mr. Sidney Smith.

Proc. R.I.A., vol. ii. p. 180; Journ. R.H.A.A.I., 4th Ser., vol. iv. (1876-78), p. 95.

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH.

IN THE BARONY OF LURG.

1. In the Townland of Tawnydarragh, and Parish of Drumkeeran, is a dolmen marked *Giant's Grave* in Ord. Surv. Map

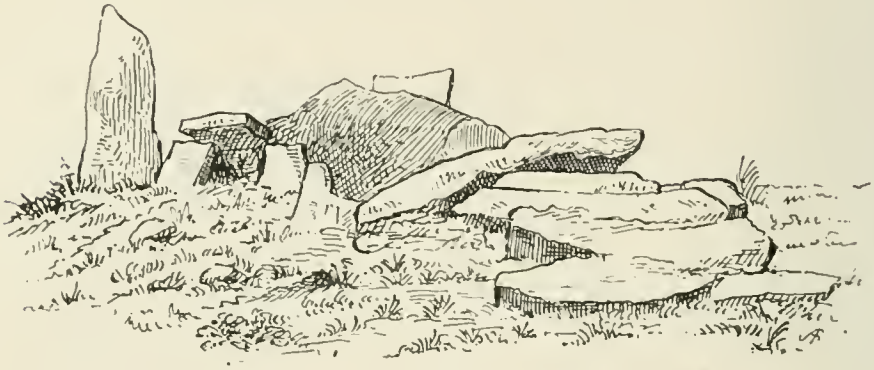


FIG. 208.—Tawnydarragh. *From an original sketch in the collection of Miss M. Stokes.*

No. 1. It is close to the boundary of the County of Donegal.

"There stands," on this Townland, says Mr. Wakeman, "a huge dolmen, surrounded by a fosse, and a stone circle close at hand." This must be the one in Miss Stokes's collection of Drawings, the sketch of which I annex.

Journ. R.H.A.A.I., vol. for 1879-82, p. 544.

2. At Castle Archdall; in the Townland of Rossmore (or in



FIG. 209.—Tumulus encircled by hillocks in the Deer Park, Castle Archdall. *From a sketch by Mr. Wakeman.*

that of Ballymactaggart), and Parish of Derryvullen, is a chambered-tumulus, not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 10. The tumulus is in the Deerpark.

In several communications to antiquarian journals Mr. Wakeman has noticed the group of prehistoric remains at this place, which lies on the eastern shore at the entrance of the Upper Lough Erne. He considers that in "time-forgotten ages it was the site of a great cemetery. We have here," he says, "nine mounds of



FIG. 210.—Sculpturings in the chamber at Castle Archdall.

important dimensions, besides a considerable number of lesser tumuli, and at least one stone circle. The face of the country adjoining on every side exhibits many of the old haunts of primitive people; remains of their forts, dwellings, sepulchral enclosures, and even their minor tombs.

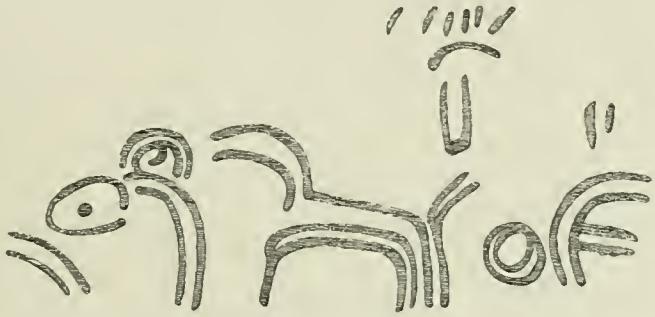


FIG. 211.—Sculpturings in the chamber at Castle Archdall.

"The chief mound in the Deerpark . . . is composed of earth and stones, and measures 118 paces in circumference. Its height is 8 or 10 feet, but it must

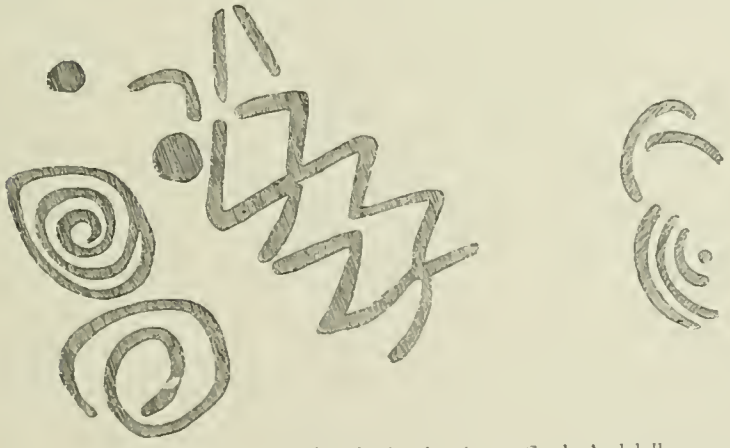


FIG. 212.—Sculpturings in the chamber at Castle Archdall.

originally have been considerably higher. Within the centre are the much disturbed remains of a megalithic chamber. . . . The base of the tumulus is surrounded by a set of miniature mounds, nineteen in number, set at regular

intervals, and seeming to constitute a portion of the original plan. . . . In these little mounds, portions of human bones, and of others apparently belonging to cattle, together with flint flakes, and quantities of wood charcoal occurred."

Two of the blocks which formed the central chamber in this large mound presented carvings on their faces or edges. Of these Mr. Wakeman gives illustrations. The first shows the work carved upon the internal face of the larger stone. It appears to be intended to be a pictorial representation of some scene in which a horse is the central figure, with some queer creature in front, and probably what was meant for a chariot behind. The figures are not unlike those attempted to be portrayed on the coinage of Britain. (Fig. 211.)



FIG. 213.—Sculpturings on side edge of a stone at Castle Archdall.

The second illustration is of an isolated device on the same stone, widely separated from the other carvings.

The third, which is upon the edge of the stone, consists of two lozenge-shaped figures joined together like spectacles, and in the centre of each a cup. They are probably intended for human eyes. (Fig. 213.) "Upon the same edge of the stone, towards the base, are some traces of concentric lines, which appear to have enclosed a cup."

It is remarked that "when the monument was perfect, the carvings on the edges of the stones must have been concealed from view by the stone or stones immediately adjoining."

The first illustration of the carvings on the second block consists of two spirals, two cups, a double chevron, or lozenge-pattern, resembling a lazy-tongs when extended, and a few anomalous strokes. (Fig. 212.)

The second "represents markings on the lower part of the stone. They consist of the segment of a concentric circle, consisting of three lines enclosing a cup, together with two other curved strokes." (Fig. 212.)

The third, an isolated carving on the shoulder of the stone, consists of eight long strokes, some curved and one terminating in a cup. They resemble some scorings on the dolmen of Lough Derg in Tyrone. (Fig. 210.)

The fourth is a very peculiar figure, described by Mr. Wakeman as "a rude double spiral, the right hand member of which embraces an oval, within which is a small cup," while "the enclosure to the left is plain, excepting that it also contains a cup." (Fig. 210.)

It is a somewhat singular circumstance that this figure bears an almost exact resemblance to the ground-plan of one of the mounds at Tara (Temair); namely, the conjoined earthwork within the great enclosure supposed to have been called the Rath Riogh, or Cathair Crofinn.

The fifth illustration exhibits a combination of cups, six in number, five of which are roughly arranged around a central one. (Fig. 210.)

Mr. Wakeman very naturally compares these sculptures to those found in the chambers of Clover-Hill in Sligo, of Knockmany in Tyrone, of Dowth, Newgrange,

and Loughcrew in Meath, and on the side-stones of the entrance to the Cloghán in Glen Malin in Donegal. Perhaps some of the sculpturings in natural caves, such as those at Nacloyduff in Sligo, may also be properly compared to these.†

Turning to other countries, we may certainly compare them to the sculpturings on the cover of a stone cist at Carnwath ‡ (Scotland); to those on the cover of another cist at Eston Nab in the Cleveland district of Yorkshire; § and to those on the cover of a third at Aspatria in Cumberland, in which iron objects occurred.‖

Scandinavian examples of very similar work have been recorded in plenty, and, prominent among them, those on the dolmen of Herrestup in Zeeland,¶ and at Krapperup in Scania.†† For examples from Brittany we have only to turn to the stones in the Gavr Innis chamber, and those at Manè Lud,‡‡ or on the dolmens of Finisterre, instanced in the "Materiaux pour l'Histoire de l'Homme."§§ Some sculpturings on one of the stones in a wedge-shaped vault at Hallé will be noticed further on. With certain scorings found on dolmens of ruder type, as well as on natural rocks *in situ*, I am not prepared to class those we are considering. The forms and treatment recall more directly the works of the potters and bronze-casters of the Hallstadt period, as evidenced in urns and weapons found throughout the North of Europe. I refer especially to the face and scene urns of Germany, which we can trace southward in Bohemia, Italy, the eastern Mediterranean and its islands, and I see not why we should stop short of Assyria itself, whence the influence of art in textile fabrics and metal work was transmitted to the Ægean, where it was reproduced in the ornamentation observable on the fictilia.‖‖

The circle at Castle Archdall consists of eight large flags. One of these, measuring 5 feet high by 3 feet 6 ins. by 2 feet, has a basin or *bullán* in it, which has been artificially scooped out at the bottom of a natural hollow in the stone. The marks of the pick which formed it are distinctly visible in the red sandstone, which is the natural material of the rock. Other instances of the connection of such basins or *bullâns* with megalithic remains, especially dolmens and circles, have been previously referred to, and will be noticed in the sequel. Near this circle is another stone, also figured by Mr. Wakeman, having four circular excavations, each 8 or 9 inches in diameter, sunk in its surface. These differ from the ordinary bowl-shaped cavities in their shallowness and flatness at the bottom.

See Journ. R.H.A.A.I., vol. iii. (1874-75), p. 467: also *id.* (1879-82), p. 541, *et seqq.*

In the Barony of Magheraboy.

1—4. In the Townland of Killy-Beg, and Parish of Inishmacsaint, are "four or five dolmens," not marked in Ord. Surv. Maps Nos. 8 and 13. This group is three miles N.E. of Garrison.

Mr. Wakeman notices "four or five 'Giants' Graves,' all denuded of their covering-stones, and a number of uninscribed 'dallans' near a pagan cemetery in this Townland."

Journ. R.H.A.A.I. (1874-75), p. 445, *et seqq.*

† Proc. R.I.A., vol. x., 1866, p. 329, pl. xxvii.
‡ Anderson, "Scotland in Pagan Times, Bronze Period," p. 88.
§ Ord's "History of Cleveland," p. 110.
‖ "Archæologia," vol. x. pl. iv. p. 112.
¶ "Ann. Nord. Aldk.," vol. vi. pl. x.
†† "Congrés internat. d' Anth. et d'Arch.," Stockholm, vol. i. p. 470.
‡‡ See Bertrand, Dict. Archæol. *in voce.*
§§ 1881, p. 265.
‖‖ See paper by Mr. H. B. Walters, F.S.A., on "Greek Vases," in *Knowledge*, April 1, 1896.

5—9. In the Townland of Knockmore, and Parish of Devenish, are five dolmens, not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 14.

All these five dolmens were without roofs, which led Mr. Wakeman to form the opinion that they never had any.

Journ. R.H.A.A.I. (1874-75), p. 445, *et seqq.*

10. In the Townland of Old Barr, and Parish of Devenish, is a dolmen near Noon's Cave, als. Nun's Hole. The cave is marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 20, but not the dolmen.

This dolmen is described as unroofed, but with the sides perfect.

Journ. R.H.A.A.I. (1874-75), p. 445, *et seqq.*

11. In the Townland of Garrison, and Parish of Devenish, on the E. shore of Lough Melvin, is a dolmen not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 13, but mentioned to me by Mr. Wakeman.

12. "At Boho, adjoining Mr. Trimble's farm," was a dolmen which Mr. Wakeman mentions as a "magnificent" one, "denuded of its covering-flags about the year 1856."

Journ. R.H.A.A.I. (1874-75), p. 445, *et seqq.*

NOTE.—Somewhere in this Barony (Magheraboy) must be (if it be not removed) a large dolmen mentioned in the *Dublin Penny Journal*, 1834-35, p. 237, as situated on the road leading from Enniskillen to Ballyshannon. The engraving of it is not worth reproducing. In the description there is said to be "a low entrance at the southern end, formed by an enormous block of stone supported by two others. The roof seemed to have fallen in, as the inside was filled up with large stones overgrown with brambles and underwood. The sides were composed of immense limestone flags, each side having been originally formed of one stone of such size that it was used for a ball-court before reduced to its present dimensions" (*i.e.* in 1834). "It is remarkable," adds the writer, "that there is no limestone in the immediate neighbourhood. . . . The owner of the farm filled a lime-kiln with stones broken from this flag.

The monument was called the "Giant's Grave," and a tumulus not far distant was pointed out as the tomb of the "Armour-Bearer." This was opened, and an earthen urn containing some ashes and bones "of enormous size" was found in it. "The lower jaw was quite perfect, and so large that it went with ease over the jaws of the biggest-headed labourer present." [!]

IN THE BARONY OF TIRKENNEDY.

1, 2. In the Townland of Ballyreagh (S.W. of Lough Mulshane), and Parish of Derrybrusk, were two dolmens marked *Giants' Graves* (two placed near each other) in Ord. Surv. Map No. 17.

These must be the two dolmens mentioned by Mr. Wakeman as "at Lough Mulshane." They are called *Giants' Graves* and are "two fine specimens," unroofed about the year 1834.

Journ. R.H.A.A.I. (1874-75), p. 445, *et seqq.*

3. In the Townland of Ballydoolagh (W. of Ballydoolagh Lake), and Parish of Magheracross, is a *Giant's Graves*, so marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 22. Three quarters of a mile S. of it are marked *Foran Fin*, and a *Druid's Circle*, both in the adjoining Townland of Lissan.

4, 5, 6. In the Townland of Coolbuck, adjoining Lough Scale to the S.E., and in the Parish of Cleenish, *Giants' Graves*

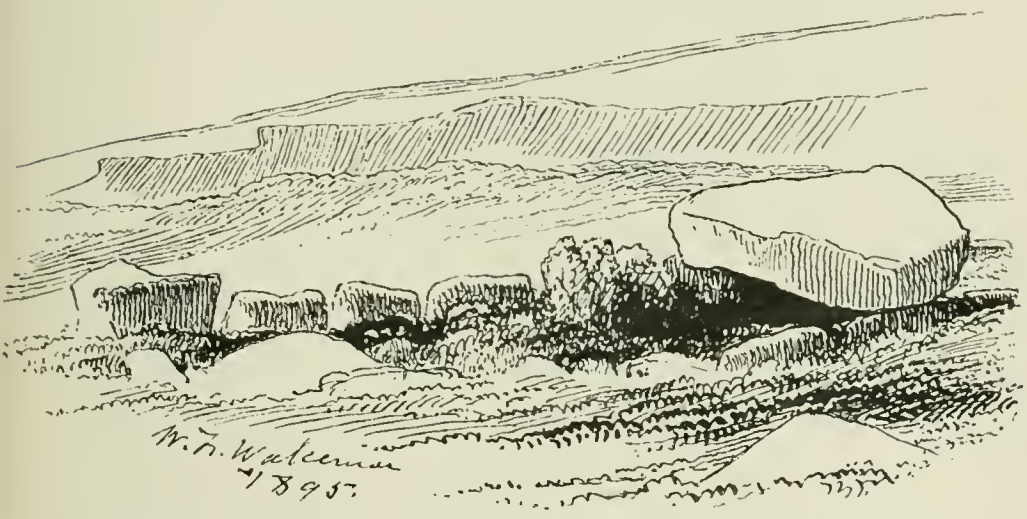


FIG. 214.—Elevation of "Giant's Grave" at Coolbuck. *Original sketch by Mr. Wakeman.*

(apparently two) are marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 23, in the S. portion of the Townland; and, nearer Lough Scale, *Druids' Altar and Giant's Grave*, by which latter I think a single monument is

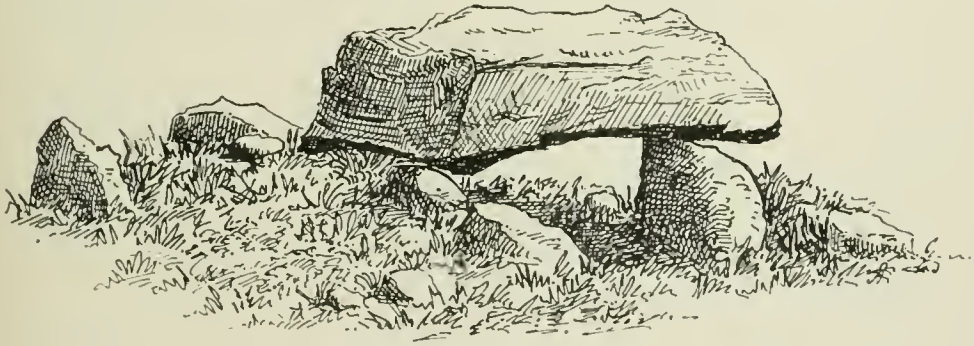


FIG. 215.—Coolbuck, another view. *From a sketch by the Author.*

intended, which I planned and drew. Near it a *Standing Stone* is also marked. The monuments are situated about a mile and a quarter S. of Topped Mountain.

Mr. Wakeman speaks of the dolmen which I planned as "a splendid Giant's Grave, which, in 1874, was still partially closed in with great flags." It lies E. and W., at a distance from Lough Scale, or Loughascaul, of about 300 yards to the S. It is surrounded by, or, rather, it lies partly embedded in, a low but distinctly defined oval bank of stones and earth about 40 feet long by 22 feet broad. The vault measured internally 33 feet long, by 4 feet broad at the W. end, narrowing to about 3 feet at the E. end. One roofing-stone alone was in place, measuring

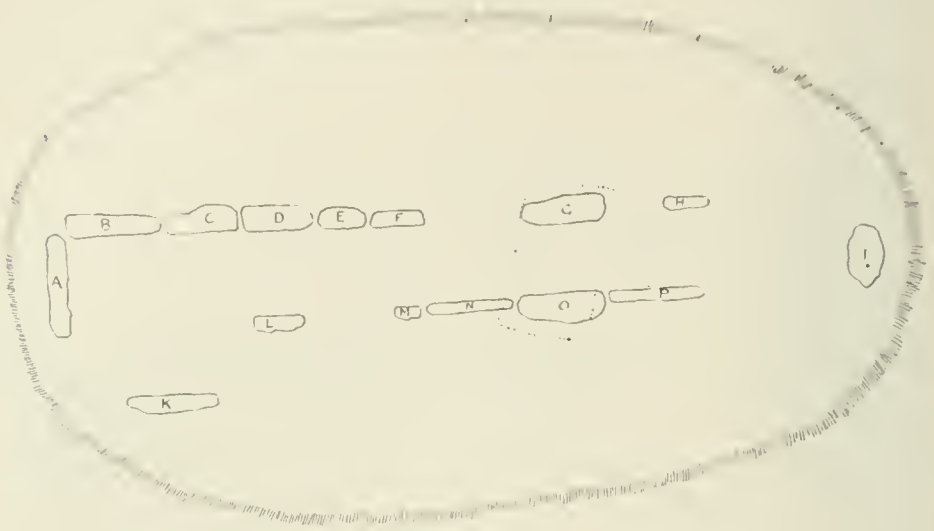


FIG. 216.—Coolbuck. *Ground-plan by the Author.* Scale $\frac{1}{8}$ inch = 1 foot.

6 feet broad, about 4 feet long, and some 18 inches to 2 feet thick. Another stone, of diamond shape, measuring 7 feet by 6 feet, and 2 feet thick, lay beyond the W. end, and was, perhaps, the covering-stone in that direction. The dimensions of the other stones are as follows :—

	Length. ft.	ins.	Height. ft.	ins.	Thickness. ft.	ins.
A =	4	0				
B =	4	0	2	0	1	0
C =	3	0	1	6	1	3
D =	3	0	1	6	1	2
E, F =	6	0				
G =	3	8	1	6	1	0
H =	1	10	1	5	0	4
I =	2	6	1	6 (wide)		
K =	3	8	2	4	0	9
L =	2	0				
M =	1	0	2	0	0	7
N =	3	9	2	3	0	6
O =	3	0	2	8	1	6
P =	3	0	2	0	0	4

Mr. Wakeman speaks of a little cairn nearly adjoining it, in which urns were found. They were described as beautiful specimens, the only one remaining being in the possession of Mr. J. G. V. Porter of Belleisle.

Journ. R.H.A.A.I., 4th Ser., vol. iii. p. 529, *et seqq.*

7, 8. In the Townland of Cloghtogle, and Parish of Cleenish (the Townland adjoining that of Coolbuck on the N.). At the W.

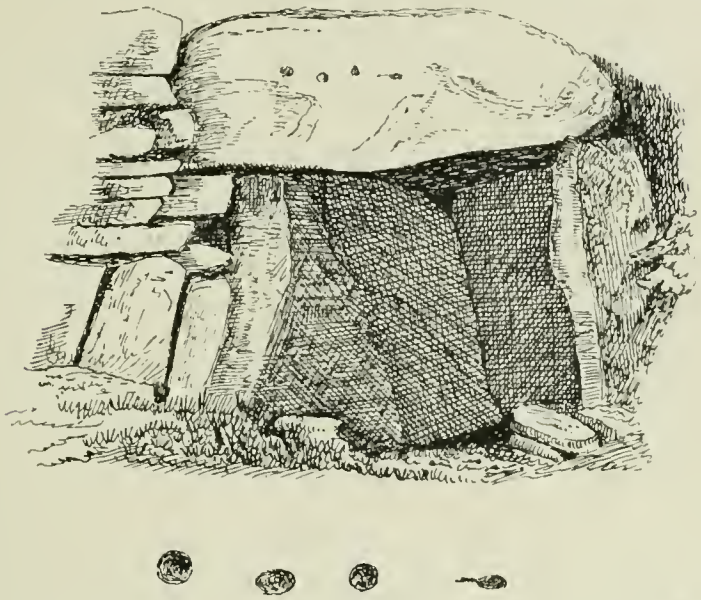


FIG. 217.—Clochtogle, showing cups now obliterated. *From a sketch by Mr. Wakeman.*

end of it a *Druid's Altar* is marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 23, and also a *Giant's Grave*, which I take to be that called the *Clochtogle.*

Of this dolmen Mr. Wakeman says: "It consists of a square cist, the side-stones of which, three in number, support a covering-stone measuring 7 feet 4 ins. long, by 5 feet 5 ins. wide, and about 2 feet thick. On the portion of this stone which forms the face, or lintel-front, are four cup-markings arranged in line." The structure has, I feel sure, suffered considerable damage since Mr. Wakeman saw it, and wrote the above. It lies in a low place near a farmhouse, and has been half filled up and used as a pig-sty. The vault is now only 3 feet high internally, but the farmer told me it was 3 feet deeper. The roofing-stone measures 7 feet 6 ins. long, 6 feet broad, and 1 foot 6 ins. thick, but the front of the lintel, where the cup-marks were, has been chipped off. The longer axis of the vault is S.S.W. and N.N.E. Two stones form the N.W. side, and one the S.W., and there is a terminal slab at the N.N.E. end, where the vault measures 4 feet 6 ins. broad. The two side-stones to the N.W. are each 3 feet long, and the opposite one 4 feet, the end stone measuring about 6 feet long. My impression with respect to this monument is that it is the inner and more megalithic remnant of a long structure which has been destroyed since the date of the Ordnance Survey. On the surface of the roofing-stone are three doubtfully artificial cups.

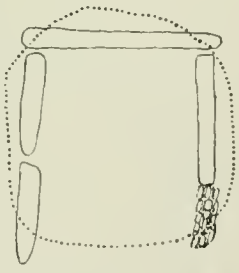


FIG. 218. — Clochtogle. *Ground-plan by the Author.*

IN THE BARONY OF CLANAWLEY.

1. In the Townland of Moylehid, W. of Lough Nagor, and Parish of Cleenish, is a dolmen marked *Giant's Grave* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 26. This is the dolmen Mr. Wakeman calls the Belmore one. It was unroofed, but the sides are still perfect.

Journ. R.H.A.A.I. (1874-75), p. 445, *et seqq.*

2, 3, 4. At Bennaglin, near Florence-court, were three dolmens "much mixed." I find no such Townland, but N. of Florence-court is a Townland bearing the significant name *Cloonatumpher*. (Compare *Kiltumper* in Clare, and Tuamanirvore in Limerick.)

Journ. R.H.A.A.I. (1874-75), p. 445, *et seqq.*

5. In the Townland of Doohat, and Parish of Killesher, three miles and a half S. of Florence-Court, is a horned cairn, with megalithic chamber, not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 37.

"The ground-plan of this cairn resembles a star-fish, with five rays projecting from a centre in which is a chamber. To the S. of this chamber there is a semicircular ridge of stones, constructed in the same manner as the rays. The latter are well-defined stony ridges, averaging 16 or 17 feet in breadth at their junction with the cairn, from which they taper off to distances of 60, 46, 42, and 40 feet respectively. They terminate very sharply, with one, or two, or three stones. The largest terminal stone—that which finishes the north-western ray—measures 3 feet 6 ins. by 2 feet. The main central chamber is divided by stone partitions into three compartments, which extend north and south. From the central division, which measures 8 feet by 4 feet (the northern and southern compartments being slightly smaller), a quadrangular offset, about 3 feet square, and formed of four stones, extends in a westerly direction." There was no trace of covering-stones, and it seems to me most probable that, as in the case of the chambers in the Caithness, Argyllshire, and Western (Scottish) Islands tumuli, as well as in that of the Newbliss (Monaghan) and Newry examples in Ireland, the roof must have been formed by comparatively small



FIG. 219.—Doohat cairn, ground-plan; also two of the small cists enlarged. *From plans by Mr. Wakeman.*

stones in the manner of a beehive. The semicircular and ray-shaped features in the structure of the cairn also recall the same peculiarities in the class of chambered cairns just noticed. Excavations in the chamber itself produced pieces of wood charcoal, burnt stones, very black unctuous clay, and here and there some greyish matter, which may have been bone in the last stage of decomposition. In various parts of the rays little cists are situated, some fifteen in all. In four of these were found burnt earth and stones, unctuous clay, charcoal, and small pieces of bone, some pretty hard, others in the last stages of decay. All these little cists had probably been covered in by either a flat stone, or a bee-hive roof. Plans of two of them are given. They are rudely circular, composed of five or more stones of small size, which lined, as it were, the mouth of the little pit, sunk about a foot or so into the natural surface. Not a fragment of pottery was found. One cist, which is perfect, measures 2 feet 2 ins. by 2 feet 3 ins., with a depth of about 2 feet. The covering-stone, which in this case was in place, measures 3 feet 6 ins. long, by 2 feet 5 ins. wide, and 10 inches thick. This cist is close to the central chamber on the eastern side. Although limestone abounds in the district, the mass of the cairn is composed of sandstone of a particularly hard and enduring description.

See Journ. R.H.A.A.I., 4th Ser., vol. v. p. 162. Paper by Mr. Wakeman.

IN THE BARONY OF KNOCKNINNY.

1, 2. In the Townland of Knockninny, and Parish of Kinawley, not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 23. There should be two dolmens in this Townland. A neighbouring Townland is called Sheehinny.

Mr. Wakeman notices two "Giants' Graves" at the place, the one "much ruined," he says, "the other measuring 49 feet 6 ins. long, and 6 feet broad," which, in his opinion, had never been covered. He again adverts to these monuments in his notes on a paper by Mr. Plunkett on Knockninny Cave, a natural cavern in which flint implements and urns were found. He there compares them with those at Blacklion (*i.e.* Burren) in Cavan. "The principal Knockninny 'Giant's Grave,'" he says, "extends, as nearly as possible, N.W. and S.E., and is composed of about twenty-five sandstone slabs. There is no trace of any covering. The interior is divided by stone partitions into three chambers, all of which were found to contain portions of human skeletons largely mixed with bones of oxen, sheep, and other mammals. The bones do not appear to have been subjected to the action of fire, although some small pieces of charcoal were found with them. They lay in utter disorder, and at various depths." "A second 'Giant's Grave,'" he continues, "is situated at a considerable distance from this on the same mountain, and has been greatly ruined."

See Journ. R.H.A.A.I. (1874–75), p. 445, *et seqq.*; also Proc. R.I.A., 2nd Ser., "Pol. Lit. and Antiqq.," vol. ii. p. 338; also *id.* vol. ii. p. 446.

IN THE BARONY OF COOLE.

*1. In the Townland of Annaghmore Glebe, and Parish of Drummully, on the E. of the road, S. of Wattle Bridge, is a monument marked *Druid's Temple* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 43. This seems to indicate the Stone Circle at this place, but there is

also a Giant's Grave of unusual dimensions, to judge by the *Fermanagh Times*, quoted below. It is on the Woodford River.

"In the county of Fermanagh, on a hill over Wattle Bridge, there has been a mighty heap of stones, the bases encircled with very large stones standing on end. The heap has been removed to pave our ways and build that bridge. Under the cairn there were some urns found in stone coffins, and I [Mr. Nevil] believe there are some remaining. . . . The heap was so big, and the stones about it so large and so many, that it cost great pains to bring it there." This was written in 1712.

A writer in the *Fermanagh Times* (May 14, 1891) reports that the circle is still there, although the cairn has been removed. He adds that the stones are of diorite and unhewn, and that there is a standing-stone much larger than any of them on a hill beyond Redhills in the County Cavan, composed of the same material, and visible on a clear day from the hill at Wattle Bridge. Mr. Wakeman states that this circle is the "very finest in Ireland, some of its stones being over 16 feet in length."

The same writer in the *Fermanagh Times*, who records the existence of the circle mentioned by Mr. Nevil on the hill beyond Wattle Bridge, speaks of an enormous Giant's Grave in the valley adjoining that place. He says it is formed of similar stones to those in the circle, and that it measures 110 feet in length.

Letter from Francis Nevil to the Bishop of Clogher, dated from Belturbet 1712, and copied from the *Ireland Gazette* into the *Fermanagh Times* for May 14, 1891, in which also is a notice of the "Giant's Grave." See also Mr. Wakeman's paper on "Rock Markings, etc.," Journ. R.H.A.A.I., (1879-82), p. 538.

COUNTY OF DONEGAL.

In the Barony of Inishowen East.

*1. In the Townland of Magheranaul, and Parish of Clonmany, is an object marked *Clochtogle* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 4.

*2. In the Townland of Carrowreagh, als. Craignacally, and Parish of Clonmany, another *Clochtogle* is marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 4. This Townland adjoins that of Magheranaul. Both are on Doagh Isle in Trawbreaga Bay.

*3. In the Townland of Balleelaghan, and Parish of Cloncha, is an object called *Friar's Cell* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 4.

4. In the Townland of Carrowmore, and Parish of Culdaff, half a mile N.E. of the church at Malin, on Trawbreaga Bay, is a dolmen marked *Druid's Altar* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 4.

5, 6, 7. In the Townland of Tullynabratilly, and Parish of Clonmany, is a dolmen marked *Grania's Bed*, and on the boundary line between that Townland and that of Rashenny, between a quarter and half a mile to the N.E., are two others, marked respectively *McCool's Bed* and *Darby's Bed* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 10.

8. In the Townland of Carrowkeel, and Parish of Moville Upper, is a dolmen marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 30. It is on the W. shore of Lough Foyle, two miles and a half E. of the elevations marked Cloghglass and Crockglass.

This is perhaps the *Cromleach* in Moville Upper, mentioned by Mr. W. J. Doherty, who notices the existence of the remains of a Druidical Altar at Condum Beg in this Parish, on the slope of the hill, so called, at an elevation of 380 feet, and 1000 yards W. of Dun-Druing.

"Innis-Owen and Tirconnell," p. 26.

*9. In the Townland of Laraghirril, and Parish of Clonca, a *Druid's Altar* is marked in the Ord. Surv. Map No. 12. At this place, S. of the Catholic Church of Bocan, on an eminence known

as Mass Hill, there is a circle which is perhaps indicated by Druid's Altar, although a dolmen may also have been there.

10. In the Parish of Culdaff, "near the coast, on slightly raised ground, like a low mound," there was a dolmen, the precise site of which I am unable to indicate.

I find a notice of this in Miss Stokes's MS. "Notes on Dolmens." The monument is described as "a Cromlech with avenue to the North"; the "avenue" consisted of "five stones on the one side, and four on the other," "some of which were huge blocks, 10 to 12 feet thick." It is stated that it was described by Mr. R. Moore in 1873.

IN THE BARONY OF INISHOWEN WEST.

*1. In the Townland of Ballyannan, and Parish of Desertegny, an object called *Clochtogle* is marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 19.

2. In the Townland of Kinnagoe, and Parish of Fahan Lower, is a dolmen marked *Giant's Grave* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 29. To the N.E. of it is a site marked *Split Rock*, and a *Carn*. It is about four miles N.E. of Buncrana.

This is, I think, the "*Cromleach* near Buncrana," mentioned by Mr. W. J. Doherty.

"Innis-Owen and Tirconnell," p. 65.

*3. In the Townland of Gransha, and Parish of Fahan Lower, is an object marked *Giant's Den* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 29. It lies about a mile inland from the E. shore of Buncrana Bay in Lough Swilly.

*4. In the Townland of Lisfannon, and Parish of Fahan Upper, is an object marked *Friar's Grave* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 38. It is close to a *Fort*, or *Lis*, and is near the shore of Lough Swilly, half a mile S.W. of the *Giant's Den* in the Townland of Gransha.

IN THE BARONY OF KILMACRENAN.

1. In the Townland of Ballyboe, and Parish of Raymunterdoney, is a dolmen marked *Altar* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 25.

*2. In the Parish of Raymunterdoney, near Dunfanaghy, was, I was informed, *Raymonamoney's* (pron. thus) *Grave*. From a description given me of it, I think it may be of the dolmen class, but I am unable to indicate its exact position. I do not find it marked in the Ord. Surv. Maps.

I was informed by Mr. W. Doherty of Londonderry, author of "Innis-Owen and Tirconnell," that numerous "Giants' Graves" existed S. of Dunfanaghy. Some of them are included in the following list of dolmens in this Barony. The Ord. Surveyors sometimes designated these pagan remains *Altars*, although the tradition which gave them that name is not, perhaps, older than that derived from the days of the Mountain Masses. A pagan dolmen may, indeed, have served the purposes of the Christian priest. I was informed that Raymunterdoney's Grave belonged to the class of pagan monuments, but I was unable to visit it.

*3, *4. In the Townland of Kill, and Parish of Clondahorky, a short distance S. of Dunfanaghy, is a monument marked *Altar* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 15. To the W. of this, in a neighbouring Townland, a site is marked *Labba* in small print, and indicated by a peculiar figure resembling a circle with stones protruding obliquely from the circumference.

5. In the Townland of Cranford, and Parish of Kilmacrenan, is a dolmen marked *Giant's Grave* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 27, near the W. coast of Mulroy Bay. About a mile to the S. is a site marked Clochglass.

6. In the Townland of Gortnavern, and Parish of Tullyfern, is a dolmen marked *Grania's Bed* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 27.

This monument, called "Dermot and Grania's Bed," measures 12 feet long by 5 feet broad. The two covering-flags measure in total length conjointly 12 feet, and are 7 feet broad. They slope northwards. The front pillars are 7 feet high.

Kinahan, Journ. R.H.A.A.I., vol. ix., 4th Ser., p. 278.

7. In the Townland of Carrowreagh, and Parish of Clondavaddog, is a dolmen not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 28.

"The ruins of a structure called *Dermot and Grania's Bed*."

Kinahan, Journ. R.H.A.A.I., vol. ix., 4th Ser., p. 278.

8. In the Townland of Creeveoughter (the Townland adjoining that of Carrowreagh on the S.), and Parish of Killygarvan, is a dolmen marked *Giant's Bed* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 28. About a mile to the N.N.W. of it is a Tober Patrick.

This structure is "double-chambered." The covering-stones have been removed to build cabins.

Kinahan, Journ. R.H.A.A.I., vol. ix., 4th Ser., p. 278

9. In the Townland of Drumhallagh Upper, and Parish of Killygarvan, is a dolmen marked *Giant's Bed*, or *Cromlech*, in Ord. Surv. Map No. 28. It lies about a mile S. of that at Creeveoughter.

This monument is constructed of very large, well-shaped, massive quartzite flags. Some of the surrounding upright flags still remain.

Kinahan, Journ. R.H.A.A.I., vol. ix., 4th Ser., p. 278.

10. In the Townland of Oughterlin, and Parish of Killygarvan, is a dolmen not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 28, a little E. of Garnaholowey Lough.

This is locally called "the Druid's Altar." It consists of a large rough flag, measuring 11 feet by 8 feet. It is supported by four uprights about 3 feet high.

Kinahan, Journ. R.H.A.A.I., vol. ix., 4th Ser., p. 278.

11, 12, 13. In the Townland of Barnes Lower, and Parish of Kilmacrenan, there are "several" dolmens, and to the S. of them is a holy well, an altar, and other remains, not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 35. They bear the name *Carhy's Graves*.

These structures are "built with massive, squarish blocks."

Kinahan, Journ. R.H.A.A.I., vol. ix., 4th Ser., p. 278.

14. In the Townland of Goldrum, and Parish of Kilmacrenan, adjoining the Townland of Barnes Lower to the S., is a dolmen not marked in the Ord. Surv. Maps 35, 36, 44, 45, which contain the Townland.

This structure lies S. of the ruins of a *cashel;* on the covering-stone of it, according to Mr. Kinahan, are a number of cups.

Kinahan, Journ. R.H.A.A.I., vol. ix., 4th Ser., p. 278.

15, 16. In the Townland of Cratlagh, and Parish of Tullyfern, two dolmens, *Grania's Bed* and *Altar*, are marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 36. The *Grania's Bed* is situated to the E. of Lough Nacreaght. The *Altar* is N. of Bunlin Bridge, a mile and a quarter N.W. of Millford, on a reach of Mulroy Bay.

17. In the Townland of Claggan, and Parish of Tullyfern on the N.E. shore of Columbkille Lough, a mile and a half E. of Millford, a *Giant's Grave* is marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 36. Mr. Kinahan speaks of a *Giant's Grave* thus indicated, he says, in the map, in the adjoining Townland of Kilwarry, in which, on the N. shore of Columbkille Lough is *Columbkille's Chair*, a natural rock so called. I think he means the *Giant's Grave* in Claggan, as there is not one marked in Kilwarry.

"This has been destroyed."

Kinahan, Journ. R.H.A.A.I., vol. ix., 4th Ser., p. 278.

18, 19. In the Townland of Garrygort, and Parish of Tullyfern,

on the S.E. slope of Crochmore are two structures of the dolmen class, called locally *Danes' Houses*, not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 36.

"The remains of two structures made of squarish slabs set on edge. . . . By the side of the doorway, on one of the stones, there is sculpturing of very rude character."

Kinahan, Journ., R.H.A.A.I., vol. ix., 4th Ser., p. 278.

20. In the Townland of Loughnakey, and Parish of Tullyfern, "alongside the lane S. of the village," is a dolmen not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 36.

"A rather perfect large structure, like a Giant's Grave, built of rude, squarish blocks of stone on edge."

Kinahan, Journ. R.H.A.A.I., vol. ix., 4th Ser., p. 278.

*21. In the Townland of Glenalla, and Parish of Aughnish, is a dolmen marked *The Altar* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 37.

22. In the Townland of Crevary Upper, and Parish of Killygarvan, marked *Standing-Stones*, or *Giant's Bed* (in small type) in Ord. Surv. No. 37. It lies E. of Rathmullan, and is called locally "Dermot and Grania's Bed."

"A structure of standing stones."

Kinahan, Journ. R.H.A.A.I., vol. ix., 4th Ser., p. 278.

23. In the Townland of Ballybuninabber, and Parish of Kilmacrenan, is a dolmen marked *Druid's Grave* in Ord. Surv. Map No 44. It lies two miles and a half N.W. of *Labra Lork's Castle*, and about the same distance W.N.W. of *Doon Rock* and *Doon Well*, near Kilmacrenan.

24. In the Townland of Gortnalaragh, and Parish of Kilmacrenan, is a dolmen and a pillar-stone near it, not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 44.

"The remains of a one-chambered dolmen, or Giant's Grave, with a *dallán* near it."

Kinahan, Journ. R.H.A.A.I., vol. ix., 4th Ser., p. 278.

25. In the Townland of Drumbrick, and Parish of Kilmacrenan, is a dolmen called *Dermot and Grania's Bed*, not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 44.

Kinahan, Journ. R.H.A.A.I., vol. ix., 4th Ser., p. 278.

*26. In the Townland of Kilmacrenan, and Parish of Kilmacrenan, is a monument marked *Altar* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 45.

27. In the Townland of Letter, and Parish of Kilmacrenan, is a dolmen marked *Labba Rocks* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 45. It is called also *Cloch-na-tara*.

Of the megalithic structure at this place Mr. Kinahan says: "An old tenant stated that he remembered it when there were four cells roofed with flags, and when the enclosing wall was nearly perfect. One of the displaced covering-stones has on it cup-markings. Only some of the standing-stones are still *in situ*. From the remains of the S. wall of the enclosure which surrounded the structure, it would appear that it consisted of upright stones, with intervening spaces filled in with smaller ones. The N. wall is much effaced. It is possible that the W. portion was parallel to the S. wall; but the whole structure," Mr. Kinahan adds, "was too much dismantled to be spoken of with certainty."

To the S. of this monument there was a standing stone.

Kinahan, Journ. R.H.A.A.I., vol. v., 4th Ser., p. 434.

28. In the Townland of Templedouglas, and Parish of Conwal, an *Altar* is marked and indicated by a small sketch of a dolmen. Close to it are marked a *Well*, *Abbey*, and *Graveyard*, in Ord. Surv. Map No. 52. It lies about two miles and a half W.N.W. of Letterkenny, and to the S.E. of a Townland called Carrickyscanlan.

29. In the Townland of Glencar Scotch, and Parish of Conwal, is a dolmen not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 53. N. of this Townland is that of Killyclug, or Killachlug, and next to that the Townland of Edencarna, in which are the ancient sites marked *Maccagh's Knowe*, and *Maccagh's Stable*.

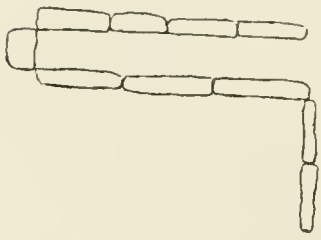


FIG. 220.—Glencar Scotch. *From a plan by Mr. Kinahan.*

This structure is "built with flags; the entire length was 17 feet, the breadth 3 feet, and the height 4 feet 6 ins. At the end was a standing stone 4 feet high. The side flags were 3 feet from the bottom of the chamber, the floor of which is 1 foot below the level of the surface." This is one of those structures to which Mr. Kinahan gives the name *foslac*.

Kinahan, Journ. R.H.A.A.I., vol. vii., 4th Ser., p. 426.

30. In the Townland of Lisnanees Upper, and Parish of Aghanunshin, is a dolmen not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 53.

"A structure similar to those called *cromleacs*. It is to the N.E. of two *luscas*, or artificial caves."

Kinahan, Journ. R.H.A.A.I., vol. vii., 4th Ser., p. 426.

IN THE BARONY OF RAPHOE NORTH.

1. In the Townland of Trimrath, and Parish of Leck, is a

dolmen and a venerated rock, marked *Giant's Rock* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 53.

Mr. Kinahan calls these the Giant's Rock and Grave.

Kinahan, Journ. R.H.A.A.I., vol. vii., 4th Ser., p. 425.

2. In the Townland of Errity, and Parish of Raymoghy, is a dolmen not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 54. It is called *Giant's Grave.*

Mr. Kinahan states that this *is* marked in the Ord. Surv. Map. It had, however, been "long since broken up and removed."

Kinahan, Journ. R.H.A.A.I., vol. vii., 4th Ser., p. 426.

3. In the Townland of Mondooey Upper, and Parish of Raymoghy, is a dolmen, called *Giant's Grave*, not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 62.

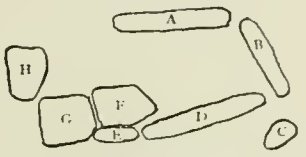


Fig. 221.—Mondooey Upper.
From a plan by Mr. Kinahan.

"The entire length of this monument is 17 feet, and the breadth 8 feet. It is composed of eight stones, the respective dimensions of which are (see plan) as follows:—

	Length. ft.	ins.	Height. ft.	ins.	Width. ft.	ins.
A =	7	0	6	0	1	0
B =	5	0	6	6	1	0
C =	2	0			5	0
D =	8	5	3	5	1	0
E =	2	5			1	0
F =	4	0				
G =	3	0	3	0	3	0
H =	3	0	2	0	2	0"

Kinahan, Journ. R.H.A.A.I., vol. vii., 4th Ser., p. 426.

4. In the Townland of Portlough, and Parish of All Saints, is a dolmen marked *Giant's Grave* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 47. It is two miles S.W. of the "Grianan of Aileach," and four or five W. of Londonderry.

5. In the Townland of Roosky, and Parish of Raphoe, about five miles S.W. of Raphoe, is a dolmen marked *Druid's Altar* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 69. It is indicated by a plan of a long, stony area, with a circular stone erection towards one extremity.

*6. In the Townland of Gortnagole (Mr. Kinahan's *Gortnacull*), and Parish of Clonleigh, is a dolmen marked *Giant's Grave in rock* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 70.

"A very perfect, but small, *fosleac.*"

Kinahan, Journ. R.H.A.A.I., vol. vii., 4th Ser., p. 278.

IN THE BARONY OF RAPHOE SOUTH.

1. In the Townland of Brockagh, and Parish of Kilteevogue, E. of the Finn River, and near it is, a dolmen marked *Altar* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 68.

2. In the Townland of Cloghanmore, and Parish of Kilteevogue, is a dolmen marked *Altar* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 68, about one mile further up the Finn River from the Brockagh one, and on the same side of it.

3. In the Townland of Kiltyfergal, and Parish of Kilteevoge, is a dolmen marked *Altar* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 68, about a mile and a half further up the Finn River from the Cloghanmore one, and close to a stream on the same side as the other two.

IN THE BARONY OF TIRHUGH.

1. In the Townland of Golard, and Parish of Drumhome, on the boundary between that Townland and that of Moyne, is a *Giant's Grave*, so marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 100. It is close to a *Fort*.

*2. In the Townland of Meenacarragh, als. Raneany Barr, just N. of Lough Boyle, and in the Parish of Drumhome, is a site marked *Fin McCool's Pan* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 100, and indicated by a wedge-shaped figure narrowing towards the S.E. It is three miles E. of the Golard Giant's Grave, and is halfway in a straight line between Lough Derg and Donegal.

3. In the Townland of Cool More, and Parish of Kilbarron, on the coast of the Bay of Donegal, N.W. of Kildoney Point, is a dolmen not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 103.

Mr. Wakeman mentions the existence of "a grand perfect example of a Giant's Grave here, retaining its roof."

Wakeman, Journ. R.H.A.A.I., vol. iii., 4th Ser., p. 529.

4, 5, 6. In the Townland of Magheracar, and Parish of Inishmacsaint, one mile from Bundoran, on the sea-coast, close to the boundary of Leitrim, which is here the Drowes River, is a dolmen, and due E. of it two others, neither of them marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 106.

Col. Wood-Martin remarks that in the immediate vicinity of Bundoran are a few megalithic remains, in which he notices a striking resemblance to those in the County of Sligo.

The first he describes is a dolmen-circle on the very edge of the cliff. The

circle "would seem to have measured originally 70 feet in diameter, but, as shown in the plan, nearly half of it has disappeared over cliff. Twenty-two stones still remain. They are boulders, and only just show above the surface of the soil. The dolmen, or cist, is an elongated one, which probably once extended to the edge of the circle, but on the E. side. The longer axis is N.N.W. and S.S.E. It had been divided into *septa*, two stones forming the barriers between them being visible above ground. The inner or N.N.W. end of the structure is wedge-shaped, terminating in an acute angle. Eight stones remain on the N.E. side, and four on the opposite side. Bones, ashes, and a cinerary urn were found in this tomb."

Due E. of the last were the "vestiges of another megalith." Not enough remained to enable a correct idea to be formed as to the original ground-plan. The monument, it appeared, occupied a somewhat rectangular area—about 21 feet long by 9 feet broad. Ten stones were in position, five on one side, two on the other, and three at one end.

There must have been a second monument near this, for Mr. Wakeman notices three *Giants' Graves* on the coast at Bundoran "much ruined."

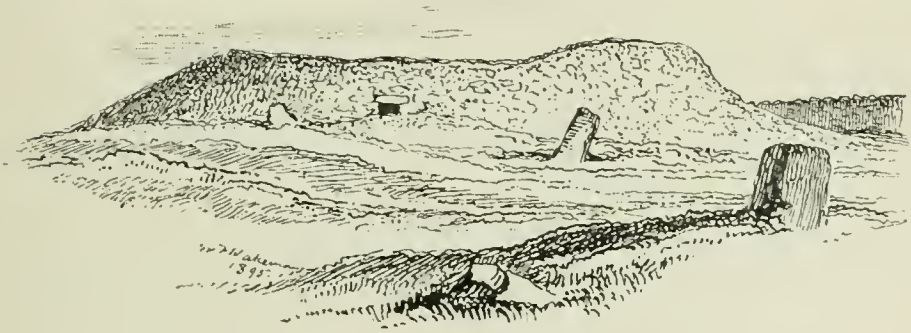


Fig. 222.—Cairn at Finner. *Original sketch by Mr. Wakeman.*

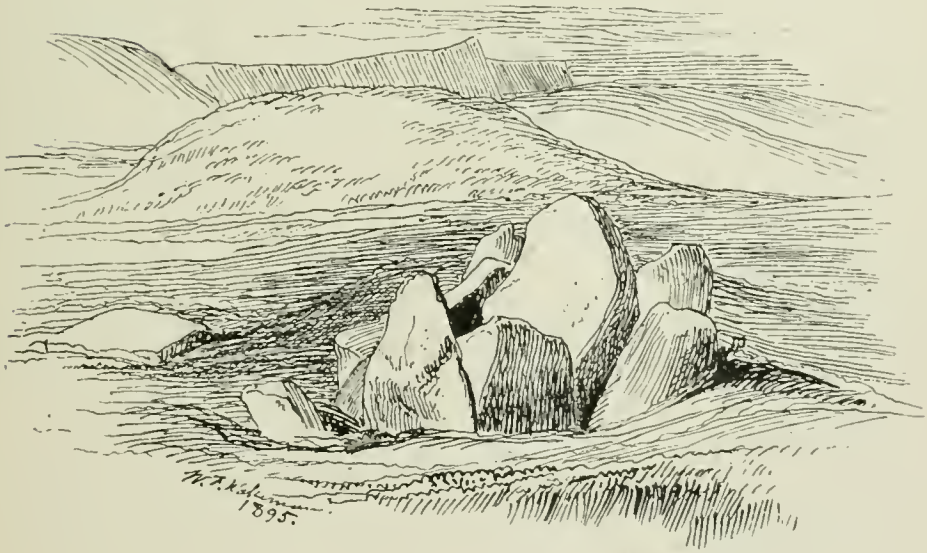


Fig. 223.—Finner (No. I.). *Original sketch by Mr. Wakeman.*

Col. Vigors kindly showed me a sketch of one of the above monuments, an uncovered, lengthy structure, probably the second mentioned by Col. Wood-Martin.

Wood-Martin, "Rude Stone Monuments of Ireland," pp. 158, 160; Wakeman, Journ. R.H.A.A.I., vol. iii., 4th Ser., p. 529, *et seqq.*

7—11. In the Townland of Finner, and Parish of Inishmacsaint, are five dolmens, not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 107.

Mr. Wakeman has kindly sent me three sketches, which are here annexed, two representing dolmens, and the third a cairn containing a dolmen-chamber.

The circumference of the cairn is 113 paces, and the chamber 9 feet long by 6 feet 5 ins. broad. The dolmen marked No. I. is in the form of an irregular triangle internally, measuring about 8 feet by 5, the tallest stone being 5 feet 7 ins. high. The dolmen marked No. II. is near the cairn. It measures 16 feet long by

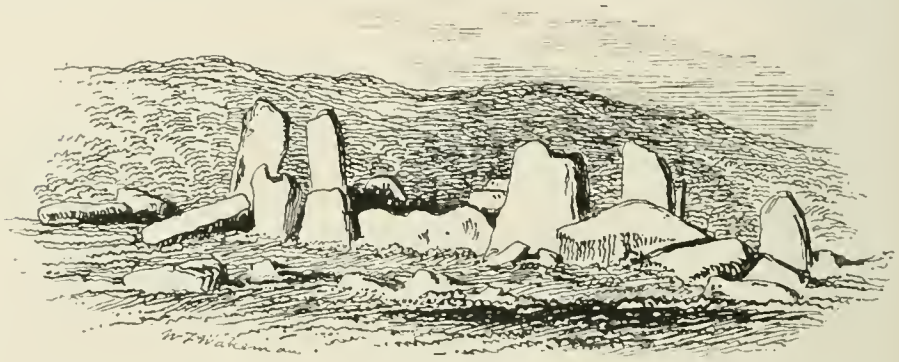


FIG. 224.—Finner (No. II.), near the great cairn. *Original sketch by Mr. Wakeman.*

7 feet broad. Eleven stones are still standing; two on the N. side seemed to have formed part of an enclosing circle. The chamber lies E. and W.

On this Townland the remains of a dolmen-cairn, with exposed cist and circle of upright stones, are noticed by Col. Wood-Martin. The cairn was overhauled, and the covering-stone of the cist destroyed. The cist was found "to contain a large quantity of human bones, amongst which were several skulls in fine preservation." They were broken to pieces. Many of the bones were scorched by fire, and pieces of charcoal were found among the stones and in the soil.

At a short distance from this cairn, the workmen had broken into a "grave," which was found to contain human ashes, calcined bones, charcoal, and a fine cinerary urn, some fragments of which were preserved. Near this there are traces of two circles of stones, and about fifty paces distant there was a dolmen described as a "rude cist," 14 feet 6 ins. long by 6 feet broad.

Wood-Martin, "Rude Stone Monuments of Ireland," p. 160.

IN THE BARONY OF BOYLAGH.

1. In the Island of Owey, and Parish of Templecrone, was a dolmen, now destroyed, and not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 40. It was called locally "Giant's Grave," and "Dermot and Grany's Bed."

On this island a long area of sloping turf under the peak of the rocky eminence which forms its seaward extremity, was pointed out to me as having been, within the memory of man, the site of a "Giant's Grave." Two stones sunk in the ground are said to mark its extremities. They are about thirty feet apart.

On the summit of a rocky natural carn above this spot is a small cavity or cist, called "Dermot and Grany's Bed." I have doubts, however, whether it is not naturally formed.—W. C. B., Note-book, 1892.

2. In the Townland of Crocam, and Parish of Inishkeel, is a dolmen marked *Giant's Grave* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 66. It lies between Lough Finn and Lough Muck, three miles and a half N.E. of Glenties.

3, 4. In the Townland of Kilcloony More, and Parish of Inishkeel, is a dolmen marked *Dermot and Grania's Bed* in

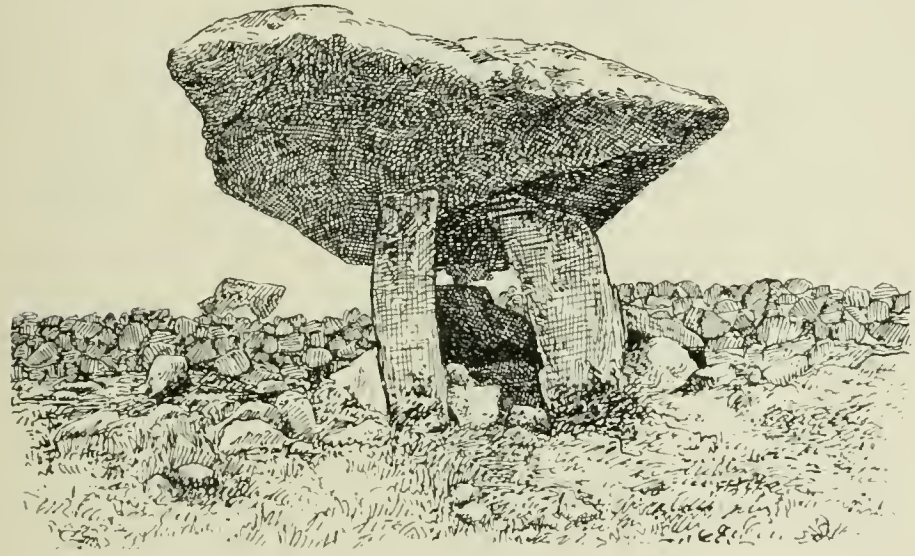


Fig. 225.—Kilcloony. *Etched from a photograph by Mr. Spence.*

Ord. Surv. Map No. 73. There is a second and smaller dolmen near it, which is not marked in the map.

The larger of the two dolmens at this place is a fine example. The covering-stone measures 20 feet long by 13 feet broad, and in places is over 3 feet thick. It slopes towards the W., resting at that end on the slab which forms the terminal stone of the chamber beneath it. This terminal stone is a red-coloured granite slab. At the E. end the covering-stone is supported by two pillar-stones, each 6 feet high, forming the jambs of the entrance into the chamber. They are set 2 feet apart, and a low stone crossing the threshold forms a line of demarcation between the portico and the chamber itself.

I think it beyond doubt that a covered passage led to the structure from the E. side. Looked at from the E., the dolmen resembles a great narrow gateway with a huge mushroom-like top. I noticed two indentations, possibly cups, on the upper surface of the covering-stone near its E. end.

Partially covered by a flat stone in the circle of stones which surrounds this monument was a spring of clear water at a distance of a few yards E. of the two pillar-stones. The chamber under the roofing-stone measures 6 feet long by 4 feet 6 ins. wide. Each side is formed by a single flag which extends the entire length of the enclosed space. At the W. end, in addition to the red terminal pillar-stone, there is a second and supplementary one. The covering-stone, however, rests only on the three stones above mentioned.

The area within the circle surrounding this dolmen contains numerous small

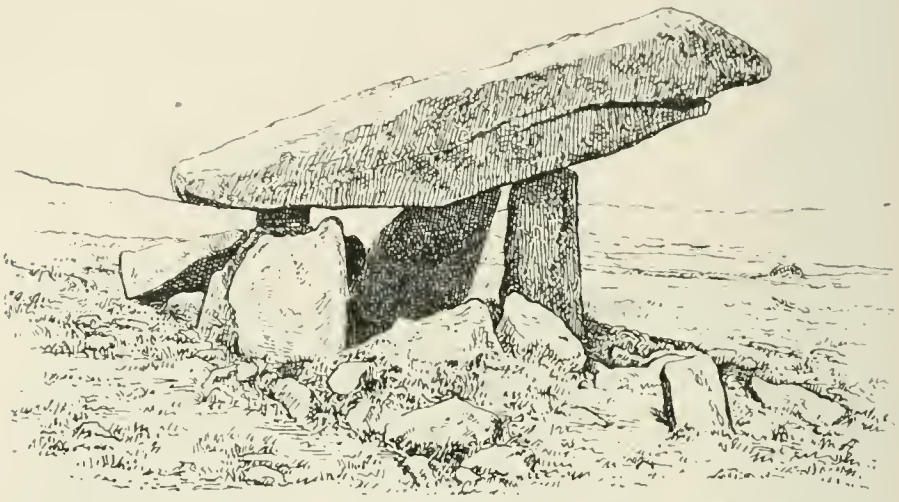


FIG. 226.—Kilcloony (another view). *Etched from a photograph by Mr. Spence.*

stones, the remains, possibly, of a cairn of stones thrown together around the structure, and bounded by the enclosing circle.

I am indebted to Mr. C. F. Spence, of North Shields, for the photographs from which the etchings of this dolmen are made.

A second but much smaller dolmen lies at a distance of a few yards from the larger one, on the W. side. In point of construction it is a model of the other on a small scale. A single slab forms either side of the cist; two pillar-stones stand as jambs to the entrance at the E. end, and a low stone is placed transversely across the passage to the interior.—W. C. B., Note-book, 1892.

IN THE BARONY OF BANAGH.

1, 2. In the Townland of Cashel, and Parish of Glencolumbkille, in Glenmalin, on the left-hand side of the road from Carrick to Malin More, and on the S.W. side of a stream, is the monument called the Clochmore, or Cloghan, or Cloghanmore, a collection of megalithic structures of the dolmen class surrounded by a mass of stones. It is marked *Cashel* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 90, and gives its name to the Townland. It lies between the Loughs Unna and Unshagh.

In the same Townland, on the opposite side of the road, are the remains of a dolmen, and near it a menhir.

This is a very remarkable structure, which may be classified with two others, namely, those at Magheraghanrush in the county of Sligo, and Ballyglass in the county of Mayo, from both of which, however, it differs in respect of having been apparently entombed in a vast pile of stones. In its present condition of restoration (!) by the Board of Works, it is hard to say exactly what its previous appearance

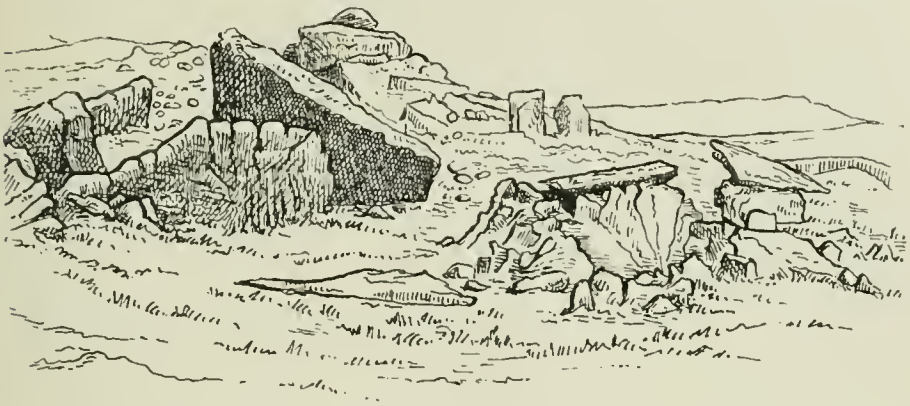


Fig. 227.—Cashel: "The Cloghan." *Etched from a drawing in the possession of Miss M. Stokes.*

was. In a large drawing of it made before it was overhauled, contained in Miss Margaret Stokes's collection, and which shows two large flagstone structures with a third some yards away protruding from a bank of stones, one would fail to recognize the trim enclosure set up by the *employées* of Mr. (now Sir Thomas)

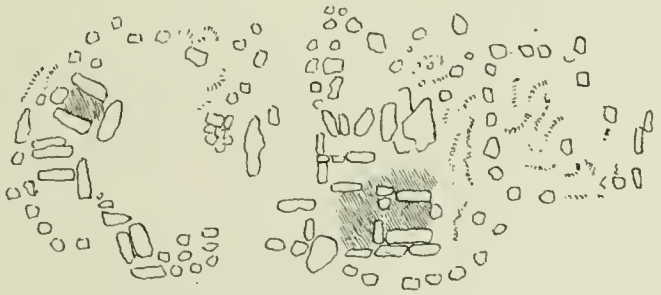


Fig. 228.— Cashel: "The Cloghan." *Plan by Sir Samuel Ferguson.*

Deane. The trench, however, which was then sunk all round the exterior of the base shows what the form of the monument was, and has exposed the neat course of stones which served as the edging and support of the cairn or bank within. The ground-plan thus obtained shows it to have been pear-shaped, with an extreme length of 95 feet, and a breadth of 65 feet at the widest part, the narrower extremity pointing down the valley in the direction of the sea, and the longer axis being parallel to the course of the stream which runs at the bottom of the valley a few yards distant. The drawing in Miss Stokes's collection does not show very distinctly whether there was any interior court as at Magheraghanrush and Ballyglass, but a ground-plan made by Sir Samuel Ferguson in, or previous to, the year 1879, seems to indicate that such was the case, as it shows a considerable space not covered by stones. We may trust, therefore, that in this particular, the

central court formed in the broad end of the pear-shaped area by the overseer of the Board of Works was constructed in accordance with indications presented to him during the course of his work. The following is the impression which was conveyed to Sir Samuel Ferguson when he visited the spot. "All that now remains is the ground-plan and underworks of what appears to have been originally a tumulus, or 'long barrow:'" "the ground-plan was two large circles placed side by side, and together forming a long oval, with one smaller circle annexed at the southern end." The ground-plan he appends accords, however, much more closely with what the excavations of the Board of Works have revealed than with

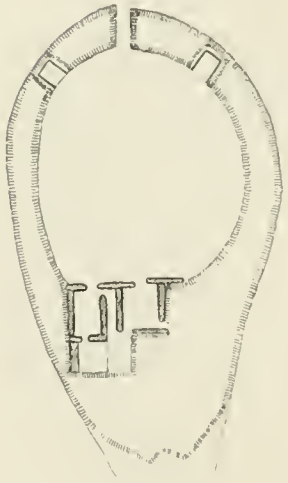


FIG. 229.—Cashel: "The Cloghan" in Glenmalin. *Plan published by the Board of Works, Ireland.*



FIG. 230.—Cashel: Sculptured stones at "The Cloghan," Glenmalin.

any arrangement of circles as he describes. At the southern end he shows two large cists side by side with apparently the remains of a third more to the westward. These open into a court now surrounded by a thick wall roughly piled up by the Board of Works, but in Sir Samuel Ferguson's time filled apparently with piles of stones. At the northern side he shows two chambers also opening into the court, and running parallel with each other. That on the E. seems to have contained three partitions, and that on the W. to have had several roofing-slabs in place. Beyond these a rugged bank of stones is shown, tapering away towards the northern extremity. By referring to the monument at Magheraghanrush, it will be seen how very similar is the plan of that structure to this one.

As seen at present, the following description was written by me after visiting the spot in 1888. An entrance about 6 feet wide, and 9 or 10 feet in depth, through

an enclosing wall opens into a courtyard about 50 feet long by 33 feet broad. On one side the passage is flanked by a massive block set on edge, supporting the wall, or bank, of smaller stones above. At this entrance, also, which is at the S. end, is a stone upon which are certain sculpturings not dissimilar to those in the cist at Clover Hill in Sligo. A stone—apparently a roofing-stone—lies in the passage-way, and I feel sure that originally, instead of being an entrance passage, as is now the case, this was a large dolmen or cist, roofed over and opening possibly into the central court. The fact that the interior had been used as a quarry, when the road down Glenmalin was made, would account for a cart-way having been opened into it. Turning to the left after entering by this passage, I observed a large dolmen standing in the thickness of the enclosing wall. It is composed of immense flag-stones, one on either side, one at the inner end, and one at the bottom, forming a pavement. A fifth large stone which lies outside might have been the covering-stone. The wall surrounding the court measures about 10 or 12 feet broad, and has been raised to a height of 5 feet by stones thrown out of the interior. In the thickness of the wall on the E. side a large flat stone indicates, probably, the site of another dolmen, or chamber, similar to that on the S.W. already described. In the centre of the enclosure is a large rough rock, which has the appearance of having been placed there purposely. At the N. end of the court, opposite the entrance, I observed two elongated dolmens, placed parallel to each other, with a divisional space between, just as is the case in the monument at Magheraghanrush. Each of these structures seemed to have possessed two (and that on the E. perhaps *three*) compartments, each divided from the other by a stone partition. In the western dolmen two roofing-stones are still in place, and in the inner compartment of the eastern one is a flat stone set against the eastern wall like a seat. The ground-plan of these two structures resembles closely that of those in the great Sligo monument. A rough cairn extends to the northward of the inner ends of these structures, and tapers down until it terminates in the narrow end of the pear-shaped ground-plan. I was informed that, during the course of their operations here, the Government *employées* found some few objects, such as pottery, etc., but nothing which in their opinion was of value.

This monument, at first sight, puzzled me much, and I scarcely knew whether to assign it to a sepulchral or domestic origin. On the one hand, the name it bears (*Cloghán*) is that applied to the stone enclosures in Kerry and elsewhere, in which beehive-huts are surrounded by walls of thick dry masonry. The term is also applied to the stone huts themselves. Again, in point of ground-plan and construction, this place bears a remarkable likeness to certain structures explored by me in West Cornwall,† each consisting of a thick bank of stone and earth of oval form, resting on a basement of containing-stones on edge, which served to support the bank, in the thickness of which a series of huts had been constructed, all opening into a central court. The date of the occupation of these "hut clusters" was that of Roman Provincial Britain, as proved by the contained remains; and I mention this fact because I believe that, although the purposes for which these huts and the "Cloghán" were constructed may have been different, the general design is so similar as to mark them as in each case the work of one and the same people, at periods presumably perhaps far removed from each other. On the other hand, a glance at the structures, in the wall surrounding the court at Glen Malin, will suffice to prove that they are not of that class erected for the habitations of the living, that is to say, they belong to the megalithic series, and are dolmens pure

† Archæol. Journ., vol. xxx. p. 336.

and simple, and with such they must be classified. The "Cloghán" is a *House of Dolmens*, built after the fashion of the Hut-Clusters of the living, only that the chambers in the latter are in this case megalithic tombs. Looked at by the light thrown on the Magheraghanrush monument by the excavations there made, it can scarcely be doubted that, had the floors of these great cists been carefully explored, human remains incinerated and otherwise would have been discovered. It is very unfortunate that no antiquary of experience was called in to assist at and report upon the "restoration" of this structure, and also, I may add, that the plan of it furnished by Sir Thomas Deane was taken subsequently to the operations.

It must be to this monument that Mr. Moore refers in the communication which forms Appendix A to Fergusson's "Rude Stone Monuments." He places it further up the glen than a group of six dolmens at MacKee's Farm, Malinmore, and on the same side of the stream, but out of sight of them. Mr. Moore's description of the place is not very clear. It is as follows: "The large stones of this group are surrounded by numbers of rough, weather-worn stone blocks, averaging 2 feet in length. The monuments seem to be all cromlechs and chambers, and, as far as I could tell, are about a dozen in number. One cromlech stands a good deal higher than the rest. West of it are two stony mounds. These seem to have been chambers. They are built of long flat slabs, with similar slabs at the ends and top."

"The ground beyond the cromlechs is moorland, and without loose stones. The stony area is oval, and measures (E. to W.) 130 feet; and (N. to S.) 50 to 60 feet. All the cromlechs are about the same size. In the construction of all, the aim seems to have been a well-shut-in chamber. The easternmost one is a chamber 9 feet 10 ins. long. At each end it has a flat stone 3 feet high. The side-stones are 7 feet 6 ins. long, and 3 feet high. The width of the chamber is 4 feet 6 ins. At each side and at each end are heaps of loose, small stones." The plan which Mr. Moore appends shows two parallel lines of monuments, six in the lower or S. row, and four in the upper, the latter being each of them opposite to the four at the E. end of the lower row respectively. Under this plan he writes, "Arrangement of Cromlechs." The two western ones in the S. row are, however, marked "Mounds." Next to them on the E. is the monument which he speaks of as the highest of the group.

Proc. R.I. Acad. "Polite Literature and Antiquities," 2nd Ser. (1879), vol. i. p. 121; Collection of original drawings of dolmens in the possession of Miss M. Stokes; Report (55th) of the Commissioners of Public Works (Ireland), 1887, p. 6; Fergusson's "Rude Stone Monuments," App. A, p. 520; W. C. B., Note-book, 1888.

A monument was pointed out to me on the opposite side of the stream to that on which the "Cloghán" is. It is locally known as the *Giant's Grave*, and consists of two pillar-stones, the one about 6 feet, the other about 5 feet high, at a distance of 70 feet apart. Near the shorter of these are the ruins of a dolmen of which this pillar had been one of the supports. The roofing-stone, measuring 9 feet square, lies on the ground near it.—W. C. B., Note-book, 1888.

3—8. In the Townland of Malinmore, and Parish of Glencolumbkille, at MacKee's Farm, close to the road, and by the side of a stream, are six dolmens in line, not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 89.

Of the five distinct groups of monuments of the dolmen class, which Mr. Moore (see Fergusson's R.S.M., *loc. cit.*) mentions as existing in Glen Malin, this one is

the nearest to the sea. Here at the bottom of the valley, on the S. side of the stream, and running parallel with it, is a group of six dolmens, arranged in an irregular line. In the field immediately to the W. of the westernmost of them "are several mounds of stones, with some large blocks amongst them," none of the latter, however, "more than 4 feet long. These extend for some 50 yards in line from W. to E. A few yards above them is a large pile of stones, in the midst of which is a stone 6 feet high and 3 feet wide. These heaps have been augmented by stone from the fields," but Mr. Moore would refer them to the same people who built the dolmens originally. I noticed in this field two cairns, or heaps of stones, one of them oblong in form, each having an upright stone in its centre, around which the other stones had been piled, and resembling, therefore, in this respect, those monuments, often of Christian date, around which stones have been thrown in accordance with custom by pilgrims and passers-by.

The line in which the six dolmens are arranged is not quite straight, the W. one standing some yards to the S. of a line drawn through the others from W. to E.

Beginning from the W., the first is close to MacKee's cottage. Both in size and in plan this dolmen resembles the one at the other extremity of the line. The E. end of this monument consists of three tall rugged stones still standing erect; a fourth lies prostrate to the S.W. of them, and Mr. Moore mentions a fifth, which, since the Board of Works have been engaged on the structure, I fail to identify. Besides these, which Mr. Moore took to be the supporters, there was the "top-stone, which had fallen westward of them, and which, from its size and appearance, I have no difficulty in identifying with that which the persons employed by Sir Thomas Deane have set up on the top of a cist which they have constructed at the W. end of the monument. Of the three upright ones, between the two tallest of which there is a space 2 feet 6 ins. wide, one measures a little over 10 feet from the top to the ground. Its proper height, however, would be 12 feet 9 ins., were it not that it stands in a slanting position. According to my measurement it was 11 feet broad and 4 feet thick, with a greatest girth of 23 feet. The second measures 7 feet high by 5 feet broad and 2 feet thick; but from the top to the ground, as it slants, it is only 6 feet 6 ins. high. The third, a slim pillar, measures 7 feet high, 2 feet 10 ins. broad, and 1 foot thick. The prostrate stone to the S.W. measures 10 feet long, 5 feet broad, and 2 feet thick. Mr. Moore's second prostrate one, which lay to the west, measured 7 feet long. He describes "the top-slab" as having fallen over this latter. In his opinion, therefore, the cromlech, which must have been a very tall and fine one, was composed of "five huge stones and a top." All these five stones are "of a gritty composition, veined with quartz, a rock common in Slieve Liag, Slieve Leathan, and the cliffs of the coast. Their shape is rugged." The "top-slab," however, was as unlike them as well could be, although it comes of a kind found in juxtaposition, geologically, with them. "It is of pure quartz, about 1 foot in thickness, and as smooth almost as a table on each side—quite naturally so, however, since this sort of stone splits with a smooth surface." It is a "tolerably regular oblong, measuring 9 feet 8 ins. by 6 feet 6 ins." As it rests now upon the side-stones of a cist, which forms the west end of the monument, it presents the appearance of an alabaster altar-slab, shaped by artificial means. Mr. Moore mentions that at the end of this monument, where the upright pillars stand, were "some smaller blocks and another slab," which in his time were "almost hidden by small stones and earth. There were two supporting-stones and a slab," the latter measuring superficially 6 feet by 3 feet. At present, since the "restoration" by the Board of Works, there is a large low cist in this place, measuring about 9 feet long and 6 feet wide. The E. end is open, but a slab closes the western end. One long slab

forms the S. side, and two slabs the N. side, the roof being formed of the beautiful quartz slab before mentioned. To the W. of this cist, again, there was, in 1888, a pile of stone which had not been long placed there. It is clear that the whole structure was overhauled, and renovated as the foreman of the Board of Works thought right.

It is satisfactory to find on referring to my notes that Mr. Moore and I are perfectly in accord as to what the monument was originally like. "It appears to me," I find myself writing, "that this was a double dolmen." "After examining all the monuments of the two glens (Columbkille and Glen-Malin)," writes Mr. Moore, "I came to the conclusion that this was a cromlech with a stone chamber beside it." If for "double dolmen," and "cromlech with chamber beside it," we agree to call it a "dolmen-allongée, with the inner end unusually elevated," we shall see our way clear to adding it to a series of monuments well known in Ireland and in Western Europe generally. Whether the prostrate stone (10 feet by 5 feet) was

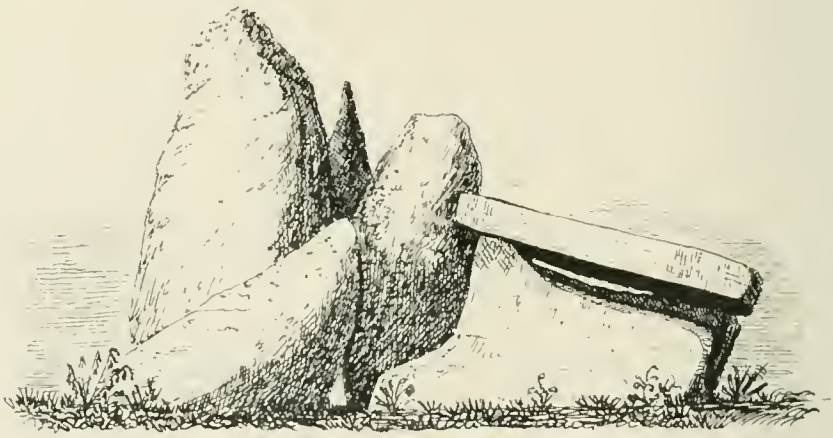


FIG. 231.—Malinmore, the western dolmen. *Etched from a sketch in the Board of Works Report.*

once on the top of the three pillars, or whether the white quartz altar-stone occupied that position, or was really the covering of the ante-chamber, or passage-way, leading to the loftier structure, is uncertain. Mr. Moore's opinion on this point, added to the fact that there was another smaller covering-stone at the western end, leads me to think that the former view is the correct one. In any case, this monument is one of the most interesting and typical in Ireland, and it is to be regretted that it has been tampered with. It evidently bore a close resemblance to the dolmen at Ardaragh in Bear Island, in Cork, and also to that at Parédes near Evora in Portugal, a photograph of which is in Cartailhac's "Ages Préhistoriques de l'Espagne."

The second dolmen stands out of line to the northward. It is 30 feet distant from the first. The stones are of much smaller size than those in the latter. "The highest standing-stone," says Mr. Moore, "is 4 feet, and it seems that there were five uprights. The top-slab has fallen to the W. side. It measures 6 feet 3 ins. by 5 feet." Mr. Moore states that there was no trace of a chamber, but at present the cist is so perfect that it is used as a goose's pen. The two sides and the end, each composed of a single slab, are perfect. To the right of the entrance, or open side, are two pillar-stones on the S. side, one of them 5 feet in height.

The third dolmen is 44 feet distant from the second, to the E. It consists of

five uprights and a covering flag. Only one upright was erect when Mr. Moore saw it, the height of which was 5 feet and the breadth 3 feet. From the small ground-plan he subjoins, it appears that the sides of the cist were each formed by two slabs, and that there was one at the inner end. The shape was that of a wedge, expanding towards the inner end. The covering-slab measured 8 feet by 7 feet, and was 2 feet thick. It appeared to me that there might have been a second covering-stone to this cist, as the one still *in situ* had slipped off the outer end of the cist, and there was no covering to the inner portion.

The fourth is a small fallen dolmen, 30 feet E. of the third. The covering-slab measures 6 feet 8 ins. by 6 feet. It is composed of four stones, one on either side, one at the end, and one on the top. At the open end there is now a bank of stones. Mr. Moore remarks that "a series of low mounds, with large stones sticking out here and there, forms a sort of connection with the next monument to the E."

The fifth stands at a distance of 48 feet (42 feet in my measurement) E. of the fourth, a bank of large rough stones, as noticed by Mr. Moore, lying between this and the last dolmen. As described by Mr. Moore, "the slab had fallen to the eastward, and the uprights in several directions. The tallest upright was 6 feet high," and upon this, when I saw it, the covering-slab rested diagonally. It measured 10 feet by 9 feet, and was about 13 inches thick. "Around this dolmen lay a number of loose stones. They were from 1 foot to 2 feet long, and were mica schist and quartz." Mr. Moore observed that they were not such as would be picked off the meadow, and that they seemed in some way connected with the monument.

The sixth and last of this series lies at a distance of 96 feet, says Mr. Moore, E. of the last (I made the distance between them only 80 feet, and can only account for the difference by supposing that Mr. Moore extended his measurement to the end of the line, that is, to the eastern end of the sixth and last monument). This is a very large dolmen, and both in its proportions and construction bears a remarkable likeness to the first at the further end of the line. I find it no easy matter to reconcile the little plan annexed to Mr. Moore's description with the one I made on the spot. The process of overhauling and renovating has been carried on here almost as vigorously as in the case of the first. It was used, when Mr. Moore saw it, as "one side of a respectable byre. All the stones of which it was built," he adds, "have more or less the character of slabs," a point in which I cannot agree, since the largest of them is the most rough and rugged mass I have ever seen in connection with dolmen-builders' work. "One great, smooth piece of quartz seems to have been the roof. It measures 18 feet 7 ins. by 11 feet." This I am quite unable to identify, the flat marble slab now visible on the N. side measuring only 10 feet by 6 feet or 7 feet, according to my measurement. I am in agreement with Mr. Moore, however, that the biggest of the stones lies to the E. of the chamber, and that its dimensions are 12 feet by 14 feet, by 6 feet thick. My impression of the whole *congeries* of stones was as follows: They were in all eight in number. In the centre stood two slabs, clearly the remains of a large covered portion of the structure. They were neatly and squarely placed at right angles to each other at the S.W. corner. That which formed the W. end was 6 feet high and 6 feet long, and of inconsiderable thickness. That which formed the S. side was 8 feet long and 6 feet high, and of the same width. At the S.E. angle of the vault which was thus formed was a small stone at right angles to the one at the S. side, and which probably marked the end of the cist, which would have been 6 or 7 feet long by about 5 feet 6 ins. broad. It

appeared to me that the northern side-stone had been removed, causing the fall of the flat marble capstone, much resembling the covering-stone in the first dolmen, before described. It measured 10 feet by 6 feet superficially, and lay on its side, sloping down towards a lane below, the existence of which latter would have afforded an easy means of removing any stones of this monument which might have been found convenient for building. Against the W. end of the cist lay a huge, flattish block, measuring 11 feet by 8 feet, in a slanting position. At its opposite and eastern end stood, also in a slanting position, another block measuring 9 feet by 9 feet. Outside the cist, at the S.W. end, lying parallel with the S. side of the cist, lay a prostrate pillar-stone, 10 feet long by 3 feet broad. Lastly, the most rugged block of all, 12 feet by 14 feet by 6 feet thick, lay in a sloping position, having seemingly partly slipped down towards the lane, at the N.E. corner of the monument.

The similarity between the arrangement here and that in the dolmen at the W. end is apparent. In each case at the E. end stood several rugged pillars of considerable height. Below them to the W. was a neatly formed cist or chamber, closed at the W. end, but seemingly open at the E. end. Whether the pillars at the E. end supported a roofing-stone is uncertain, but I think it probable that they did. In both monuments alike there is a fine flat marble slab, as well as another stone at the W. end, either or both of which would serve the purpose of covering-stones. The marble (quartz) slabs would certainly have looked more in place upon the neat square cists, not unlike card-boxes, at the W. end of each monument, as the overseer of the Board of Works evidently thought when he placed that in the first dolmen in that position. Had the prostrate pillar at the S.W. side of the E. dolmen, and the flattish stone (11 feet by 8 feet) at the W. end of the cist, been at the E. end, I should have concluded that the former was the third support of a dolmen, and that the latter was its covering-stone, the other two supports being the rock (9 feet by 9 feet) at the E. end of the cist, and the rugged block (12 feet by 14 feet) at the N.E. corner. Possibly this was the intention, never carried out. Similarly, in the case of the W. dolmen, the prostrate, flattish block (10 feet by 5 feet by 2 feet thick) to the S. of the three upright pillars might once have been placed upon them, or been brought there for that purpose, in which case each of these monuments (the first and sixth), would have been precisely uniform in plan and construction, and this, I think, was the intention. That such rude and lofty structures as these would have been, were sometimes erected in Ireland, we have proof in such an example as that called the "Giant's Load" at Ballymascanlan in Down.

Near the sixth and last is a low, stony mound, says Mr. Moore, and "from a few yards to the E. of it a ridge runs slantwise up the side of (Slieve) Leathan." It extends for a quarter of a mile, but does not terminate in any other monument, but loses itself in the hillside. Many stones stick out of it, and at a distance of some hundred and fifty yards up the ridge a slab was noticed projecting from the heather, and possibly, so Mr. Moore thought, the top of a dolmen. From certain geological indications he further surmises that a spot where the bed-rock of the mountain was uncovered was the site of the quarry, whence the stones for this group had been conveyed, and "in this case the ridge may have been the road" down which they were brought. From the opposite side of the valley this series of megaliths presents a curious straggling appearance. They are all included in a line of about a hundred yards in length.

Fergusson's "Rude Stone Monuments," App. A., p. 520; Report of the Commissioners of Public Works, Ireland (1887); W. C. B., Note-book, 1888.

9—20. In the Townlands on the northern side of the Valley of Glenmalin, opposite to that on which are those at MacKee's Farm and in Cashel—in those, seemingly, of Brade, Straleel, and Gannew-and-Curreen—in the Parish of Glencolumbkille, Mr. Moore places twelve dolmens, not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 89.

These dolmens occur in groups. The first which Mr. Moore notices, and which is the furthest from the sea, consists, he says, of five or six cromlechs, only one of which is, however, in good preservation. It consisted of a slab resting on four flat blocks, enclosing a chamber. The side-stones were each 5 feet 8 ins. long. This group stands on a small flat piece of ground below a crag, and above a stream. Leading from the chamber, there seemed to have been a passage, the sides of which were formed of slabs of stone, only a few of which remained.

At a spot lower down the glen than this group stood "a solitary, pointed stone, measuring 6 feet 1 in. high, and 5 feet 5 ins. in girth.

At a distance of 110 feet higher up the slope than this menhir, and 18 feet further W., a group of "four or five" dolmens, together with cairns, commenced—these, in common with the former, being on the N. side of the valley.

"The first of this group is a chamber cromlech. It is much buried in the heather. Some loose stones lie around the cromlech. What seems to have been the top-slab is 10 feet across, and nearly square, and 2 feet thick. One of the side slabs of the chamber is 10 feet 8 ins. by 4 feet. The tallest stone is at the E. end, and is in height 6 feet 8 ins. Lower down the slope, below this cromlech, are several low mounds, from which there are no projecting stones. Two hundred yards W., in a straight line, is a huge cromlech. It seems to have consisted of a gigantic slab, supported on three upright stones, not forming a closed chamber. The top-slab is still on its supports. It is 3 feet thick, and measures 13 feet by 10 feet 9 ins. The tallest of the uprights is 9 feet high, and is rather pointed at the top. The third upright seems to have been broken into several pieces. Some 10 yards from this is another cromlech, of equal dimensions, and, a little S. of these, several large loose stones are lying on the ground. Forty yards W. is a chamber cromlech, of small dimensions, and near it are many mounds, with stones projecting, possibly artificial."

At some little distance further down the glen, and on the N. side, were two cromlechs, separated (united?) by a short ridge, so that Mr. Moore considered them "parts of one structure." "The eastern part is fallen. It consists of three uprights and a top-slab. The western part consists of two stones, leaning gable-wise against one another. Between the two there is a short ridge, from which several stones stick out. Each of the western pair of stones is about 7 feet high, by 6 feet broad. The dimensions of the eastern part of the monument are: Top-slab, 11 feet by 7 feet; thickness, 1 foot 6 ins. Uprights (1) 8 feet (and ? 2 feet below ground) by 7 feet 7 ins. broad, and 2 feet 3 ins. thick; (2) 9 feet 6 ins. by 2 feet 8 ins.; thickness, 2 feet 5 ins.; (3) 9 feet 6 ins. by 3 feet 5 ins.

Fergusson's "Rude Stone Monuments," App. A., p. 520.

21. In the Townland of Roshin, and Parish of Killybegs Upper—on the Promontory between Fintragh Bay and Mac-Swyne's Bay—and on the right-hand side of the road going

S. towards Drumanoo, is a dolmen, not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 97. To the W. is an elevated site marked *Farbreaga*.

It is situated on the summit of rising ground. The length internally is 12 feet. It lies E. and W., and is broader in the centre than at either end. Across the centre it measures 5 feet. The N. side is composed of two stones set on edge, the one lying low, and measuring 10 feet long; the other 3 feet high, and 5 feet long. The stone at the W. end is 4 feet long and 4 feet high. The S. side is also composed of two stones, the one 7 feet, the other 6 feet long, and both 4 feet high. At the E. end there would seem to have been an entrance between two smaller stones; the one 2 feet 6 ins. long and 4 feet high; the other 1 foot 6 ins. long, and not so high. A few feet from the monument, on the N.W., lies a stone 7 feet long, and, to the S.E., another 4 feet long. These, possibly, formed portions of an outer circle, and large stones in the hedges adjoining may also have belonged to it.

About a quarter of a mile from this, on the side remote from Killibegs, is a little stone-built fort, crowning the summit of a rocky eminence. It measures only 40 feet in internal diameter.

W. C. B., Note-book, 1888.

22. In the Townland of Drumbarity, and Parish of Killybegs Upper, about a mile and a half N.W. of Killybegs, is a dolmen, not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 97. It is near a small fort, and the name *Altar Hill* appears in the Map. An adjoining Townland is called Largynagreana. The dolmen is locally called "The Giant's Grave," and the fort "Castle Carragh."

This monument consists of two compartments, separated by a partition stone. One of the compartments is covered with a flagstone measuring 9 feet by 7 feet.

23—28. In the Townland of Farranmacbride, and Parish of Glencolumbkille, on the N. side of the glen, and at the foot of the mountain called Ballard, a group of six dolmens, not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 80.

This, says Mr. Moore, is the only group of dolmens in Glen-Columbkille—the valley adjoining that of Glen-Malin. The monuments are all of the chamber kind, according to Mr. Moore's definition, who divides these antiquities in this district into "(1) *cromlechs*, by which he understands those more rugged dolmens which do not form a closed chamber, and which are higher than the others; (2) *stone chambers*, by which he means the more regularly formed square or oblong cist dolmens; (3) *solitary stones*, i.e. menhirs. The chambers are made of huge slabs, one at each side, one atop, one at each end." He measured one, and found it to be 12 feet long, and 4 feet broad. "Most of the monuments project a little above the ground. One is used to keep calves in, one for pigs, and one for lambs. A native of the townland stated that his brother had dug up a skull and a piece of earthenware near one of the cromlechs. The skull was buried in the churchyard, and its grave is forgotten. The same man said that, digging to clear a cromlech for a malt-store, they found that the side-slabs rested on a basement slab. The ground is very rugged about these monuments, and some are quite beneath ground." Mr. Moore thought there were six in all.

COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY.

In the Barony of Coleraine.

1. In the Townland of Ballywoolen, at West Bannmouth, in the Parish of Dunboe, is a dolmen not marked in Ord. Surv. Maps Nos. 2 or 3. It was called locally the "Giant's Grave."

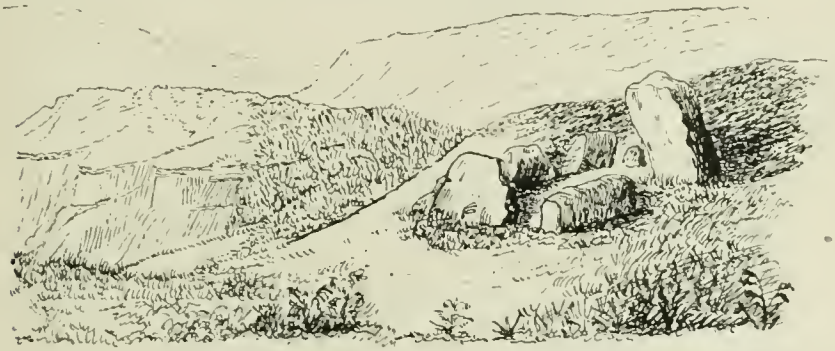


Fig. 232.—Ballywoolen (West Bannmouth). *From a sketch in the Proc. R.H.A.A.I.*

This may be taken as a fair illustration of a dolmen in its uncovered state. The area enclosed by the end- and side-stones is somewhat circular.

Journ. R.H.A.A.I. (1879), p. 135, and sketch.

2. In the Townland of Balteagh, and Parish of Macosquin, not marked in Ord. Surv. Maps Nos. 6, 7, 10, or 11.

Sampson mentions the existence of a *Cromlech* here.

"Survey of the County of Londonderry," p. 496.

3. In the Townland of Cashel, and Parish of Macosquin, two miles and a half S E. of Balteagh, is a dolmen marked *Ancient Cromlac* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 11. A mile S.E. of it is *The Priest's Chair;* and between the two, *Rory's Carn.*

I think this must be the dolmen of which Mr. George Du Noyer gives two sketches in his series of drawings in the Lib. R.I.A., under the name of Macosquin, in which parish both this dolmen and that of Balteagh are. For sketch, see next page.

Ord. Surv. Ser., vol. iv. (Londonderry vol. ii.), p. 100.

4. In the Townland of Tamnymore, and Parish of Errigal, is a dolmen marked *Druid's Altar* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 18.

5. In the Townland of Slaghtaverty, and Parish of Errigal, is a dolmen called *Slaghtaverty*, not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 26.

O.S.L., Co. Londonderry, $\frac{14}{E.\ 12}$, p. 183, *et seqq.*

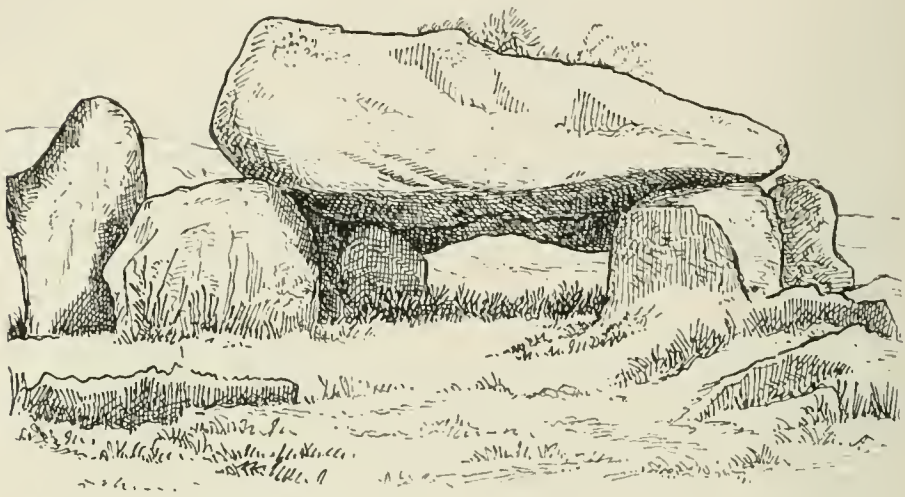


FIG. 233.—Cashel (Macosquin). *From an original drawing by G. Du Noyer.*

6, 7. In the Townland of Carranroe, and Parish of Aghadowey, on the W. bank of the River Bann, is a dolmen marked *Giant's Bed* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 19.

This is probably the "Cromlech in the Parish of Aghadowey" mentioned in the Ord. Surv. MSS. (arranged in cases) in the Lib. R.I.A., Box 29, i. 4.

In the same communication a "Giant's Grave" is described and planned.

IN THE NORTH-EAST LIBERTIES OF COLERAINE.

1. In the Townland of Crossreagh West, and Parish of Ballyaghran, N.E. of Craig-an-ariff Fort, in Cannance, on the E. bank of the River Bann, at its mouth, opposite Ballywoolen, is a dolmen not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 3.

The existence of a *cromlech* here is mentioned in Ord. Surv. MSS. (in cases), Box 30.

IN THE NORTH-WEST LIBERTIES OF LONDONDERRY.

1. In the Townland of Ballymagrorty, and Parish of Templemore, is a dolmen not marked in Ord. Surv. Maps Nos. 13 or 20. The next Townland, between it and the shore of Rosses Bay, in Lough Foyle, is called Cloughglass.

This is described as "a small cromleac, the table-stone of which is about 4 feet

by 3 feet." When seen in the year 1837, it was nearly concealed by earth thrown over it.

"Ord. Surv. of the County of Londonderry (Parish of Templemore)," edited by Col. Colby, Dublin, 1837, p. 217.

IN THE BARONY OF TIRKEERAN.

1. In the Townland of Edenreagh Beg, and Parish of Clondermot, is a dolmen marked *Giant's Grave* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 14.

2. In the Townland of Lettershendoney, and Parish of Cumber Lower, is a dolmen not marked in Ord. Surv. Maps Nos. 14 or 22. It lies about a mile and a quarter S.W. of Edenreagh Beg.

Sampson mentions a *cromlech* at this place.

"Survey of the County of Londonderry," p. 496.

3. In the Townland of Glasakeeran, or Glasacaoran, and Parish

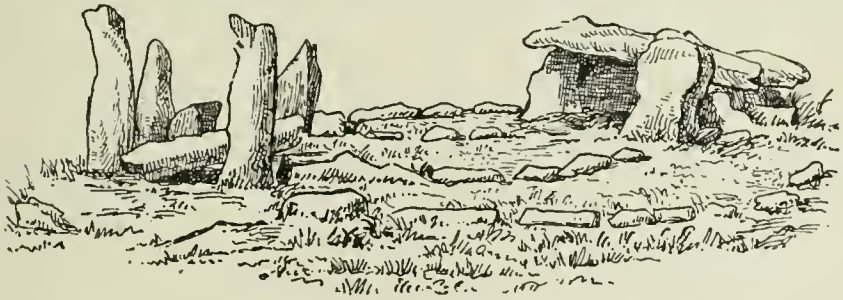


FIG. 234.—Glasakeeran. *From a sketch in the possession of Miss M. Stokes.*

of Faughanvale, is a dolmen marked *Giant's Grave* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 15. This name is also written Glas-a-Cooran and Glaskernan.

I find a brief description of this curious monument in Miss Stokes's collection of notes on, and sketches of megalithic remains. A plan and sketch accompany the description. The monument, it is stated, measured 24 feet in length, and was divided into three avenues, or aisles, which really represent the central structure, and the peristyle environing it. There is a "dolmen-like" structure at either end, as well as a group of four upright stones. The plan shows a concentric circle close to the monument.

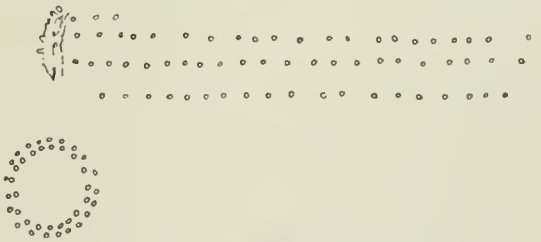


FIG. 235.—Glasakeeran. *From a rough plan in the possession of Miss M. Stokes.*

Loc. cit.

4. In the Townland of Slaghtmanus, and Parish of Cumber

Lower, is a dolmen called *Slaghtmanus*, is not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 23.

Sampson gives an illustration of this dolmen. The cap-stone rests on four pillars, two at either end.

"Survey of the County of Londonderry," p. 496.

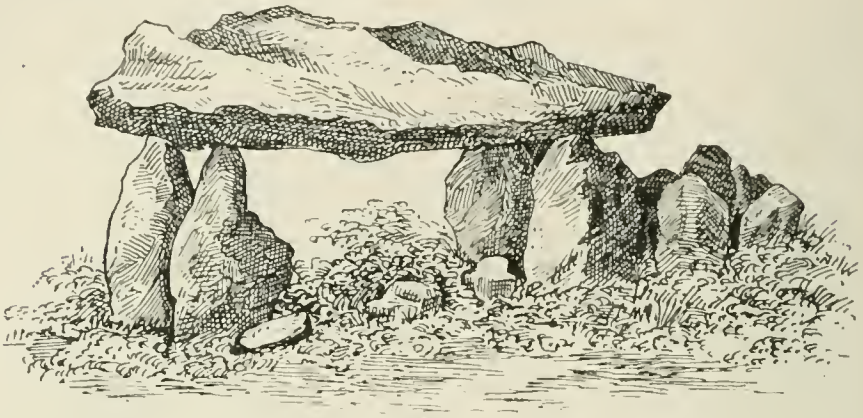


FIG. 236.—Slaghtmanus. *Etched from a drawing in Sampson's Survey.*

IN THE BARONY OF KEENAGHT.

1. In the Townland of Carrick East, and Parish of Carrick,



FIG. 237.—Carrick East, "The Clochoyle," or "Cove Stones." *Etched from an original sketch in the possession of Miss M. Stokes.*

is a dolmen marked *Cove Stones* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 17. It is called also the "Clochoyle Stones."

A drawing of this monument, which clearly proves it to be an example of a dolmen in its elongated form, dated April 1850, is in the collection formed by Miss Stokes. It retained, at that time, two of its covering-stones, one at either end.

Loc. cit.; Ord. Surv. MSS. (in cases), Lib. R.I.A., Box 31; Ord. Surv. Sketches, vol. ix. (Co. Londonderry, vol. ii.), p. 104.

2. In the Townland of Drumsurn Upper, and Parish of Balteagh, at Donald's Hill, is a dolmen not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 17. It is locally called the "Giant's Grave."

Ord. Surv. MSS. (in cases), Lib. R.I.A., Box 31.

3. In the Townland of Kilhoyle, and Parish of Balteagh, near King's Fort, is a dolmen not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 17. It is locally called the "Giant's Grave."

Ord. Surv. MSS. (in cases), Lib. R.I.A., Box 31.

In the Barony of Loughlinsholin.

*1. In the Townland of Slaghtneill, and Parish of Killelagh, a *Stone* is marked and figured in a leaning position in Ord. Surv. Map No. 32.

2. In the Townland of Cloone, and Parish of Ballynascreen, is a dolmen not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 35. It is locally called the "Giant's Grave."

Ord. Surv. MSS. (in cases), Lib. R.I.A., Box 30.

3. In the Townland of Drumderg, and Parish of Ballynascreen. The dolmen is not marked as such; but at the S. point of this Townland, not far from the summit of Slieve Doan, a site is named *Crockmore*.

Sampson says that *at* Ballynasreen, by which he means "near," or "in the parish of," are to be found some cromlechs. The Townlands of Cloone, Drumderg, and Tullybrick, in each of which is a dolmen, are in this Parish. At Drumderg, or Druimaderg, "is shown a Giant's Grave, which gives the Townland its name."

"Survey of the County of Londonderry," by Sampson, p. 496; O.S.L., Co. Londonderry, $\frac{14}{E.\ 12}$, p. 183.

4. In the Townland of Tullybrick, and Parish of Ballynascreen, is a dolmen not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 25.

A "Grave" at this place is mentioned in Ord. Surv. MSS. (in cases), Lib. R.I.A., Box 30.

5, 6. In the Townland of Mobuy, and Parish of Lissan, is a dolmen not marked in Ord. Surv. Maps Nos. 45 or 46. This Townland lies midway between the mountain-peak of Slieve Gallion (in the Townland of Letteran: see Ord. Surv. Map No. 46) and Lough Fea, anciently called Lough-na-Gun. This lake is two miles and a half W. of the peak of Slieve Gallion (1730 feet), and is partly in Tyrone. On the side of the hill,

between the lake and the mountain-top, a large stone is marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 45, and indicated by a sketch which might be a dolmen.

Mr. Bell terms such cairns as contain dolmens, or chambers, or cists, *leachts*. "I inspected," he says, "two of these leachts at Mobuy, one of a small size, which is conical, the other elliptical and convex, and which measures nearly 100 yards in circumference.

"Part of the larger we uncovered, and found in it a *cromlech* composed of seven columns about 6 feet in height, supporting two ponderous blocks of granite, the larger measuring 10 feet in length, 5 feet 3 ins. in breadth, and about 4 feet thick. Some broken pieces of urn were found. The vessel had been well burnt, but coarsely figured and ornamented. Charred wood was also found." In this Townland was a "beautiful round hill, called Knock-Ainé."

Newry Magazine for the year 1815, paper by Mr. Bell; O.S.L., Co. Londonderry, $\frac{14}{E.\ 12}$, p. 227.

7. On the N. side of the summit of Slieve Gallion, in the Townland of Boveagh, is a cairn marked Slieve Gallion Cairn. It is not marked "Carnonbane," nor is any site so marked on the map, although that is the name of the place assigned to Callan's Grave, which should be looked for between the mountain and the lake. The cairn is almost on the boundary of the Townland of Cullion, which adjoins that of Boveagh to the N. Boveagh is in the Parish of Desartmartin.

This "Giant's Grave" on Carnonbane, that is, it would seem, on the northern shoulder or side of Slieve Gallion, between the summit and the lake, is more than once spoken of by O'Donovan, and the writers of the Ord. Surv. Letters, as a peculiarly large one, and typical of its class.

An old quatrain states that Callan, the son of the King of Tir-Suthain, was buried on the N. side of the mountain, his head (pointing) down to Lough-na-gun, and his feet up towards the mountain. "This," says O'Donovan, "is the situation of the Giant's Grave on Carnonbane, which is said to be where Callan Môr is interred."

O.S.L., Co. Londonderry, $\frac{14}{E.\ 12}$, pp. 186, 225, 227.

NOTE.—Sampson mentions a *cromlech* "not far from Salter's Town" ("Surv. of the County of Londonderry," p. 496). I am unable to identify the site.

8. On the glebe in the Parish of Tamlaght is a dolmen, of which the editor of Lewis says that it was called "Cloughtogel," and was composed of a stupendous table-stone of granite, weighing twenty-two tons, raised 13 feet above the ground on six uprights. That the height of the uprights is exaggerated may be judged from the annexed sketch taken at the time of the Ord. Survey. It is added in Lewis that there were formerly "several other

cromlechs connected with this, extending in a line due E. and W., the whole surrounded by a circle of upright stones."

Lewis, "Topog. Dict. Ireland, Par. of Tamlaght."

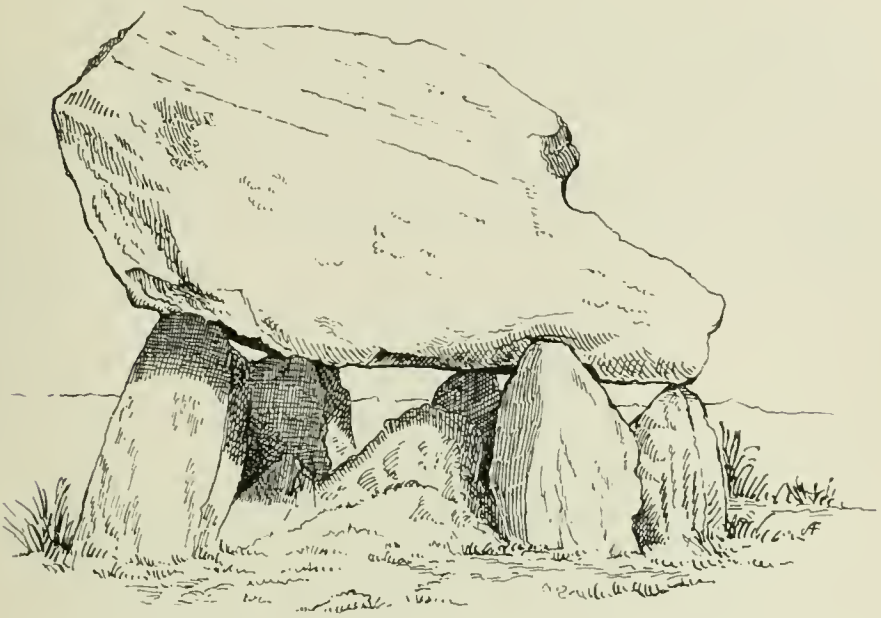


Fig. 238.—Glebe, Parish of Tamlaght, "The Cloghoyle." *From the Ord. Survey Sketches.*

Note.—Besides the names Slaghtneill, Slaghtmanus, Slaghtaverty, and Slaghtfreeden (in Tyrone), at each of which places there is a monument of the dolmen kind, there is in this Barony of Loughlinsholin, and in the Parish of Maghera, a Townland called Slaghtbogy, in which a dolmen probably existed.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM.

IN THE BARONY OF CARY.

1. In the Townland of Lemnaghbeg, and Parish of Ballintoy, is a dolmen marked *Druid's Stone* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 4. It lies half a mile W. of the Clegnagh dolmen.

Mr. William Gray states that the local name of this dolmen is *Cloghnaboghil*,



FIG. 239.—Lemnaghbeg. *Etched from sketch by Mr. Gray.*

which he translates "Stone of the bog." He considers it "the smallest cromlech in the north-east of Ireland." It consists of a rough covering-stone supported by three others. Its position commands a very extended view seaward, including a considerable portion of the west coast and islands of Scotland.

Gray, "Belfast Naturalists' Field-Club's Guide to Belfast," p. 200; Journ. R.H.A.A.I., 4th Ser., vol. vi. (1883-84), p. 360, and pl. ii. fig. 6.

2. In the Townland of Clegnagh, and Parish of Ballintoy,



FIG. 240.—Clegnagh. *Etched from sketch by Mr. Gray.*

between Magheraboy and Lemnaghbeg, is a dolmen not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 4. It is near a quarry on the hillside, S. of the road from Ballintoy to the Causeway.

"A small but very perfect cromlech." The covering-stone is a rugged block resting on equally rough supports. Mr. Gray found worked flints, flint flakes, and numerous chips of flint very near this monument. "Stone celts have also been found in the immediate neighbourhood."

Gray, "Guide to Belfast," p. 200; Journ. R.H.A.A.I., 4th Ser., vol. vi. (1883-84), p. 360, and pl. ii. fig. 5.

3. In the Townland of Magheraboy, and Parish of Ballintoy, is a dolmen marked "Druid's Stone" in Ord. Surv. Map No. 4.

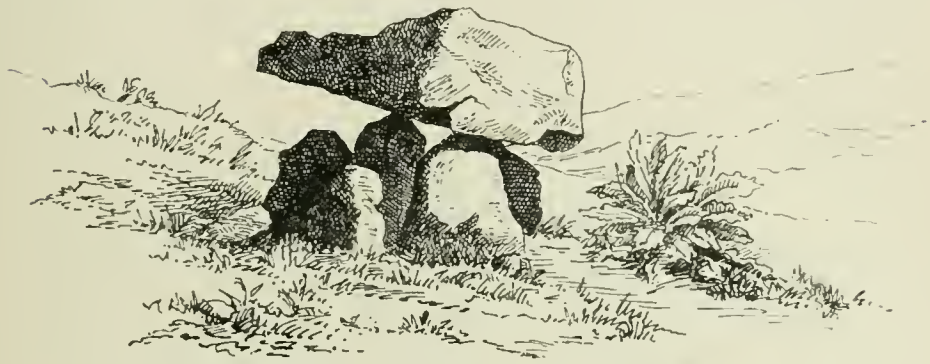


Fig. 241.—Magheraboy (Ballintoy). *Etched from sketch by Mr. Gray.*

It occupies a commanding site behind the rectory, and is locally known as the "Druid's Altar."

This dolmen consists of an incumbent stone measuring 6 feet 6 ins. long by 5 feet 6 ins. broad, and in some places 3 feet thick, covering a very perfect cist formed by five stones, no one of which is over 3 feet above ground.

It was surrounded by two circles of stones, one inside the other, the diameter of the outer circle being about 35 feet, the stones composing it being about 2 feet high. When I visited this dolmen in 1888, nineteen of the stones of the ring were still in place, but the smaller ones, and those of the cairn which they had enclosed, and which, doubtless, had covered the dolmen, had been employed to build an adjacent wall.

When Dubourdieu compiled his "Survey," in 1811, many of the stones had already been taken away, but in 1837, according to a writer in the *Dublin Penny Journal*, as many as thirty-three remained. They were from 1 to 2 feet thick.

This dolmen resembles closely those at Lemnaghbeg and Clegnagh. They belong to the same class as the encircled dolmens at Carrowmore in Sligo, and all three occupy positions commanding a wide prospect to seaward, placed as they are in elevated positions upon the hilltops which skirt the shores of Whitepark Bay.

Dubourdieu mentions that stone hatchets and flint arrow-heads are found in great numbers near Ballintoy, "some very rude, others as skilfully cut and neatly shaped as metal. In a lime-quarry in the same parish, six graves," he states,

"were found. They were composed of stones rudely set. Two urns were discovered in them, 2 feet underground. One of them was 12 inches high, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The other was 3 inches high, and 4 inches in diameter. They were of rude workmanship, seemingly of dried clay not baked. Four other urns were found near, all mouth downwards and covering burnt bones."

Dubourdieu, "Survey of the County of Antrim" (1811), with engraving; *Dublin Penny Journal* (1837), vol. ii. p. 381; "Guide to Belfast," p. 200; Journ. R.H.A.A.I. (1883-84), 4th Ser. vol. vi. pp. 359, 360, and pl. ii., fig. 4; MS. "Notes on Dolmens," by Miss M. Stokes; W. C. B. Note-book, 1888.

4. In the Townland of Cross, and Parish of Culfeightrin, at Benmore, als. Fair Head, N.E. of Ballycastle, is a dolmen not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 4.

The remains of this small dolmen occur on the rocky plateau of the headland. Until recent years the chamber was the favourite retreat of badgers, and the monument was complete until overturned by sportsmen in search of those animals.

Journ. R.H.A.A.I. (1883-84), 4th Ser., vol. vi., pp. 359, 360.

5. In the Townland of Moyarget, and Parish of Ramoan, is a dolmen not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 8, locally known as "The Grey Stone."

"This monument stood near the southern, or rather eastern, bank of the Inver, or Inver Water, now a small stream separating the parish of Ramoan from that of Ballintoy. There were originally six supporting-stones, about 5 feet long, and the length of the cap-stone was about 18 feet."

In 1840 the Rev. George Hill explored this dolmen. He states that "a large urn of burnt clay was found about 2 feet below the surface, placed mouth downwards on a rude pavement, and containing a dark paste, evidently ashes made damp."

The name Moyarget = Magh Arghaid, *i.e.* Plain of Arget, which in old Gaulish would read *Argentomagos:* Comp. *Argentoratum.*

Gray, Journ. R.H.A.A.I. (1883-84), 4th Ser., vol. vi. p. 363.

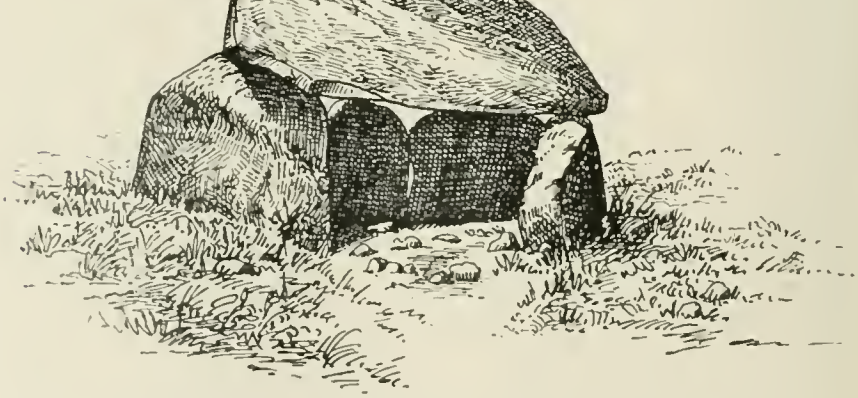


FIG. 242.—Ballyvennaght, "The Clochanunker." *Etched from sketch by Mr. Gray.*

6, 7. In the Townland of Ballyvennaght, and Parish of

Culfeightrin, on the N. side of the road from Cushendall to Ballycastle, about a quarter of a mile from the central of the three County bridges, in the direction of East Torr, are two dolmens lying 80 yards apart in a direction N. and S., not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 10. One of them is called *Cloghanunker*. The other is at the head of the valley of the Cary River.

The chamber of the southernmost of these two dolmens measures 5 feet long by 3 feet 6 ins. wide. It is formed of four upright stones. The stone which covers it measures 9 feet long, and 7 feet 6 ins. wide. All the stones composing it are of the Cambrian rock of the district. Near the dolmen is a menhir standing on a hillock.

The covering-stone of the northernmost dolmen measures 13 feet 4 ins. long by 11 feet 6 ins. broad, and is about 3 feet thick. The supporting-stones have given way under it. It stands in swampy moorland.

"Guide to Belfast," p. 200; Journ. R.H.A.A.I. (1883-84), 4th Ser., vol. vi. p. 360.

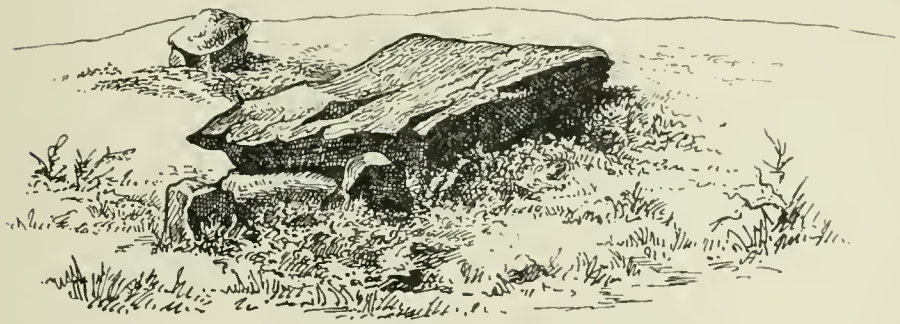


Fig. 243.—Ballyvennaght. *Etched from sketch by Mr. Gray.*

8. In the Townland of East Torr, and Parish of Culfeightrin,



Fig. 244.—East Torr. *Etched from sketch by Mr. Gray.*

crowning the hill of Carnanmore, is a monument marked *Carnlea* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 10.

This is a chambered cairn, the chamber being roofed in with large flags, and covered over with a heap of small stones.

Journ. R.H.A.A.I. (1883-84), 4th Ser., vol. vi. p. 358, and pl. i., No. 1.

IN THE BARONY OF GLENARM LOWER.

1. In the Townland of Layd, and Parish of Layd, not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 15.

A dolmen at this place is mentioned in MS. "Notes on Dolmens," in the possession of Miss M. Stokes.

2, 3. In the Townland of Cloghs, and Parish of Layd, was a dolmen marked *Cromleach* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 19.

"There was once," says Mr. Gray, "a very large cromlech at this place. Many of the stones that composed the chamber may still be traced in the fences near the site; but the great cap-stone and others were removed some years ago by an enterprising workman, who had them blown up by gunpowder to supply material for building the adjoining house, 'An' by the same token,' said our informant, 'no good iver come iv him.'" Within about a quarter of a mile from this, and further up the slope of the hill, is a second monument of the same class. The chamber of this dolmen measured 4 feet long and 3 feet 4 ins. wide. It was formed of six blocks of stone. When Mr. Gray saw it the cap-stone had been overturned, but it was otherwise in fair preservation.

Gray, Journ. R.H.A.A.I. (1883-84), vol. vi., 4th Ser., pp. 362, 363, and 360; "Guide to Belfast," p. 201.

4. In the Townland of Lubitavish, and Parish of Layd, is



FIG. 245.—Lubitavish. *Etched from sketch by Mr. Gray.*

a dolmen cairn to the N.E. of the site of the Cloghs dolmens, which lay between it and Trostan. An adjoining Townland is called Clochglass. It is a mile W. of Cushendall, and is locally called "Ossian's Grave."

Mr. Gray says, "A rude stone circle and avenue occurs on the mountain slope. The site commands an extensive prospect." The stones composing this monument were about thirty-four in number. They formed two chambers about 5 feet long each, and a well-defined semicircle 18 feet in diameter.

All that is now to be seen of this monument is a portion of the semicircle here alluded to, and a few stones of the dismantled chamber. The structure, when perfect, was doubtless a dolmen cairn. Under one of the stones, when it was raised, there was found, so the farmer informed me, "a piece of yellow metal in the shape of an axe."

On the brow of the same hill, about half a mile to the W., are the remains of another dolmen cairn.

Between this so-called "Ossian's Grave," and MacCloy's Farm, on the slope of the hill, is a huge rock naturally embedded in the soil. Arrow-heads of flint, beautifully chipped, and of various forms, are frequently found in ploughing this hill. These are sold to bagmen whose price for one in 1888 was twopence, although some now fetch as much as five shillings. The tenant told me that he had himself found a black smooth stone like a hatchet—doubtless a polished celt of the type common in these parts.

Gray, Journ. R.H.A.A.I. (1883-84), vol. vi., 4th Ser., p. 360; "Guide to Belfast," p. 208; W. C. B., Note-book, 1888.

5. In the Townland of Doonan, and Parish of Tickmacrevan, is a dolmen not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 29.



Fig. 246.—Doonan, showing dolmen and Doonan Fort. *Etched from sketch by Mr. Gray.*

This monument is without covering-stones. It consists of slabs lining the sides of a trench sunk in the ground. It measures 24 feet long by 7 feet broad in the centre, but narrows to a breadth of 3 feet at one end, where there would seem to have been a narrow passage forming the entrance.

About 60 paces from it, and occupying a commanding situation in the valley just over a waterfall, is a steep mound of earth and stone, seemingly in part natural, and from which the place derived the name of Doonan Fort, the latter word, "Fort," having reference perhaps to the *Feart*, or *Grave*, near it. Near the dolmen was a series of rudely circular chambers.

"Guide to Belfast," p. 208; W. C. B., Note-book, 1888.

6. In the Parish of Tickmacrevan, on the E. slope of Ballygilbert Hill, above the old road from Larne to Glenarm, 8 miles N. of Larne, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. of Glenarm, is a dolmen not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 29. This dolmen is called *Cloughogan*.

This dolmen forms part of a boundary hedge near a farm cottage, and did

service for years as a pig-sty and poultry-house. The interstices between the uprights have been carefully filled in with small stones. I am uncertain as to name of the Townland on which it stands.

Gray, Journ. R.H.A.A.I. (1883-84), vol. vi., 4th Ser., p. 362.

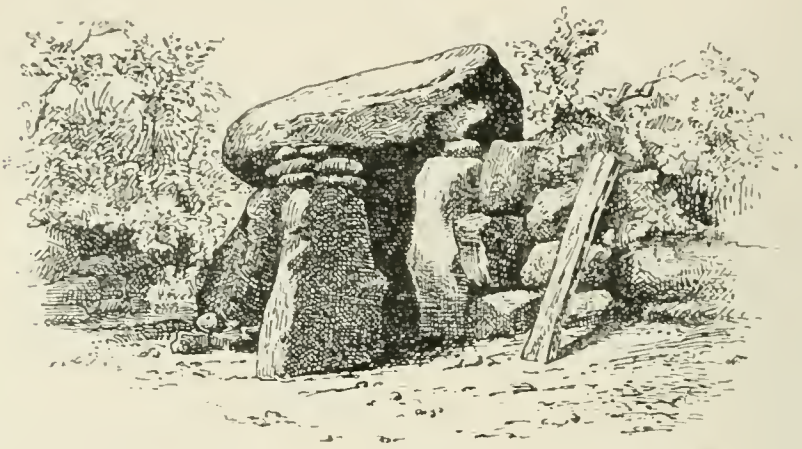


FIG. 247.—"The Cloughogan," Ballygilbert Hill. *Etched from sketch by Mr. Gray.*

IN THE BARONY OF KILCONWAY.

1, 2. In the Townland of Craigs, and Parish of Finvoy, is a dolmen called "The Broadstone," and marked *Cromleac* in Ord.



FIG. 248.—Craigs (1) "The Broadstone." *Etched from a drawing by Mr. Gray.*

Surv. Map No. 22, about 3 miles W. of the River Bann. The second dolmen is half a mile W. of this one, in a cultivated field close to the public road, and one mile E. of the Presbyterian church of Finvoy.

(1) This dolmen is one of those in which the roofing-stone has been poised on comparatively slim supports. In its present state, however, it is a restoration. The covering-stone measures 10 feet long by 8 feet 6 ins. wide, and 1 foot 6 ins. thick. In Miss Stokes's MS. "Notes," mention is made of five pillar-stones, each 5 feet

high, with three other pillar-stones to the N., and the remains of a stone circle to the W. and S.E., measuring 43 feet in diameter. In Lewis's "Topog. Dictionary," the monument is described as composed of hard black stone. It is added that between the upright stones was an entrance to a chamber underneath, which communicated with two other chambers, the whole being within a circle, 45 feet in diameter.

After this dolmen had been thrown down, *during the celebration of games there*, it was re-erected on its present three supporters. "Adjoining the cromlech proper," says Mr. Gray, "there are the remains of three or four circular chambers, and the group of stones composing the cromlech and chambers is again surrounded by two concentric stone circles, the outer circle being about 100 feet in diameter,



Fig. 249.—Craigs (2). *Etched from a drawing by Mr. Gray.*

and the inner 50 feet. Very little," he adds, "now remains to mark the outline of the circle." He thinks that "the sepulchral character of the monument is proved by the finding of cinerary urns in the round chambers."

(2) The second Craigs, or Finvoy dolmen, is in a good state of preservation. Eight long upright stones standing close together form the chamber. The covering-stone rests on seven of these uprights. It measures 8 feet by 5 feet 6 ins. Two other stones lie prostrate. The form of the chamber is a well-marked oval, the major axis of which runs E.N.E., and W.S.W. This dolmen was "formerly almost covered with earth, the cap-stone alone being exposed." During the removal of the earth from around it, the chamber was explored, and a cinerary urn discovered within.

Dublin Penny Journal, vol. ii. p. 301; "Guide to Belfast," p. 101; MS. "Notes" in the possession of Miss M. Stokes; Lewis's "Topog. Dict. of Ireland," Par. Finvoy; Journ. R.H.A.A.I. (1883-84), vol. vi., 4th Ser., pp. 361-362.

3. In the Townland of Dunloy, and Parish of Finvoy, near a *Fort*, is a dolmen marked *Giant's Grave* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 22. It lies about 2 miles N.E. of that at Craigs.

In the Barony of Antrim Lower.

1, 2, 3. In the Townland of Ticloy, and Parish of Skerry, are two dolmens not marked in the Ord. Surv. Map No. 29.

The following account of these two dolmens is taken from the "Ord. Surv. Memoirs," in the Royal Irish Academy. It is under the head of the "Parish of Skerry," and is by F. Stokes: "In the Townland of Ticloy, and near the foot of a range of hills, there is a remarkable monument called the *Stone House* (*i.e. Ticloy*

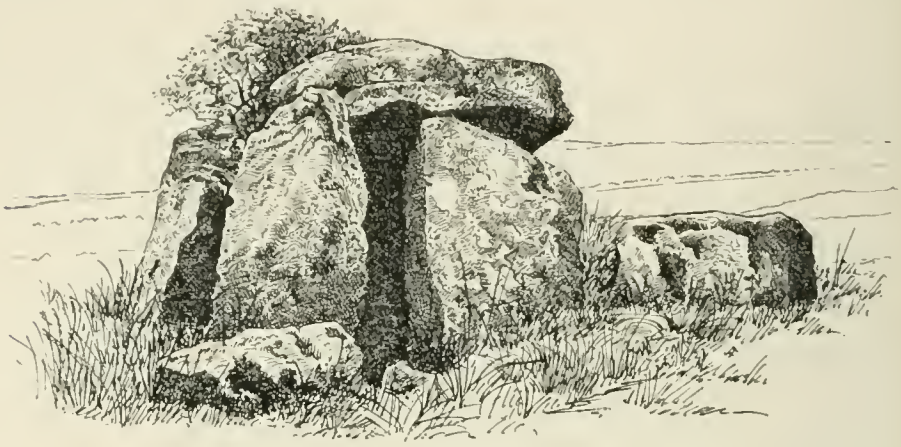


FIG. 230.—Ticloy. *Etched from a photograph.*

Englished). It is formed of great blocks of the rock common in that part of the country, so arranged as to form a cell, the whole being covered with canopy stones as a roof. It stands at the eastern end of a long, rectangular platform, which is raised about 2 feet above the level of the surrounding field. There is throughout a bed of stones varying in size from a common paving-stone to blocks as large as those with which the monument is built.

"On the western side there is a second *Stone House.* It is lower than the first, the stones being at an average but 2 feet above the ground, and it also wants a roof. Attached to it there is another platform of stones, having the same average altitude above the level of the field.

"In one of the stone dykes of the same field there is a large block of stone, originally found lying near the second monument. Its dimensions are: length, 6 feet; breadth, 3 feet; and thickness from 1 foot to 1 foot 6 ins. Its form is regular. It evidently had been once the covering-stone for it, or a stone intended to have been such. The tenant relates that before it was removed to the dyke, it had stood time out of mind close to the eastern side of the "House." It rested on its edge, and was propped up by small stones, so as to form an angle of 45° with the horizon."

The chamber of the larger dolmen measures about 4 feet square, and 5 feet high. The entrance is about 6 feet high, and from 18 to 20 inches wide. The entrance presents the feature so common in these dolmens of two jambs supporting one end of the roof, and giving the structure a porch-like appearance. The main covering-stone not being of sufficient dimensions to close in the cist at the top, a second and supplementary one has been added. I was informed that a former tenant of the farm had dug into the cist, when bones of a large size, thought to be those of an animal, were found. When I visited it the roof was covered with stones, thrown there, so I was informed, not by mere accident, but in accordance with some dimly remembered superstition.

On the heath above these dolmens is a stone circle enclosing a chamber

measuring 6 feet by 5 feet, and having an avenue, or passage, at one end, measuring 6 feet by 2 feet.

"Ord. Surv. Memoirs," R.I.A., Parish of Skerry; Journ. R.H.A.A.I. (1883-84), vol. vi., 4th Ser., p. 178, and photograph, and pp. 361, 363; "Guide to Belfast," pp. 201, 202, 208; W. C. B., Note-book, 1888.

4. In the Parish of Connor, there is a dolmen not marked in

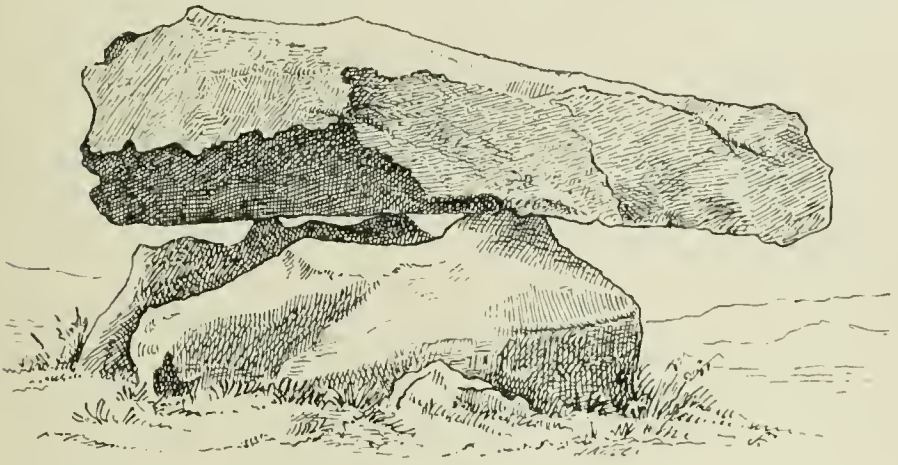


FIG. 251.—Connor, in the Parish of. *From Ord. Surv. Sketches in R.I.A.*

the Ord. Surv. Maps Nos. 37, 38, 43, 44, which include the Parish.

There is a sketch of a dolmen stated to be in this Parish, but no Townland name appended, in the "Ord. Surv. Sketches" in the Royal Irish Academy. It appears from this to consist of only three stones, namely, two side flags on edge, and one long incumbent block overlapping at one end. The sketch shows it to be exceedingly like the dolmen at Loughmoney, in the Parish of Saul, and County of Down.

Loc. cit.

IN THE BARONY OF GLENARM UPPER.

1. In the Townland of Headwood, and Parish of Kilwaughter, at Carndoo, is a dolmen not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 40. It is situated "on the face of Ballybooley Hill, a quarter of a mile W. of the brow;" "seven miles S.W. of Larne, near where the new road from Larne to Ballymena passes over Shane's Hill;" "in a small glen near the E. boundary of the Townland of Ballybooley;" "a mile N.E. of the site of the 'Hunting Carn.'" The fertile valley of Six Mile Water, or River of Rushes, lies below the hill on which this monument is.

This monument is described as "an irregular circle of high stones inclosing a space occupied by six large upright stones disposed in pairs, and supporting two blocks above 5 feet long, and from 2 to 3 feet square, laid horizontally upon them."

Mr. Kinahan gives a plan of the dolmen, not including any remains there might have been of the surrounding circle. He states that in 1874 there only remained the *kistvaen* and a few large stones, some lying, others standing. "The *kistvaen*," he adds, "was rudely built, and seemed to consist of eight stones, six standing, with two horizontal ones that rested on four of the others, the two standing-stones at the S. end forming a sort of doorway, but the N. end of the *kistvaen* was also open. A little to the N.E. of the *kistvaen* was a square standing-stone, while to the E. of it was a large horizontal stone, said to cover bones." In a field immediately W. of the carn, a stone was dug up, having markings on it, described as a network of irregular rectilinear scorings.

In the neighbourhood of this carn, with its circle and dolmen, are other carns, *e.g. Carnlea*, i.e. *the Grey Carn; Carn Maccail*, or the *White Carn*, in which a closed cist and urn were found; the *Hunting Carn*, and *Carninard*.

MS. "Notes on Dolmens," by Miss M. Stokes; "Guide to Belfast," p. 206; Journ. R.H.A.A.I. (1874), 4th Ser., vol. iii. p. 377.

IN THE BARONY OF BELFAST LOWER.

1. In the Townland of Ballygowan (?), and Parish of Raloo.



FIG. 252.—Ballygowan, "Ceannorth's Wa's." *From an original sketch in the collection of Miss M. Stokes.*

is a dolmen called *Ceanorth's Wa's*, not marked in Ord. Surv. Maps Nos. 40 or 46.

A rough drawing of this monument is contained in the *Dublin Penny Journal*. In the description which accompanies it, sixteen pillar-stones are mentioned as standing, and it is added that there were probably thirty. Those that were standing measured 4 feet 6 ins. above ground. A roofing-stone is also noticed, measuring 6 feet long, and 4 feet 6 ins. wide. To the N. were two rows of stones, 16 inches asunder.

In 1829 some stones on the E. side were removed, when "white ashes were found, and decayed bone, which fell into dust when exposed to the air." When, also, a trench in the neighbourhood was opened, "stone hatchets and flint arrow-heads were found."

Dublin Penny Journal, vol. ii. p. 101.

2. In the Townland of Craigarogan, and Parish of Templepatrick, is a dolmen marked *Granny's Grave* in Ord. Surv. Map

No. 51. This Parish includes the ancient Parish of Carn-Graney, and the land on which the dolmen stands is sometimes called Ballycarngrainey.

Dubourdieu speaks of this "cromlech" as most remarkable, having twelve stones ranged from S.E. to N.W., the western one nearly 7 feet high. That to the E. was nearly level with the ground. "It is further to be observed," he says,

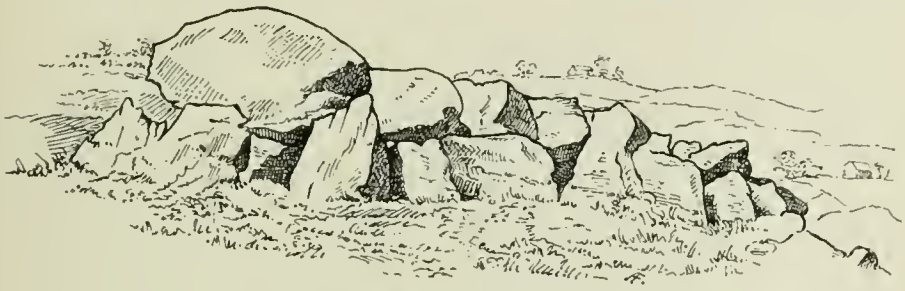


Fig. 253.—Craigarogan (Ballycairngrainey). *From an original drawing in the possession of Miss M. Stokes.*

"that the upper, or flat, stones composing this *Cairn*, or *Heap of the Sun*, are each supported by three upright stones in the same manner that the single cromlechs are."

In the "Guide to Belfast" it is thus described, under the name of Roughfort, a rath, or tumulus, giving name to a hamlet in the Townland, to the W. of which is the old churchyard and ruined church of Carngraney: "It was formed of thirty-seven stones, forming a chamber about 40 feet long, covered by nine of the largest blocks. One block at the end of the chamber is perched on the chamber-stones beneath it; and being very large (6 feet long, 5 feet 6 ins. broad, and 3 feet 6 ins. thick), it would be considered a very good *cromlech* if the other portion of the monument was removed."

The covering-stone weighs about eight tons.

Dr. Reeves speaks thus of it: "It consists of ten large slabs raised on side supporters, like a series of cromlechs, forming steps, commencing with the lowest at the N.E., and ascending gradually for the length of 40 feet towards the S.W. The largest stone is raised about 7 or 8 feet. It measures 6 feet 9 ins. long, 5 feet broad, and 2 feet thick. The smallest, which is on the ground, measures 5 feet long, and 3 feet 3 ins. broad. The proprietor stated that formerly it was encompassed by a circle of upright stones." Its similarity to such monuments as that at Blacklion in Cavan is unmistakable.

Miss Stokes's collection of drawings of dolmens includes a pencil sketch of this monument, and there is also an illustration of it in Mr. Gray's Paper on the Dolmens of Down and Antrim.

"Stat. Survey of the County of Antrim," by the Rev. J. Dubourdieu, p. 581; "Eccles. Antiquities of Down, Connor, and Dromore," by the Rev. W. Reeves, p. 66 n.; "Guide to Belfast," p. 206; Journ. R.H.A.A.I. (1883–84), 4th Ser., vol. vi. p. 359, and pl. i., No. 3: Collection of drawings in the possession of Miss Stokes.

3. In the Townland of Ballylumford, als. Ballyumpage, in the Island and Parish of Island Magee, is a dolmen marked *Druid's Altar* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 41.

The cap-stone, which is about 6 feet long, covers a chamber formed of three blocks of stone, standing on end, on which it rests.

In 1832 this monument was described as surrounded by six stones. Three supporting-slabs remain, bearing up the covering-stone, which measures 6 feet long and 6 feet broad at one end. There is a flat stone on the floor of the cist, and formerly there were six upright stones outside the monument to the N., and two to the S., measuring 3 feet in height. This dolmen is one of those which,



FIG. 254.—Ballylumford, Island Magee.

viewed from the open side, present the appearance of gateways or porticos. It was clearly in early times a monument of more imposing appearance than it is now, being surrounded by other stones, possibly a complete circle. "Early in the present century a number of gold ornaments were found in the immediate vicinity of the cromlech, and worked flints may still be found," adds Mr. Gray, "on the surface of the sloping ground towards the lough." The gold ornaments, found in 1824, included a gold spiral ornament, portions of a gold torque, and golden "baughs." They were found in a field near the dolmen.

"Guide to Belfast," p. 202; Journ. R.H.A.A.I. (1883–84), 4th Ser., vol. vi. p. 362; *Dublin Penny Journal*, vol. i. (1832), p. 209; W. C. B., Note-book, 1892.

IN THE BARONY OF ANTRIM UPPER.

1. In the Townland of Drumagorgan, and Parish of Donegore, within about three miles of Antrim, to the N.E. of that town, and one mile N.W. of Donegore Church, is a dolmen called "The Giant's Grave," not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 50.

This monument consisted, until its overthrow, of a covering-stone about 6 feet square, resting on some smaller stones sunk in the ground. Its fall was brought about early in this century by an antiquarian who, wishing to test the truth of a

tradition that a chieftain had been buried there, dug below it, and discovered remains which convinced him that a burial had taken place.

"Guide to Belfast," p. 202; Journ. R.H.A.A.I. (1883–84), 4th Ser., vol. vi. p. 363.

2. In the Townland of Moyadam, and Parish of Grange-of-Nilteen, is a dolmen marked *Druid's Altar* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 51.

In the "Ord. Surv. Sketches," in the R.I.A., is the plan of a dolmen-circle at this place. The dolmen itself, in the centre, is 5 feet high. The encircling stones, numbering twenty, range from 1 foot to 6 feet 4 ins. in height.

Loc. cit., p. 15.



FIG. 255.—Moyadam. *From the Ord. Surv. Sketches in R.I.A.* (The figures on the stones indicate their respective heights.)

IN THE BARONY OF MASSAREENE UPPER.

1. In the Townland of Carnlougherin, and Parish of Magheramesk, to the N. of the River Lagan, about 6 miles E. of the S. extremity of Lough Neagh, not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 67.

A notice of this dolmen, destroyed before the year 1835, will be found in the *Dublin Penny Journal* of that date. It is described as "one of those stones supposed to be a Druid's Altar, which had fallen from its supporters. The proprietor of the field in which it lay, considering it an incumbrance, resolved to remove it. . . . When undermining, close to the side of the stone, for the purpose of burying it—the usual mode of clearing land of these unwieldy impediments to the plough—at the depth of nearly 5 feet, the two workmen engaged on the job turned up *three beautiful crescents of fine gold*. They were rolled together like so many pieces of paper; yet such was their flexibility that the unrolling did not in any way injure them." They are described as "finely curved, and of great breadth in the centre, diminishing gradually towards the extremities, near which they suddenly turned off, terminating with a circular piece, the size of a shilling. On one side only the edges [? flat surface] were ornamented with a border of rather incorrect zigzag lines. One of them weighed 4½ ounces."

The names of the parties who found these are given, and the communication is signed: "John Royan, junior," and dated from the "Constabulary, Hilltown, Nov. 12th, 1835."

Dublin Penny Journal, 1835–36, p. 295.

IN THE BARONY OF DUNLUCE LOWER.

1. In the Townland of Revallagh, and Parish of Ballyrashane, is a dolmen marked *Druid's Altar* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 6.

This must be the one noticed in the "Guide to Belfast," as lying between Ballyhome, which is the adjoining Townland to the N.W., and Beardiville, the adjoining Townland to the S.W. It is locally called "Gig-ma-Gog's Grave."

One of the covering-stones is 8 feet long, 3 feet 6 ins. wide, and 2 feet 6 ins. thick; another 5 feet 6 ins. long, 2 feet wide, and 2 feet thick.

"Guide to Belfast," pp. 205, 206.

COUNTY OF DOWN.

In the Barony of Castlereagh Lower.

1. In the Townland of Greengraves, and Parish of Newtownards, a mile and a half E. of Dundonald, and S. of the road from Belfast to Newtownards, is a dolmen marked *Camp Stone*,

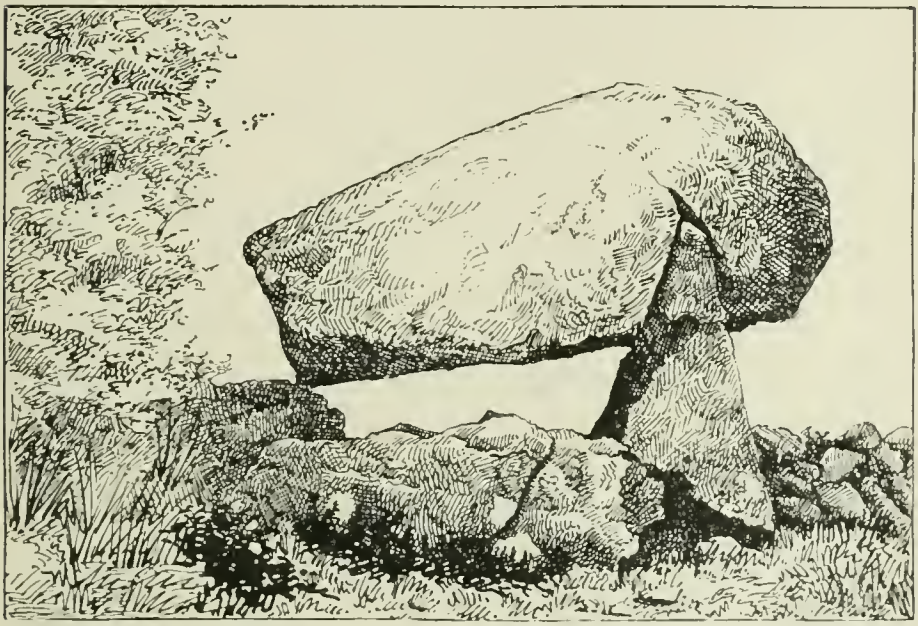


Fig. 256.—Greengraves, "The Kempe Stone." *Etched from a photograph.*

in Ord. Surv. Map No. 5, but called locally "Kempe Stone." It is in a locality formerly called *Ballyclochtogall.*

In point of construction this dolmen is somewhat similar to that at Ballynageeragh and others in the County of Waterford. The roofing-stone slopes downward from the summits of two pillars until it rests, not on an upright, but on a flat stone, which, protruding from beneath it externally, forms a sort of step, by standing upon which, a person can readily ascend the sloping upper surface of the covering-stone.

The pillar-stones upon which it rests at the higher end measure 5 feet high. The vault beneath, each of the sides of which consists of a single flagstone on edge, lies E. and W. The porch-like appearance which the jamb-like pillars supporting the roof produce, is very marked in the case of this monument.

"The group of stones composing the monument," writes Mr. Gray, "occupy a

space of 12 feet by 8 feet, and stand 10 feet high to the E., and 6 feet to the W. The chamber measures 5 feet long, 5 feet wide at the E. end, and 3 feet wide at the W. This chamber is formed of six blocks of stone. The eastern blocks are upright, and the side blocks are on edge, 8 and 7 feet long respectively, the cap-stone measuring 8 feet 6 ins. long, 7 feet wide, and, on an average, 3 feet 6 ins. thick. The block must weigh about 17 tons. It is thinnest at the W. end."

"Apart from the monument itself there are scattered all round the vicinity large blocks of stone. Many of them have been built into, and now form part of the boundary hedge. Their distribution and character indicate that they are the remains of some dismantled megalithic monument of very considerable importance."

The interior of the cist was excavated and explored about the year 1830, by men employed by Mr. Cleland, agent of the Marquis of Londonderry, when human bones were found.

Dublin Penny Journal, vol. ii. p. 293; "Guide to Belfast," p. 202; Journ. R.H.A.A.I. (1883-84), vol. vi. p. 364; W. C. B., Note-book, 1892.

2. In the Townland of Scrabo, on the mountain of the same name, in the Parish of Newtownards, on the N.E. shore of the northern reach of Strangford Lough, is a dolmen in a cairn, not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 5. The cairn has been known from time immemorial as the "Giant's Grave."

This monument is a cairn enclosing an incomplete or dismantled dolmen. Mr. Robert MacAdam has given the following account of its exploration: "The base of the mountain was probably once washed by the sea, though now it is nearly half a mile distant from high-water mark. The outer face of the mountain presents a nearly perpendicular precipice towards the top, while the lower part slopes rapidly to the base. On the upper part of this slope, the cairn, which is described as having been 'of vast size,' was placed. It was formed chiefly of small stones, and occupied nearly a rood of ground, measuring each way about thirty yards" . . . On the farmer's commencing to remove it, after he had carried away immense quantities of small stones collected originally from the lower ground, he "came upon a number of great blocks of stone placed so as to enclose a space of regular form—namely, an elongated square, 5 feet long and about 3 feet wide. Four of the blocks were of especially large size, being sunk 3 feet in the ground, and projecting upwards of 5 feet above it. Three of these formed the one end of the parallelogram at the more elevated side of the cairn, while the fourth was placed at the other extremity, the remaining portions of the enclosure being completed by a number of stones of less dimensions, but still of considerable size. The roof of the enclosed space consisted merely of large stones, thrown on without any apparent regularity.

"In the centre of this area was a quantity of charred bones, collected in a pile, among which the farmer detected a thigh-bone and a collar-bone. A pelvis was also recognized, and it was thought that the bones were of unusually large size. Surrounding the bones, but not mixed with them, was a quantity of wood charcoal mixed with earth. In the midst of this was found the lower portion of an earthen vessel, of reddish burnt clay, about the size and shape of a large saucer, with rounded bottom. The upper edges being broken showed that it had been deeper when whole. Its exterior was ornamented with something like flowers," says Mr.

MacAdam, "in relief. The floor beneath was rudely paved. Immediately outside the enclosure was found a small clay *smoking-pipe!* The stones which covered the space enclosed were not so large but that they could be lifted by a number of men, without mechanical appliances; but lying on the ground immediately below the lower end of the area was an enormous slab of from 20 to 30 tons weight.

"In superficial size, it was amply sufficient to cover in the enclosure, and possibly it was intended for this purpose. Whether it was beyond the power of the constructors to place it in its proper position, or whether it had once formed the covering, and been afterwards removed, and had slid downwards when some sacrilegious hands ransacked the ancient grave, must be a matter of conjecture.

"At the lower end of this great slab furthest from the enclosure, and lying level with its under edge, was discovered a quantity of thin silver coins, all lying together on the ground, and carefully covered up with a number of stones.

"All these objects, the sepulchral chamber and its contents, the large slab, the silver coins, and the pipe, were completely enclosed within the body of the cairn which extended considerably beyond and above them."

The coins, of which Mr. MacAdam gives illustrations of nine examples, were submitted to Mr. Carruthers, who pronounced them to be Danish, or Hiberno-Danish; and, with two doubtful exceptions, they belonged to the ninth century. From their position in the tumulus, it is clear that they were hidden there at a date long subsequent to the erection of the chamber. The pipe is one of that class belonging to the close of the sixteenth and to the seventeenth century, specimens of which have so frequently puzzled antiquarians.

"Ulster Journ. of Archæology," vol. iii. p. 15.

IN THE BARONY OF CASTLEREAGH UPPER.

1, 2. In the Townland of Ballynahatty, and Parish of Drumbo, is a dolmen marked *Giant's Ring, Cromlech*, in Ord. Surv. Map No. 9.

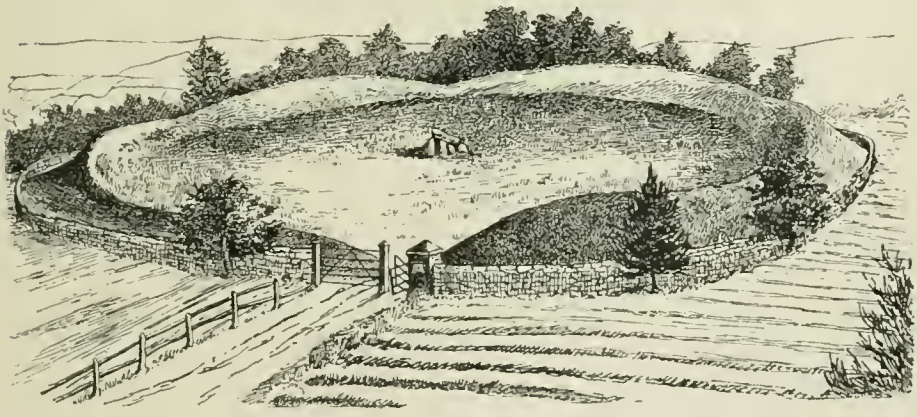


FIG. 257.—Ballynahatty, "The Giant's Ring." *Etched from a photograph (taken from a picture) by Mr. R. Welch.*

In the adjoining field was a chambered structure, not marked in the map. The site of this Townland is on the Lagan River.

This most interesting dolmen stands within the radius, but not quite in the centre, of a very fine rath, or single circular embankment of earth. A ground-plan

of this earthwork and monument will be found among the Ordnance Survey Sketches in the Royal Irish Academy.

Of this dolmen, Harris, in his "Ancient and Present State of the County of Down," p. 200 (Dublin, 1744), says: "It differs somewhat from other monuments of the same class, consisting of a huge rude upper-stone unwrought, almost circular, being 7 feet 1 inch one way, and 6 feet 11 inches the other. It is nearly 2 feet thick at a medium, but swelling both in the upper and under surface. Two ranges of rude pillars support it, each consisting of seven, and round it, at about 4 feet distance, are several fixed stones, not above 2 feet high."

Dubourdieu gives the measures of the incumbent stone as 7 feet by 6 feet 6 ins., and adds that the supporters were from 2 feet to 3 feet 6 ins. high, the covering-stone forming an inclined plane.

Since Harris wrote his account—which plainly indicates what the monument was (namely, a *dolmen-elongée* surrounded by a circle, or oval, like the Leaba Callighe in Cork, and elsewhere)—it seems to have suffered rough handling.

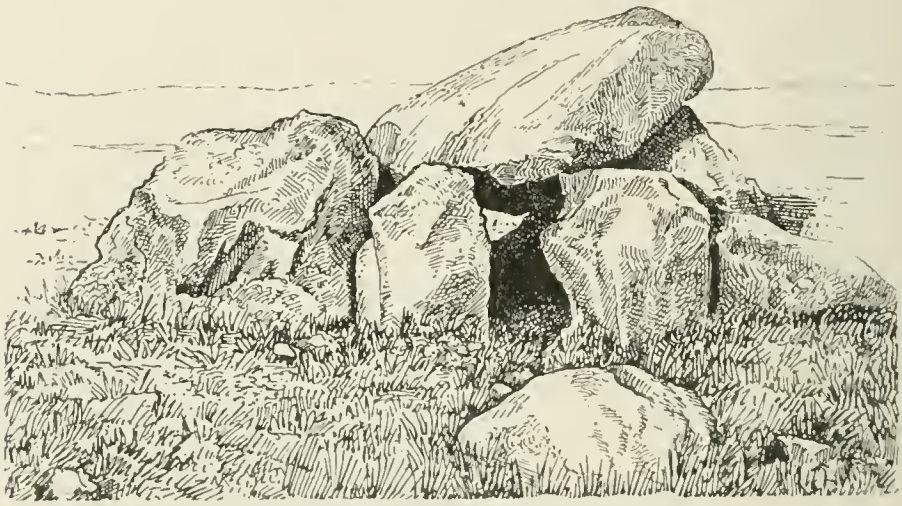


FIG. 258.—Ballynahatty, in the "Giant's Ring."

A writer in the *Dublin Penny Journal* (1834–35), who gives a picture of the structure, says: "This cromlech is either very erroneously described by Mr. Harris, or its appearance has greatly altered since the year 1744. We are informed by him that 'two ranges of pillars,' each consisting of seven, support this monstrous rock, beside which there are several other stones fixed upright in the ground at a distance of about 4 feet. Of these latter there remains but one. The upper stone at present rests upon four, and not upon fourteen supporters. The entire number which compose the 'altar' is only ten; and, though it is probable that several may have fallen down, or in some manner changed their position, it is inconceivable how so great a disproportion as the two accounts present could ever be reconciled." In this view, namely that Harris was inaccurate, I disagree, firstly, because the monument he describes is so exactly what I should have expected it to have been from the present ruins, and, secondly, because, in an agricultural country like this, with stones required for gateposts and houses not far off, it is so easy to account for the removal of the outer ring as well as some of the fabric of the vault.

A good idea of the structure in its present condition may be obtained from the accompanying illustration taken from a photograph.

There appear to have been two covering-stones, one of which has fallen owing to the removal of side ones, while the other, 7 feet long by 6 feet 6 ins. broad, has been tilted out of the horizontal. There are pit-holes in the upper surface of this stone, but they are, I think, natural.

The vallum, or rampart, which has been raised around the level area in which this dolmen was placed, is, as will be observed by reference to the drawing (p. 275), not carried round at an equal height, but is traversed or broken through at various points by depressions or entrances, five of which at least seem to have been purposely formed at the time when the bank was raised, two others being possibly (as it appeared to me, but I make no point of this) of more recent date. The ring measures 580 feet in diameter. The base of the mound is in some places 80 feet wide, narrowing to a platform a quarter that width at the top, and, as I think, shows traces of a lower platform, or tier, having once existed on the inner side below the higher and external ledge or parapet of the rampart. In this case the original plan would have been that of a gigantic amphitheatre.

The position of this earthwork on an eminence above the river Lagan, and commanding a fine prospect in every direction, would, doubtless, if we saw other reasons for regarding it as a military work, be one of great strategical importance, lying as it does between Belfast Lough on the N.E., and the old capital of Emain on the S.W.

It appears to me, however, to be a question whether this can be regarded as a military work at all. In the first place, it differs from the ordinary *duns* and *raths* in having a single instead of a double or triple external wall, and in having, in addition to that, no moat. In the second place, had it been a fortification, its wall would have been carried continuously around the area enclosed, unless some natural defence such as a cliff presented itself, which is not the case here. The means of ingress and egress would have been restricted to a single gallery forming a tunnel through the vallum; or, if there were more than one, the passages would be narrow and flanked by high banks, and outer breastwork, no trace of which is to be found here. In the third place, as if in proof of the original intention of those who raised it, the area within it,—the space, that is to say, around the dolmen and between it and the mound,—was, within the memory of extant writers, used as a *racecourse*, a fact which seemingly points to a survival of the fair, or celebration of funeral games, in which racing bore the principal part, which once would have been held periodically in the "ring." In the fourth place, if we regard its purpose as civil and not military, we furnish ourselves with an explanation of the meaning of the several entrances, since we have the analogous case of Tara (Temhair), the great place of assembly in Meath, which was approached by roads converging on it from various directions, and by which the chieftains, coming respectively from their provinces situated at different points of the compass, gathered together at the common place of *rendezvous*. That such assemblies were connected with religious rites cannot be doubted, nor is it at all unlikely that the central space in the ring was occupied by a wooden temple abutting on the tomb, which latter was perhaps covered by a tumulus, in which dwelt the *sidhe*, or spirits of the dead, who were certainly worshipped by the ancient Irish. That a vallum of earth or a stone wall surrounded such temples, which in time of need could be used for defensive purposes, is also certain, as witness the temple at Arcona in Rügen described by Saxo Grammaticus.

To a like purpose, civil and not military, I should be inclined to assign the somewhat similar vallum known as "Arthur's Round Table," in Cumberland, and

also that which surrounds the megalithic remains at Abury in Wiltshire, which, in the ground-plan of the whole, bears a great similarity to that of the Rath-na-Riogh, at Temhair. As a second example of a vallum, or rath, surrounding a dolmen, the Leacht-an-Scail, in the county of Kilkenny, may be quoted, although the bank or ring has in that case been carried away.

It is, perhaps, not inapposite to mention certain vallums, a few of which are still in existence in the county of Cornwall, the inner faces of which were levelled out into tiers, or seats, where the inhabitants congregated, before the Reformation, to witness the Miracle Plays, which the Christians provided in place of the Pagan games which preceded them. The "Perran Round" is a good example of one of these. It was somewhat oval in form, and provided with an entrance at either end. Plainly there was nothing military about it, and as there was certainly nothing essentially Christian about it, the custom which prompted its construction was probably a relic of Pagan times—the barbarian reflex of the Roman amphitheatre.

I cannot pass away from noticing this earthwork without remarking upon the close similarity it bears to some of the so-called "Mound-builders'" works in Ohio. One at Fort Ancient, which I visited in 1874, though enclosing a larger area, is a counterpart of this vallum in respect of the gaps or spaces which have been left between the several portions of the circle. These American enclosures were evidently formed for the performance of some ancient and obsolete rites. The race who raised them has passed away, but the ramparts themselves contain the bodies of their dead, inhumated beneath flat stones. Stone implements, and pipes of excellent workmanship, and often curiously designed and finely polished, are found in and around these areas, in which I cannot doubt that the tribes once assembled, to hold, perhaps, like the Chinese and Japanese, a periodical spirit-festival, not unanalogous, as I think, to that which was known as *Samhain* among the ancient Irish. What follows will convince the reader that the Giant's Ring was the centre of rites connected with sepulture.

In the Ulster Journal of Archæology will be found the following account of a very remarkable sepulchral structure found at Ballynehatty, and of its contents :—

"The chamber was subterraneous, and consisted of a circular space, 7 feet in diameter, enclosed to a height of about 2 feet by a wall of large irregular blocks of weather-worn stones from 2 to 3 feet long, their faces inclining considerably inwards, and their interstices closely wedged up with slate-like fragments of stone. Facing the east, an opening about 2 feet wide had been left for an entrance; and within, five irregularly shaped flags, from 20 to 24 inches high, and of various breadth and thickness, were placed on end, their edges projecting towards the centre, thereby dividing the circumference of the floor into six irregular compartments.† These were raised somewhat above the general level of the floor, and separated from the central portion by a ledge of rough flags set edgewise in the ground, above which they projected from 3 to 4 inches. The remainder of the floor was somewhat concave, and the whole flagged with irregularly shaped stones, adjusted to each other with considerable care. A sixth upright stone, similar to those which divided the circumference into compartments, stood upon the flagged floor, and may have been employed to support the roof while in progress of construction.

"The structure was covered with large quarried flagstones, resting upon the wall, the perpendicular uprights, and each other, gradually projecting towards the centre,

† See ground-plan and elevation of a Hünenschloss similar in plan, "Neues Lausitzisches Mag.," vol. lvii., pl. facing p. 466.

and secured, where requisite, by careful pinning up with thin stones. The height of the chamber in the centre was 3 feet, and the upper surface of the covering flags lay 18 inches below the level of the field. Consequently, the ground must have been excavated to a depth of at least 5 feet for its construction. Although a portion of the roof was the first part removed, the entrance is stated to have been closed with flags in such a manner as would have permitted their removal without injury to the rest of the structure, and the whole appears to have been enclosed and covered with small stones, as though at one time it had formed the centre of a cairn.

"In the compartment A and B, as shown in the plan,† to the left of the entrance, were found three urns of burnt clay (1, 2 and 3), filled with burnt bones. They were embedded in loose soil, and, as seen *in situ*, appeared to be about 12 inches high by 10 inches broad. Nothing but fragments of them could be preserved.

"The ornamentation was of three different characters, and of the rudest description. There was probably a fourth urn at the spot marked 4, as a quantity of dark, half-burnt earth, mixed with bones, was found there, but no fragment of sufficient size to establish this beyond a doubt. The compartment C was vacant; D contained some few burnt bones, and (resting upon them and buried in sand quite dissimilar to the material in which the urns lay) two tolerably perfect skulls, and sufficient fragments to prove that five skulls, or, at least, portions of five, had been there deposited. In the same compartment were found three unburnt human ribs and a humerus; also part of the pelvis of a small cow, and a few fragments of the bones of a sheep or goat, likewise unburnt. E and F contained large quantities of burnt bones, divided into several parcels by thin stones. No implement or ornament of any kind was found in or about the spot, nor was there any ornament or inscription on the stones of which the place was constructed. Amongst the burnt bones, contained both in the urns and in the recesses E and F, were numerous fragments of skulls, clearly proving that the unburnt crania could not possibly have been portions of the individuals by whose burnt remains they were surrounded. From the position occupied by the three undisturbed loose jaws, the heads had evidently been deposited upon their bases, with their faces to the West, no portion whatever of the trunk having been deposited with them. Unfortunately, but two crania at all available for the purposes of science were rescued from destruction; and in these the lower jaw of one is absent altogether, and that of the other is very much broken. Both skulls are, apparently, those of females, from twenty to twenty-five years of age. They are exceedingly small, long, low, and narrow, their greatest circumference being only 20 inches, and their measurements by the craniometer being below any that have previously come under the observation of Mr. Grattan, the writer of the paper from which I quote.

"Though so exceedingly low, the coronal region is, nevertheless, pretty full and rounded; indeed, in No. 2, well and gracefully arched. In both the anterior portion is proportionately short, and the posterior long, the preponderating volume being posterior to the opening of the ears, in this respect exceeding in *absolute* measurement several crania greatly their superiors in size. The nasal bones are defective, but would appear to have been somewhat prominent. The cheek-bones are large, prominent, projecting outwards below; the cavities for the eyes large, with an outward and downward inclination. In one skull the jaws are rather prominent; the under one long, very slight, and shallow. At death the teeth must have been complete, but many have dropped out of their sockets. Such as remain are remarkably sound, somewhat worn down in the case of one, especially in the

† See the plan in Part IV. of this work, *infra*.

lower jaw; but scarcely any in that of the other. In each the wisdom teeth have not quite attained the elevation of the molars. The sutures are strongly marked; the zygomatic arches, as far as can be inferred, moderately prominent; and the mastoid processes small and feebly developed. One appears to have a large frontal sinus, to which is due its excess of prominence at zero over the other; whereas the latter progressively ascends from that point, ranging considerably above the former throughout the whole coronal region, exhibiting in every respect a finer and more elevated specimen of the same type.†

"The remaining cranial fragments are, a large, massive, powerful male jaw, the teeth considerably worn down, but not more than would indicate middle age; the upper and portion of the lower jaw of a middle-aged female; these, with the two more perfect crania, making up the full number of five, already stated to have been either wholly or in part deposited in this remarkable sepulchral chamber.

"On various occasions indications of extensive interments have been discovered throughout this same piece of ground, vast quantities of human bones having been turned up by the plough, especially near the dwelling-house of the farmer.

"In the boundary fence of the Giant's Ring is an enormous stone. Very near this spot there were taken up in the field, a little below the surface, many cartloads of human bones. On the site of the dwelling-house itself, which is not many perches distant, was a mound which, on being removed, disclosed several short stone coffins (? cists) and burnt bones.

"In several parts of the same field similar coffins (cists) were found subsequently, all formed of stone slabs, and having a slab at the bottom and one as a lid. These in most cases contained urns, and all were shorter than a man. In one of the urns was found a skull by Mr. Bedel (the farmer) himself; and in each of two others, bones and a stone implement. One of these was described as 'a black stone, 6 inches long, knobbed at each end and hollowed between, with a small hole passing through the centre of the immediate stem.' From the description of this stone we gather that it corresponded as nearly as possible with a stone figured in the Kilkenny Archæological Journal (1870–71), which was kept in the mortice of a broken cross, and called the 'Healing-stone' of St. Conall. It measured 5 inches long, was knobbed at each end (like a miniature dumb-bell) and had three little cavities sunk in the intermediate stem. The paper in which it is noticed is by Mr. Patterson, of Belfast.

"The other stone found in the other urn was a yellow stone, tapering at each end, almost resembling in shape and size a gimlet head, and pierced in like manner in the centre with a small hole. In another urn, along with the usual burnt bones, were two flint arrow-heads. Occasionally stone axes have been found in the field. At one extremity of it, furthest from the house, there was a spot several perches in extent, on which the vegetation was observed to be always bad. On digging it up it was found, for several feet deep, to consist of a peculiar dark-coloured and soapy mould, and intermixed with it were observed a number of red stones, presenting the appearance of having been discoloured by strong heat. Near this spot was a small mound, which, on being removed, was found to contain three very large stones placed on end, and sloping towards each other at the top. Underneath this enclosure was found an urn and a quantity of small bones." (See an enclosure formed by sloping stones protecting a cist with urn in Christian Detlev Rhode's "Cimbrisch Hollsteinische Remarques," p. 33.)

† Mr. Grattan's delineations of these skulls are reproduced in the ethnological portion of this work. *Vide infra.*

"In the same part of the field were found four rings made of a black light substance like jet, the largest about 4 inches in diameter, and the other three smaller, in regular succession, the whole of them fitting exactly one within the other, so that when thus placed they represented the appearance of a circular grooved disc.

"In one part of the field there stood a pillar which was buried in clearing the ground. Stone coffins (cists) and urns, like those found in this field, have been found at different times in the adjoining lands held by three several farmers, and there was at least one other chambered structure such as that above described."

In a book entitled, "A Tour in Ireland in 1779," published in Dublin in the following year, it is stated that "contiguous to the rath (that is, the Giant's Ring) there was a small mount, formerly dug through to get stones for building, in the middle of which great quantities of bones were found."

This is either another example of a sepulchral mound forming one of those of this famous cemetery, or one of those the tradition of the discovery of which had reached Mr. Bedel (as see above). All these notices of bone-finds go to justify the view that in the Giant's Ring we have a centre of sepulchral and it may be sacrificial rites, an unrecorded and prehistoric site of a great *Oenach*, or Fair, the place of Assembly of the tribes of the district for the celebration of the periodical festivals of their cultus, which were essentially and intimately associated with the Dead.

"Ancient and Present State of the County of Down," p. 200; "Stat. Survey of the County of Down," by Dubourdieu, p. 273; *Dublin Penny Journal* (1834–35), p. 77; "Etchings of Irish Antiquities," *Anon.*, in the British Museum; "Ord. Surv. Sketches," in R.I.A.; Grattan, Ulster Journ. of Archæology, vol. iii. 358, *et seqq.*; W. C. B., Note-book, 1888.

In the Barony of Ards Lower.

1. In the Townland of Mount Stewart, and Parish of Grey

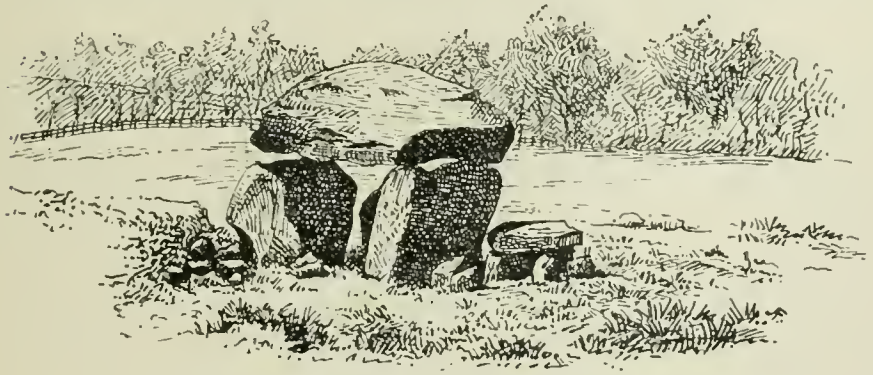


Fig. 259.—Mount Stewart. *Etched from sketch by Mr. Gray.*

Abbey, on the N.E. shore of Strangford Lough, was a dolmen-cairn marked Giant's Grave in Ord. Surv. Map No. 11.

This small dolmen, or, rather, large cist, forms a connecting-link between monuments of the former class and those entirely enclosed in cairns. It was, in fact, the central cist in a cairn in which were sixty or seventy closed cists, in each of the greater number of which was found an urn. It belongs, therefore, rather to a work dealing with closed cists in tumuli, and their contents, than to this.

Journ. R.H.A.A.I. (1883–84), 4th Ser., vol. vi. pp. 364–365; "Hist. Essay on the Parish of Grey Abbey," by Dr. S. M. Stephenson, Belfast, 1828; "Guide to Belfast," p. 203.

IN THE BARONY OF IVEAGH UPPER.

1. In the Townland of Finnis, and Parish of Dromara, was a dolmen not marked in Ord. Surv. Maps Nos. 28 or 35.

Mr. Dutton, author of the "Ancient and Present State of the County of Down" (1744), notices the existence of a "cromlech" at this place.

Loc. cit.

2. In the Townland of Legananny, and Parish of Drumgooland,



FIG. 260.—Legananny. *Etched from an original drawing by Sir Henry James.*

marked Cromlech in Ord. Surv. Map No. 35. It is just to the E. of a little lake, and N.E. of Slievenaboley.

Dubourdieu gives a drawing of this dolmen, which, he states, stands in the

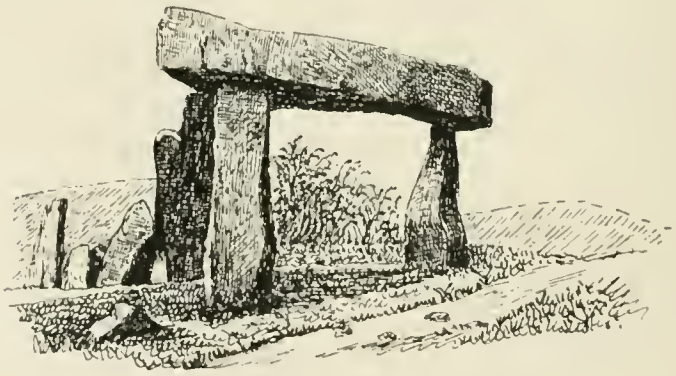


FIG. 261.—Legananny (another view). *From a sketch by Mr. Gray.*

townland of Leganeney, and parish of Drumgoolan, "in the bosom of a mountain towards the south." "The covering-stone," he says, "is a granite flag, 12 feet long, shaped like a coffin, and supported by three pillars of the same, two at one

end; the S.E. 7 feet 6 ins. in length, 2 feet thick; a third to the N.W., 4 feet 6 ins. in height, tapering to a point, on which rests the smaller end of the covering-stone."

In another work, "The Ancient and Present State of the County Down," 1744 (by Harris, and others), is the following notice of the same monument: "A cromlech stands in the townland of Leganeny and parish of Drumgoolan on a mountain called Slieve-na-boil-trough, being a part of Slieve Croob, near a small lake lying in a valley underneath it. This is a huge gritty rock, in the shape of a monstrous coffin, supported by three feet. It is 11 feet, wanting an inch, long; 5 feet over in its broadest part, and diminishing gradually from thence to each end in a point. It is from 18 inches to 2 feet thick. A man 6 feet 6 ins. high can stand upright under it."

In Lewis's "Topographical Dictionary" mention is made of a dolmen which must be the same as this, only that it is placed in the parish of Kilmegan, and near Castlewellan. It is stated to be on the hill called Slieve-na-boil-trough, in the barony of Upper Iveagh. The table-stone is described as coffin-shaped, 10 feet long and 5 feet wide, and supported on three pillars, 6 feet 6 ins. from the ground.

A drawing of it was made by Sir Henry James, which is copied in Fergusson's "Rude Stone Monuments," and there is another in Mr. William Gray's paper on the "Dolmens of Down and Antrim." We have here a fourth set of measurements which differs from all the other three. "The covering-stone is said to measure 11 feet 4 ins. long, by 4 feet 9 ins. wide, and to be 12 inches thick. It is again described as 'coffin-shaped.' Of the three supports one is said to measure 7 feet in height; the next 6 feet 2 ins. (these are those at the S. end), and the third (that at the N. end) 4 feet 5 ins. high. This dolmen is, in its present condition, of the slim-pillared, or milking-stool type. Urns have been found below it."

"Stat. Survey of the County of Down," by Dubourdieu, p. 272; "Ancient and Present State of the County of Down," by Harris and others; Lewis, "Topog. Dict. of Ireland: Guide to Belfast," p. 203; Journ. R.H.A.A.I. (1883-84), 4th Ser., vol. vi. p. 366; "Views of Stonehenge, etc., including Irish Monuments," by Sir Henry James; Fergusson, "Rude Stone Monuments."

*3. In the Townland of Aughnavallog, and Parish of Drumballyroney, a mile and a half N. of Rathfryland, is a dolmen marked *Clochmore* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 41.

Dubourdieu mentions "remains of the cromlech class," near Rathfryland, but I am not sure if this is a dolmen, although its name "*Clochmore*" is in several instances applied to such structures.

"Stat Survey of the County Down," p. 273.

4. In the Townland of Drumgreenagh, and Parish of Drumgath, was a dolmen not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 47. It is on the road from Newry to Rathfryland.

Mr. Gray says that forty years before 1884 there was a cromlech in this townland, which he calls Drumgreen. A large cap-stone stood on three supporters. All the stones were removed for buildings and roads.

Journ. R.H.A.A.I. (1883-84), 4th Ser., vol. vi. p. 367.

5. In the Townland of Goward, and Parish of Clonduff, is a dolmen marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 48. It is called

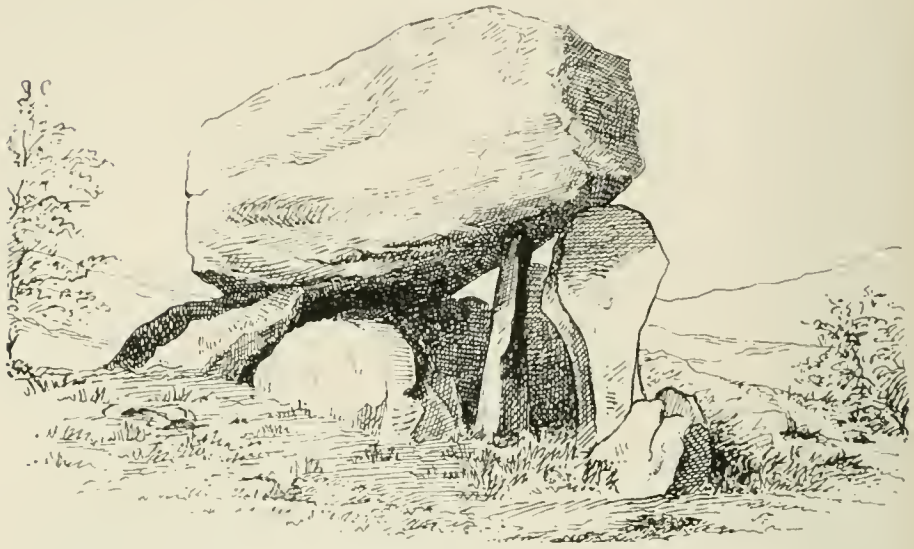


FIG. 262.—Goward, "The Cloughmore." *From an original drawing in the Ord. Surv. Sketches, in R.I.A.*

locally "Cloughmore," "Clochthogbail," and "Fin's Finger." It is two miles from Hilltown, and five from Rathfryland.

This dolmen, which is on the mountain side, is described as "one of the largest and best in the county." "It consists," says Mr. Gray, "of a massive capstone of granite, 13 feet long, 10 feet wide, and 5 feet thick, weighing probably 50 tons, supported by a group of nine other stones, forming several chambers, the principal chamber being 9 feet long, and 3 feet 6 ins. wide. One of the front uprights is very slender, and stands 7 feet high, the complete monument being fully 14 feet high."

It was stated in the locality that formerly this dolmen was enclosed by a circle of stone blocks, or standing stones.

"Excavations have been made below the dolmen, and cinerary urns, with other evidence of sepulture, were found in the main chamber."

In construction and general appearance this dolmen is singularly like the Kempe Stone. It is said that there was once an avenue of stones running eastward from it. There is a good pencil sketch of it among the Ord. Survey Sketches in the R.I.A., from which the above (Fig. 262) is copied.

Journ. R.H.A.A.I. (1883–84), 4th Ser., vol. vi. pp. 365, 366; "Guide to Belfast," pp. 203, 204; MS. "Notes on Dolmens," Miss M. Stokes.

6. In the Townland of Dromore, and Parish of Warrenpoint, was a dolmen now destroyed. A *Mound* is marked in this Townland in Ord. Surv. Map No. 54, but no dolmen.

This dolmen was taken down many years before 1884, to supply stones for a rockery in the garden of the Bishop's Palace.

*7. In the Townland of Rosstrevor Upper, and Parish of Kilbroney, is an object marked *Clochmore* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 54. I am uncertain whether this is a dolmen. The name *Clochmore* induces the idea that it may be.

8. In the Townland of Killowen Mountain, and Parish of Kilbroney, by the roadside from Rosstrevor to Kilkeel, is a dolmen not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 55. This Townland adjoins that of Rosstrevor on the E.

The author of the "Guide to Belfast" speaks of a good example of a *kistvaen*, by which he means a dolmen of the elongated type, at this place.

"Guide to Belfast," p. 206.

9, 10. In the Townland of Kilfeaghan, and Parish of Kilbroney, just to the W. of the Causeway Water, on the E. shore of Carling-

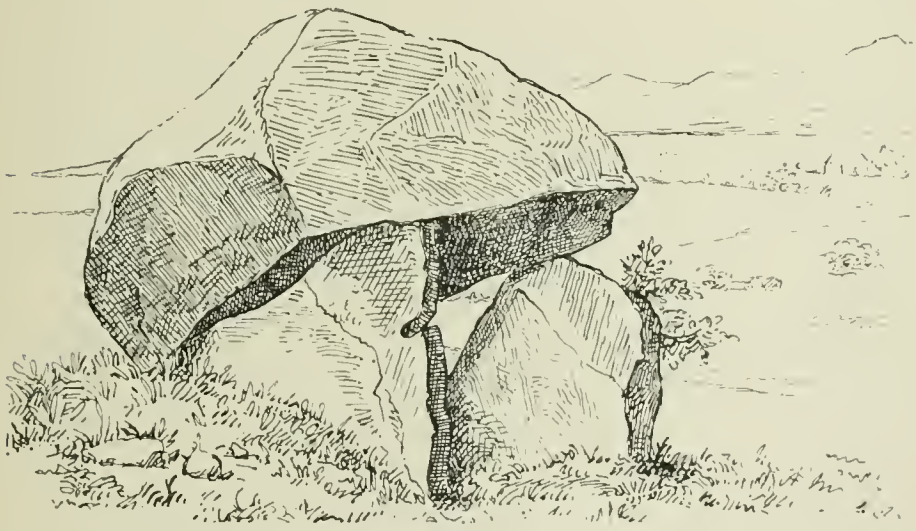


Fig. 263.—Kilfeaghan. *From a drawing by Sir Henry James.*

ford Lough, is a dolmen marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 55. It is on the slope of Kurckshee.

This Mr. Gray describes as "an excellent example of a cromlech." "A block of rounded granite, 10 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 5 feet thick, weighing probably thirty tons, forms the cap-stone over a chamber composed of several granite blocks on end."

"To the E. of the cromlech, and close to the bank of the river, there is another megalithic structure, more like a *kistvaen* (by which Mr. Gray means a *dolmen-elongée*), and the site around has yielded several examples of stone implements."

"Guide to Belfast," p. 204.

IN THE BARONY OF KINELARTY.

1. In the Townland of Annadorn, and Parish of Loughinisland,

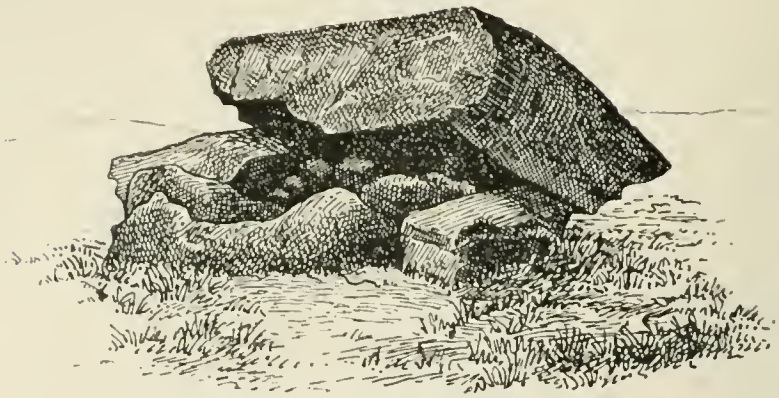


FIG. 264.—Loughinisland. *Etched from sketch by Mr. Gray.*

close to the N. end of the lake, is a dolmen marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 30.

This dolmen appears to have been dug out of a cairn. Dubourdieu says: "This very remarkable cairn was discovered, about the year 1772, to contain within its circumference, which is about 60 yards, and towards the bottom, a large smooth stone, of a square figure, from 7 to 8 feet over, and supported by several other stones about 3 feet 6 ins. high, forming underneath a kind of chamber, in which were found ashes, and a number of bones, to appearance human. Upon the surface of this large stone, when the smaller stones, which were pyramidically arranged, were removed, a quantity of black ashes were found. The entrance to this chamber was towards the N., and under several flat stones regularly disposed in front of each other, and extending to the outside of the cairn. These stones were removed for building purposes." This is the "Loughanisland Cromlech" of Mr. Gray. He says it had a well-defined chamber of four large blocks of stone, with a cap-stone measuring 8 feet by 7 feet. It had been turned over a little from its normal position."

"Survey of the County of Down," by Dubourdieu, p. 270; Journ. R.H.A.A.I. (1883–84), 4th Ser., vol. vi. p. 365.

IN THE BARONY OF LECALE LOWER.

1. In the Townland of Loughmoney, and Parish of Ballee, is a dolmen marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 31.

"This dolmen was, in 1884, in a good state of preservation. It stood in a field close to the public road, a few miles E. of Downpatrick. The cap-stone, measuring 9 feet 6 ins. by 5 feet 3 ins., was supported by only two stones on edge, each measuring 7 feet by 3 feet, forming a chamber about 2 feet 10 ins. wide, and open at both ends."

Journ. R.H.A.A.I. (1883–84), 4th Ser., vol. vi. p. 365.

2. In the Townland of Slievenagriddle, and Parish of Ballee, not far S. of Loughmoney, was a dolmen not marked in Ord. Surv.

Map No. 38. In the Townland of Ballyalton, which adjoins it on the S.E., a *Druidical Ring* is marked. Slievenagriddle is distant a mile and a quarter N.E. from Struell, where *Patrick's Chair*, etc.,

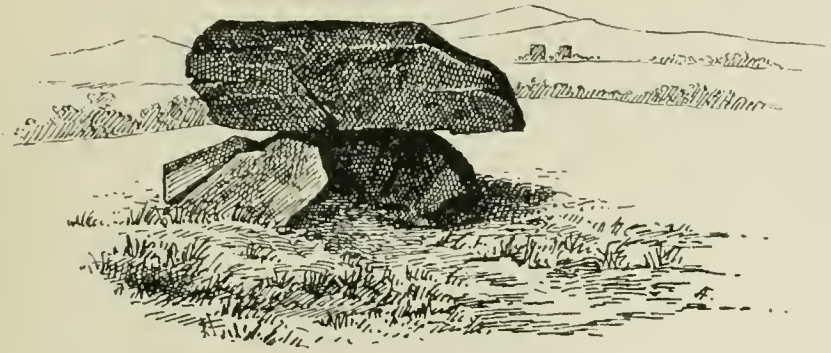


Fig. 265.—Loughmoney.

are. The dolmen is on the topmost peak of the Slievenagriddle Mountain.

Mr. Gray speaks of this monument as "the prostrate remains of a once standing cromlech." "The blocks which composed it were resting on the bare rock. The cap-stone measured 8 feet by 6 feet, and below it were two slabs that formed the sides of the original chamber. It is said that this cromlech was thrown down by the officials of the Ordnance Survey!"

Harris, in the "Ancient and Present State of the County of Down," thus describes it, making the cap-stone, which, possibly, was subsequently broken, much larger: "It is composed of a heavy, flat, unhewn rock, of the grit kind, in shape like a lozenge in heraldry," measuring "11 feet 2 ins. from point to point, 8 feet 6 ins. broad, and from 1 foot 6 ins. to 1 foot thick. It is raised upon two rude supporters of the same kind, placed edgeways, one of which is 8 feet long, 3 feet broad, and 1 foot thick; the other not above 3 feet long, which seems to be a natural rock, standing in its original position. The cavity underneath is large enough for a middle-sized man, by stooping a little, to pass through it. The supporting stones stand on a stratum of solid rock."

Dubourdieu also mentions this "stone altar," or "cromlech," giving the dimensions of the cap-stone as "11 feet long, 8 feet broad, and from a foot to 18 ins. in depth, standing on two supporters."

In point both of construction and position on the mountain, this monument must have been very similar to that on Slieve Callan in Clare.

"Anc. and Pres. State of the County of Down," by Walter Harris (1744), p. 199; "Stat. Surv. of the County of Down," by Rev. John Dubourdieu (1802), p. 272; "Guide to Belfast," p. 203; Journ. R.H.A.A.I. (1883–84), vol. vi., 4th Ser., p. 367.

In the Barony of Lecale Upper.

*1. In the Demesne of Down, and Parish of Down, to the S. of Downpatrick, is a block of stone called *Samson's Stone*, which has been noticed as a Cromlech. It is not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 38.

Mr. Gray thinks this may have been a cromlech, of the kind described by Mr. Du Noyer as "earth-fast." It is referred to as a "ruined cromlech" by the Rev. J. O'Laverty.

"Hist. Account of the Diocese of Down and Connor" (Dublin, 1878-84), vol. i. p. 252; Journ. R.H.A.A.I. (1883-84), 4th Ser., vol. vi. p. 367.

NOTE.—In the Townland of Dundrum, and Parish of Kilmegan, is stated to be a dolmen, not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 44.

Miss M. Stokes, in her MS. "Notes on Dolmens," mentions a dolmen *at* Dundrum. Mr. Gray does not refer to it, and I think it probable that the one at Wateresk must be intended.

Loc. cit. (See next.)

2. In the Townland of Wateresk, and Parish of Kilmegan

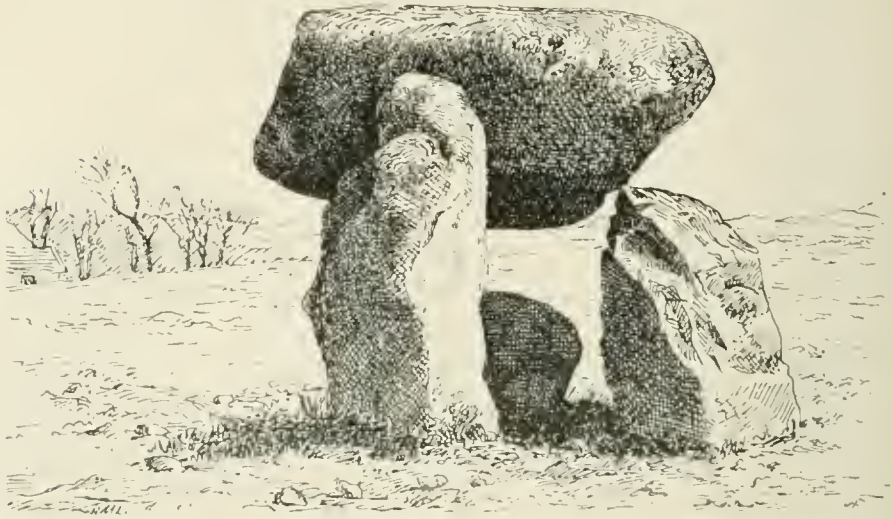


FIG. 266.—Wateresk, or Slidderyford. *Etched from a photograph.*

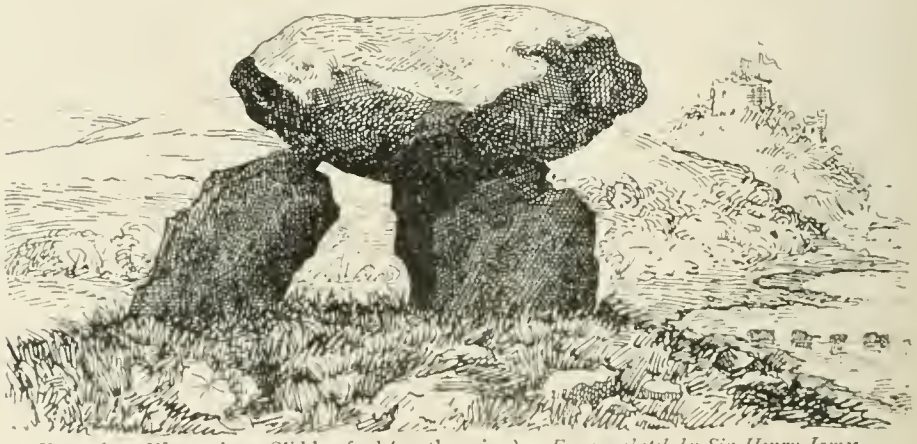


FIG. 267.—Wateresk, or Slidderyford (another view). *From a sketch by Sir Henry James.*

(close to Slidderyford), is a dolmen marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 43. It is about two miles and a half E.S.E. of

Castlewellan, and near the shore of Dundrum Bay, on the Newcastle road.

"A very perfect cromlech," says Mr. Gray. "The cap-stone, a granite block, measures 7 feet 6 ins. by 7 feet 6 ins., and is 19 feet 6 ins. in girth. It covers a chamber formed of three blocks of stone, one of which is 6 feet high."

Walter Harris says: "It stands upon three large supporters, each 4 feet above the surface. The incumbent stone is flat at the top, but, bellying underneath, fills part of the empty space between the tripod. The upper stone is 10 yards in circumference, 3 yards broad on the flat surface, and between 4 and 5 feet thick in the centre." It "has not above an inch dependance on two of the stones, but the third, which stands north, has a slope in it to receive the great stone."

Dubourdieu describes the "altar-stone" of this dolmen as "nearly circular, with a diameter of from 7 to 9 feet, the face 7 feet in length, and 3 feet in thickness, but the stone, bellying underneath, is much deeper. It is supported by three stones, one of which has a cavity that just receives the protuberance of the incumbent stone. . . . The stone is granite, and water-worn. The great supporter is the same. The smaller supporters are schist. The supporters in the rear are 3 feet high. The front supporter is 3 feet 6 ins. in the lowest, and 6 feet in the highest part." Dubourdieu describes a circle of twelve standing stones near this dolmen. Two only remain, one of them 11 feet high. In the same field as the dolmen is a *souterrain*. In the sand-dunes of Dundrum, which the dolmen overlooks, worked flints, stone implements, pottery, etc., have been found.

"Anc. and Pres. State of the County of Down," p. 199; "Stat. Survey of the County of Down," by Dubourdieu, p. 272; "Guide to Belfast," p. 203; Journ. H.A.A.I. (1883–84), vol. vi., 4th Ser., p. 365.

In the Barony of Mourne.

1. In the Townland of Dunnaman, and Parish of Kilkeel,

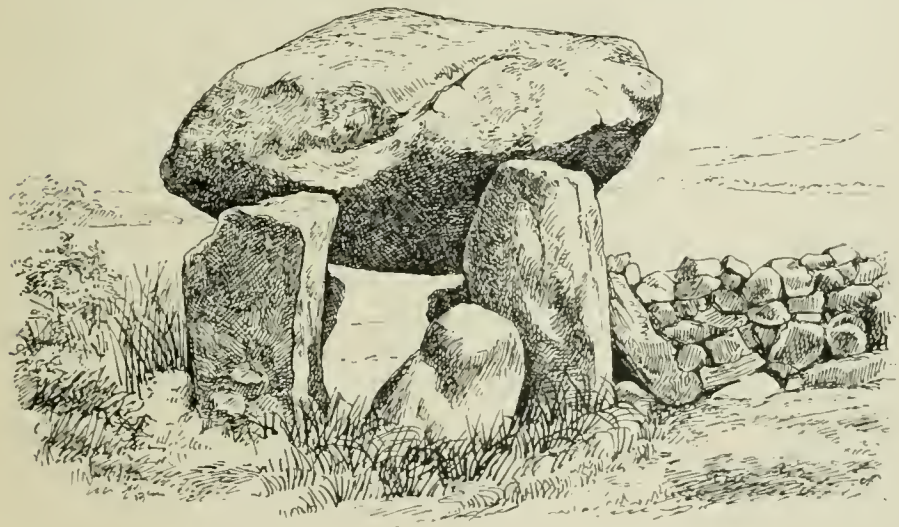


Fig. 268.—Kilkeel. *Etched from an engraving on stone.*

close to the R. C. Church on the road from Kilkeel to Rosstrevor, is a dolmen not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 55.

"One of the longest and best *kistvaens*" (i.e. *dolmens-elongées*) "that we" (the editors of the "Guide to Belfast") "know of."

Loc. cit., p. 206.

2. In the Townland of Kilkeel, and Parish of Kilkeel, is a dolmen called the *Crawtree Stone*, and marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 56. It is W. of the Kilkeel River, on the road to Newcastle.

Mr. Gray thinks the name "Crawtee" is derived from *cruit* = a hump, "which expresses very clearly the shape of the cap-stone of granite, 9 feet long, and 8 feet 6 ins. wide, that covers the chamber beneath, measuring about 5 feet 6 ins. square, and formed of four waterworn boulders of granite."

Journ. R.H.A.A.I. (1883-84), vol. vi., 4th Ser., p. 366; "Guide to Belfast," p. 204.

IN THE BARONY OF IVEAGH LOWER.

In the Townland of Waringstown (?), and Parish of Donaghcloney, "not far from Waringstown," is a chambered tumulus, not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 20.

In Molyneux's edition of Boate's Natural History there is a notice of "a mount not far from Waringstown," which "was broken open about the year 1684." As the people were carrying it away, they met, "in the body of it, with a large, flat quarry-stone, placed upright in manner of a door or shutter, which, when they had removed, let them into a narrow, low passage of about 10 foot long, thro' which a man could only creep on his hands and knees, that led into a small round vault about 6 foot high, and 8 foot wide, placed in the centre of the mount. In the middle of the vault were fixt into the ground four small, long stones, each about 2 foot and a half high, standing upright as so many legs to support a flat quarry stone, 2 foot and a half long, and 20 inches broad, placed upon them in manner of a table. . . . Under the table, on the ground, was placed a handsome earthern urn of dark brownish colour, as if not thoroughly bak'd, the thickness of its sides not more than a quarter of an inch. It contained broken pieces of burnt bones mixt with the ashes and fragments of burnt wood."

"Natural History of Ireland," by Gerard Boate, edit. Thomas Molyneux (Dublin, 1755), p. 199.

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.

In the Barony of Dartree.

1. In the Townland of Calliagh, at Calliagh, in the Parish of Aghabog, to the S.W. of a small lake, is a dolmen marked *Giant's Grave* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 13. It is five miles S.W. of Monaghan, and the same distance N.E. of Newbliss.

2. In the Townland of Carn, at Carn, in the Parish of Aghabog, three miles and a half E.N.E. of Newbliss, and a mile and a half W.S.W. of the Calliagh monument, is a dolmen marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 13.

3. In the Townland of Latnamard (Latnambard), and Parish of Aghabog, the next Townland on the E. to that of Carn, is a dolmen not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 13.

O'Donovan speaks of "a cromlech and standing-stones—the latter called *Fir Bhréige*" in this Townland.

O.S.L., County of Monaghan, $\frac{14}{B.\ 12}$, p. 132.

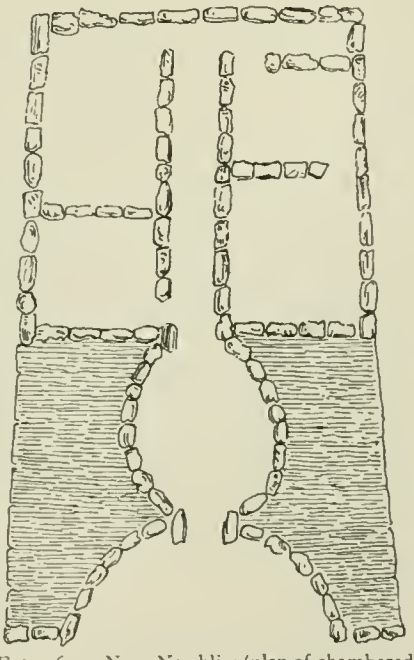


Fig. 269.—Near Newbliss (plan of chambered cairn). *From the MSS. of Mr. Windele in Lib. R.I.A.*

4—7. In the Townland of Garran, and Parish of Clones, three miles N.E. of Newbliss, three *Giants' Graves* are so marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 12. One of these, marked *Giant's Grave*, is W. of the road which traverses the Townland; the others, marked *Giants' Graves*, and apparently two, lie to the S.E. of the former, and E. of the road, at a distance of about a quarter of a mile from it, and about half a mile W.S.W. of the one at Carn.

In this Townland, also, or in one of those adjoining it, was the very important chambered cairn described as having been "near the old road from Newbliss to Monaghan, about three miles from the latter place." Its site is not shown in the map, and probably it has been entirely removed.

The Rev. T. Stopford communicated an account of the discovery of this chambered cairn to the *Evening Mail* (Dublin) in 1841.

A plan of it, until now unpublished, was sent by Mr. Stopford, about the same time, to the Rev. Matthew Horgan, and was copied by Mr. Windele, amongst whose MSS. in the R.I.A. I found it.

The account is as follows: "An underground house was discovered last week" (letter dated August 9th, 1841). "From its perfect state of preservation, it formed a most curious relic of antiquity. A man, who lately got possession of the farm upon which it is situated, went to remove an unsightly hillock in a small meadow close to his house. This little field had been reclaimed a few years ago after the turf had been cut off it, and from it to the small lake of Keshlin (about 300 yards below it) was, in the memory of an old man living near it, one continued heath-moor, with several spades deep of turf under it; and he had seen seven spits of turf cut off the hillock which formed the roof of the house.

"The outer wall is 46 feet (long), by about 16 feet (wide). Outside the entrance is a semicircular courtyard. The base of the wall surrounding it, as well as that of all the other walls, is composed of large rough stones, some of them several tons weight, standing on the ends, something like those of Stonehenge.

"The entrance divided the semicircular wall into two equal segments, and was formed with two larger stones than the others, sufficiently apart to admit a man with ease. Inside the entrance was an oval apartment about 12 feet by 8, which was arched over from within about 4 feet of the base. The arch was composed of flat stones of different sizes, so carefully selected and fitted (although there was not a cut stone in the whole building) that the point of a penknife could scarcely be inserted between them. Each stone projected about ¼ of an inch from the underneath one, until they met at the top of the roof, which was about 6 feet from the ground.

"Opposite the entrance, at the other end of this room, was a similar entrance into a lobby, which led straight to the other extremity of the building, and off which were six other apartments, all square, and built and roofed in the same manner as the first oval one. Two standing-stones, forming the entrance from this latter room into the corridor, stood somewhat narrower than those of the principal entrance, and were rubbed and worn on one particular part, as it were from the weapons of the inhabitants, returning from their hunting or plundering excursions.

"The whole of the floor inside was flagged with slabs of the same stone, and the outside of the roof covered with the same material, which is the most remarkable circumstance connected with it, as (it is freestone and) the nearest freestone quarry is on Carrowmore Mountain, in the County of Fermanagh, about twenty miles from this place, and the stone there does not cleave into slabs, and is of quite a different grain, the former (*i.e.* the stone of which the floor and roof of the chamber is built) exactly resembling the Scotch sandstone found along the Clyde. . . .

"The interior was found to be perfectly clean, except that the juice of the bog-stuff covered it, having trickled down the walls. This appearance, however, may

have been caused by the effect of smoke, though there was no indication of fire having been used inside. . . .

"In order to build the structure, it may be concluded that the turf mould was first excavated, and then laid back again. . . .

"Many of his neighbours say that the owner of the ground, who first dug up part of the house, found some great curiosities in it; but he denies it, with the exception of a round slab of sandstone, with some characters scratched upon it. One of his children let it fall and broke it."

Mr. Stopford, the writer of this account, in a letter to Mr. Horgan, refers again to "the carved stone," as he calls this slab, which he states was then in his possession. "It was broken," he says, "into several pieces. The workmanship is really the most elaborate thing possible, and, as there was no other appearance of the chisel, or even hammer having been used in any other manner whatsoever in the whole building, I must conclude that it was an importation, as well as the sandstone flags covering over the arched roof outside, and the floor within." He adds his opinion that "this flat carved stone was the god brought by the builders on their first arrival in the country."

"In his anxiety to discover hidden treasure," a man "completely gutted the whole building, except the large standing-stones, and part of the floor."

A comparison of the plan of this monument with those of chambered cairns in Caithness and Argyleshire will establish the identity of type. See also the *Tombes des Géants of Sardinia, infra.*

Evening Mail (Dublin), August 9, 1841; MSS. of J. Windele, Lib. R.I.A., vol. marked "8, Windele's Miscellany," p. 121.

8. In the Townland of Edergole, and Parish of Ematris,

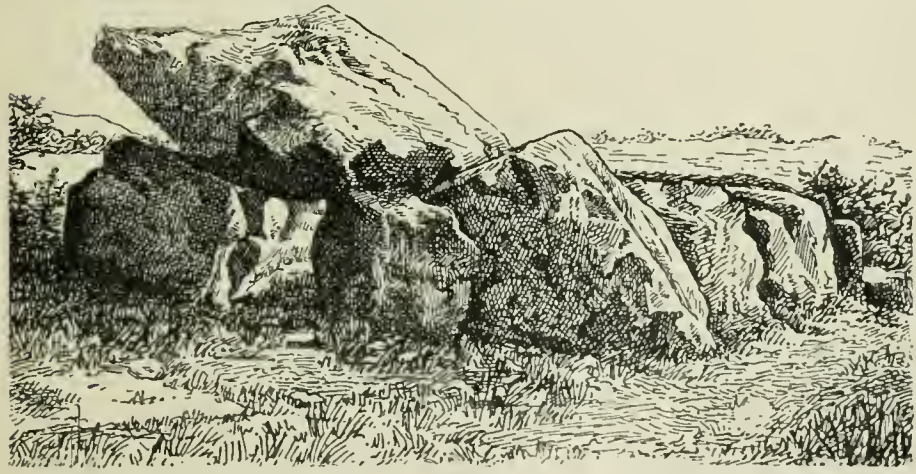


Fig. 270.—Edergole. *Etched from a photograph.*

is a dolmen marked *Giant's Grave* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 18. It is half a mile N.W. of Coolkill Lake, and five miles S.E. of Newbliss.

I am able to give an illustration of this monument from a photograph kindly lent me by Lieut.-Col. Vigors, M.R.I.A.

IN THE BARONY OF MONAGHAN.

1. In the Townland of Lennan, and Parish of Tullycorbet, is a

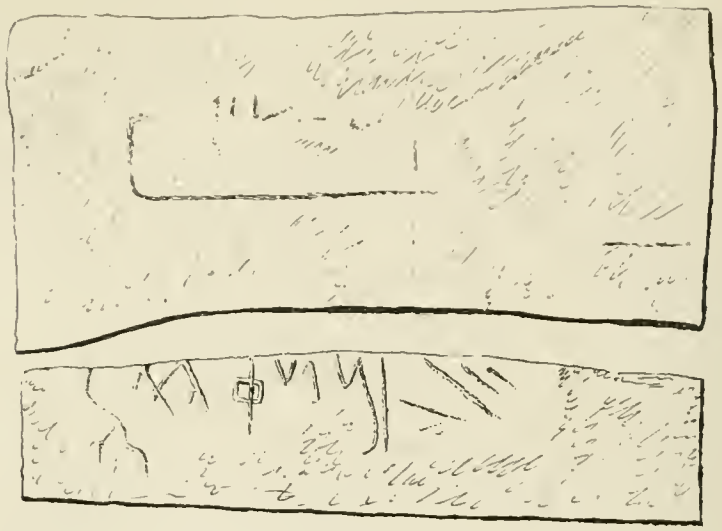


FIG. 271.—Lennan (sculpturing upon the dolmen at ——). *From a sketch by Sir Samuel Fergusson, from a cast.*

dolmen not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 19. East of it is a lake now called *Ghost Lough*.†

An interest attaches to this dolmen, which is a fine one, from the fact that it bears on one of its stones some scribings which some have thought to be the characters of some rude inscription. "The lines," which are upon one of the

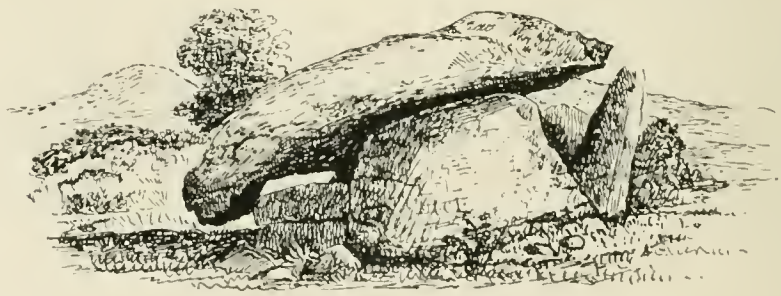


FIG. 272.—Lennan. *From a sketch by Sir Samuel Fergusson.*

supporters of the large flag which forms the roof, "are," says O'Donovan, "distinctly cut in a part of the pillar-stone on which the weather could never have any effect."

A rough sketch of the markings is given by O'Donovan; Dr. Graves made a rubbing of them in 1849, and Sir Samuel Fergusson has given a drawing made from

† Ghost Lake is probably the faulty English rendering of Loch na Seál, "Lake of the Champions," as it should be, and not Loch na Scaul, "Lake of the Shadow," or "Ghost," as it was popularly rendered. Compare the lake of this name in Fermanagh, where a legend of two champions is told to account for the name.

casts. Besides the so-called inscription, there was a figure which may have been intended for a boat, such as is found in Scandinavian rock sculpturings, with a high prow curved backwards, and a few perpendicular strokes, possibly intended for men.

O.S.L., County of Monaghan, $\frac{14}{B.\ 12}$, p. 86; "Journ. Kilk. Archæol. Soc.," vol. ii. (1872–73), p. 524; Sir Samuel Ferguson on "Inscribed Cromleacs."

In the Barony of Cremorne.

*1. In the Townland of Tullynagrow, and Parish of Muckno, is a monument marked *Druid's Circle* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 15, but indicated by two parallel lines of stones.

Mr. Shirley mentions "some standing-stones here."

"Hist. of the County of Monaghan," by Evelyn Philip Shirley, p. 515.

2. In the Townland of Knocknaneen, and Parish of Muckno, is a dolmen-cairn not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 15.

Mr. Bell states that "in the interior structure of this cairn quantities of human bones, not burnt, were found. Near the end of each of the sepulchres," he adds, "stood an earthen bowl, not unlike a cocoa-nut-shell goblet. They were impressed with a pattern with considerable taste. Three cromlechs were included in the mound."

Newry Magazine, vol. ii. p. 237.

3. In the Townland of Corlealackagh, and Parish of Clontibret, is a dolmen marked *Giant's Grave* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 19. It is S. of the road from Monaghan to Castle-Blayney, about four miles N.W. of the latter place. About half a mile to the S.E., in the Townland of Lislanly, is a monument marked *The White Stones*, and indicated by a small plan of a stone circle, with two pillars beside it. The Lakes of Lackagh, or Moneyvolen, and Laragh are near these monuments to the E. and N.E.

Mr. Shirley calls this "a giant's grave, or cromlech."

"Hist. of the County of Monaghan," p. 503.

4. In the Townland of Carrickinare, and Parish of Ballybay, a *Giant's Grave* is marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 24.

"A cromlech, or giant's grave," says Mr. Shirley.

"Hist. of the County of Monaghan," p. 497.

5. In the Townland of Lattonfasky, and Parish of Aghanamullen, a *Cromlech* is marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 24. It is N. of Lough Eglish, and near Lagan Lake.

6. In the Townland of Lisnadarragh, and Parish of Aghanamullen, a *Cromlech* is marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 27. It lies

S. of the road leading from Cootehill to Carrickmacross, on the borders of the county. In the N. part of the same Townland is a portion of the lake called Lough Dermot, and N. of this, again, is an elevated site marked *Crockbrack*.

Mr. Shirley calls this a "cromlech." It is described as being composed of "seven standing stones, the highest about 6 feet, with several smaller ones disposed like a 'Giant's Grave,' about 8 yards long and 3 yards broad."

"Hist. of the County of Monaghan," p. 493.

IN THE BARONY OF FARNEY.

*1. In the Townland of Fincarn, and Parish of Donaghmoyne, is a monument (? dolmen-circle), marked *Fincarn* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 25.

Mr. Shirley speaks of this monument as "traces of a Druidical circle."

"Hist. of the County of Monaghan," p. 522.

2. In the Townland of Tiragarvan, and Parish of Magheross, is a dolmen, not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 31.

"A cromlech, or giant's grave, now destroyed," says Mr. Shirley, "in which bones were found when it was dug up."

"Hist. of the County of Monaghan," p. 533.

*3. In the Townland of Gloghvalley Lower, and Parish of Magheross, to the W. of the road from Ballybay to Carrickmacross, is a site marked *Fin MacCool's Table* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 31. Near it is a *cave* and *standing stones*. The next Townland to the N. is called Lisgall. It is close to Lake Aphuca, and about two miles N. of Carrickmacross. At a distance of about three quarters of a mile S.S.W. of Carrickmacross, in the Townland of Doohalty, is a rock marked *Fin MacCool's Chair*.

COUNTY OF ARMAGH.

In the Barony of Fews Lower.

1. In the Townland of Carnavanaghan, and Parish of Kilcloony, four miles S.E. of Armagh, is a dolmen-cairn marked *Vicar's Carn* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 16. The site of the cairn is the top of an elevated ridge of country, the ground on which it stands being much higher than any other part of the district within many miles of it, and the spot commanding a view of seven different counties.

There is an account of this cairn, accompanied by two plates, in the Trans. of the R.I.A., contained in two letters; the one written by Dr. Browne, of Trin. Coll. Dublin; the other by the Rev. John Young.

"Being at Armagh," says Dr. Browne, "in the year 1797, Dr. Newcombe, the Lord Primate, told me it was generally said that on a high hill," about 4½ miles

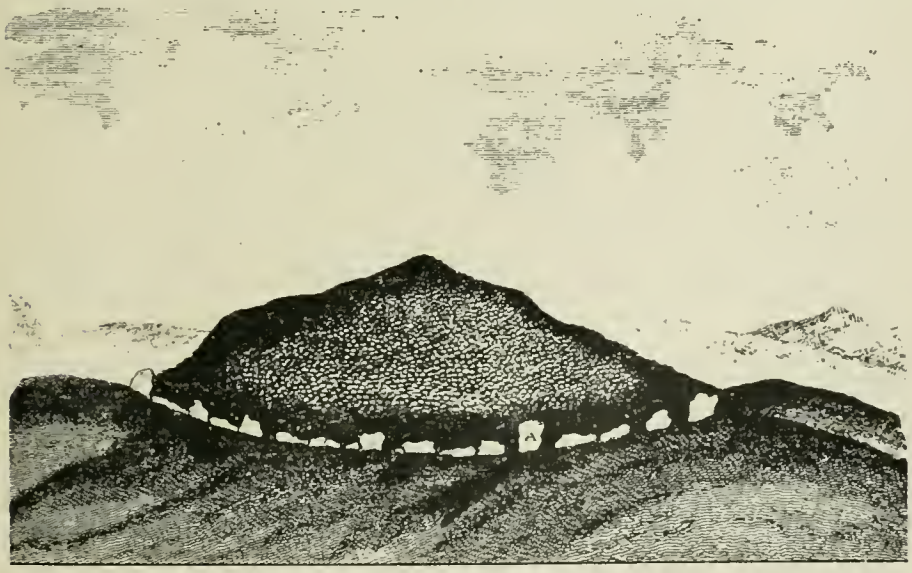


Fig. 273.—Carnavanaghan.

from the town, "an ogham inscription was to be found." Dr. Browne accordingly rode thither, and found on its summit a conical mount, or, rather, heap of small stones, surrounded by a regular circle of large ones, upright and about 2½ feet high.

The country-people immediately directed him to one of the stones on which they said the inscription was, and, "after some doubts," he convinced himself that

the indentures on it were artificial, "a view," he adds, "which was strongly confirmed by the tradition of the country."

On a subsequent occasion he again visited the place, and found, on going round the cairn, what appeared to be the entrance to a cave. On returning to "the written stone," more indented lines were observed towards the bottom of the interior face.

Mr. Young, writing in 1799, states that the cairn was once much larger, but had been used for a length of time as a quarry. The area, in his time, was circular, and measured 44 yards in diameter. He mentions that the stone, having the supposed characters on it, was "the most perfect stone" of the ring, and that it "stood at an angle of 25° from the perpendicular, this declination being intended the better to contain the smaller stones.

"In the year 1785, John M'Carrol, proprietor of the ground, having penetrated the W. side further than it had been opened before, had come upon *a door-case*. It appeared perfectly sound, but, when touched, fell into dust.† It had been supported there by the stones piled up on either side." Removing more stones, "he at length came to a wall situated E. and W., on either side of the door-case. The stones were placed together without any kind of cement, and seemed to have been regularly prepared for the building." After having traced this wall for 10 feet, he desisted from his work.

To these notices of the cairn is added a drawing of it by Mr. Young, showing eighteen stones of the surrounding circle, amongst which that bearing the supposed ogham is the tallest and squarest. A second plate shows the latter stone itself, and upon it perpendicular lines of various lengths, but without the central stem-line of the usual ogham writing. I do not think it worth inserting here.

Mr. Bell, of Dundalk, describes this cairn as "the most perfect *leachta*" he "had met with." "This pile of stones," he proceeds, "was of a plano-convex figure. It is enclosed by a circle which is imperfect, but which consists of fifty-five flat stones fixed in the earth, with their upper edges inclining outwards. The circle is 380 feet in circumference. On the edge of one of these stones of the circle are *seven concentric circles, nicely carved in regular grooves*."

Upon this latter fact, Mr. Bell remarks that "curious and rudely formed ancient ornaments are very frequently met with engraven on cromlechs, but," he adds, "I have never discovered any inscriptions that appear to have just claims to antiquity." He instances a case in which "lines on a stone" turned out to be a tally kept by a carman who hired carriers. The district over which Mr. Bell extended his researches is not one in which oghams are found. Had there been any, I feel sure they would not have escaped the notice of one so observant as he was, and so practical in the conclusions he drew.

In a notice of this cairn, communicated to the R.H.A.A.I., which has been annotated by Dr. Reeves, Dr. Leslie Riggs states that "in 1815 Mr. Bell, a man of antiquarian research and information, made an examination of the cairn, and the result is given in Stuart's 'History of Armagh.'" He found only "a sewer, which had been formed along the bottom of the tumulus, but no cromlech or sepulchral monument." The fact, however, that the cairn had served as a quarry leads me to think that this "sewer," which was seemingly the parallel walling previously uncovered, had at one time been roofed over with covering-stones so well fitted for building purposes that they had been removed. That the cairn originally contained a dolmen, or chamber, there can, I think, be little doubt from the above accounts.

† The ruinous condition of the interior of some cairns is attributable, I believe, to the cists and passages being formed, or partially formed, of wood.

"Mr. Bell had previously opened above sixty carns," says Dr. Riggs, "and in each had discovered a cromlech." In many of them he had found urns of baked clay containing burnt bones, and charred and adipose matter.

How greatly the pile had diminished between the years 1815 and 1868 may be judged from Dr. Riggs' measurement of its diameter, which in the latter year was only 44 yards. The circle of upright stones had been entirely removed, and only one of them existed, leaning against a small unoccupied house which had been erected in the neighbourhood. On this stone, which was about 5 feet high, and a sandstone, were some markings, but whether the effects of water, or ogham characters, Dr. Riggs could not determine. It has only to be added that Sir Samuel Fergusson subsequently saw a stone which, it may be supposed, was this same one, and stated his opinion that the marks were purely natural. Mr. Bell's discovery, however, of the stone with seven concentric circles is a fact which remains uncontested.

Trans. R.I.A., vol. viii., "Antiquities," p. 3; *Newry Magazine*, vol. ii. p. 237; "Memoirs of the City of Armagh," by Stuart, p. 609; Journ. R.H.A.A.I., 3rd Ser. (1868–69), p. 157.

In the Barony of Armagh.

1. In the Townland of Aughnagurgan, and Parish of Keady, is a dolmen-cairn not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 20.

"A very fine cairn," says Mr. Bell, "with a cromlech in it." The covering-stone measured 11 feet 10 ins. long, and was "placed over seven pillars, but in reality supported only by one." By this, I suppose, must be meant that the structure had collapsed, and that one end or side rested on the ground.

Newry Magazine, vol. ii. p. 237.

In the Barony of Orior Upper.

*1. In the Townland of Cloghinny, and Parish of Killevy, a rock marked *Cloghinny* is shown in Ord. Surv. Map No. 22. It is to the W. of Newry Canal, and about six miles N. of Newry.

2. In the Townland of Duvernagh, and Parish of Killevy, is a dolmen marked *Cromlech, Grey Stones*, in Ord. Surv. Map No. 22. It is a mile and a half S.W. of Cloghinny.

3. In the Townland of Carnbane, and Parish of Newry, a mile and three quarters N. of Newry, at a spot between Newry Canal and Newry River, near the sixth lock, a carn is marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 26, and indicated by an oval (having its greater diameter E. and W.), with six black dots for stones in its circumference.

In Harris's "Account of the County of Down" there is a notice of a cairn at this place. It measured, in 1744, 180 yards in circumference, and 10 yards in conical height. It is added that about the base of this "coped heap" were "forty-two pillar-stones pitched upright, and others lying flat on the ground. One of these measured 15 feet long, 2 feet broad, and 1 foot thick. In an adjoining field southward were eleven of these stones, pitched on end in the

ground, irregularly placed, and bearing no form to each other. The furthest was within 300 yards of the cairn."

Sir Charles Coote has also described this cairn in his "Survey of the County of

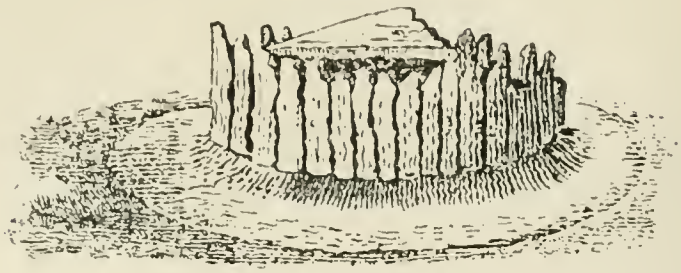


FIG. 274.—Carnbane elevation. *From sketch in Sir C. Coote's Survey.*

Armagh," and that he indicates the same monument as Harris is clear from the fact that the dimensions they both give are identical.

Mr. Bell proposes to identify the spot on which the cairn stood with that on which a "cromlech" called *Clochanramer* stood in his time, and which formerly, as was known in the vicinity, was enclosed in a cairn. In the account written in 1744, no cromlech is mentioned, but only the cairn, the structure or structures within not being, presumably, so Mr. Bell thinks, at that time exposed. "The cairn," he adds, "covered many other cromlechs, some of which contained human bones much broken."

On looking carefully at this passage about this cairn in Sir Charles Coote's Survey, which was written in 1804, quoted above, it is clear that he was merely quoting Harris. Between the date, however, when the latter had written his account, and that at which Sir Charles wrote his work, the cairn must have been removed and the dolmen and surrounding stones left, which led Sir Charles into the error of supposing that near Newry there must have been two places of the same name, viz. *Cairn*, or *Tlachghgha Ban*, at one of which was the cairn mentioned by Harris, and at the other what he (Sir Charles) considered to be a "Pagan Temple," which, in truth, was nothing more nor less than Harris's Carnbane, or Tlachghgha (rect. Tlachtga) Ban, partially denuded. It will be as well to quote his (Sir Charles's) words about the monument:—

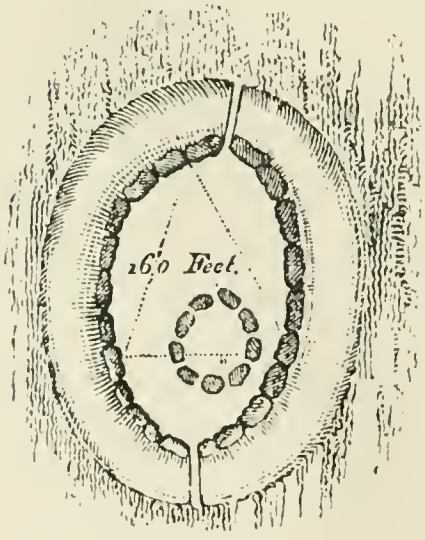


FIG. 275.—Carnbane ground-plan. *From a plan in Sir C. Coote's Survey.*

"This remarkable place differs from most of those antiquities (ascribed to the Druids) which I have seen, as having a deep, sloping bank far outside the 'mount,' enclosed with upright stones, and which is about 200 yards in circumference. The entire area which it covers may be about a rood of ground, and is rather on a

gentle eminence in a large plain enclosed by lofty hills at some distance, forming a spacious amphitheatre.

"The stones are of a hard grit, resembling granite.

"Within this glacis, or slope, the base of the temple gradually rises towards the mound, whose circumference is 160 yards, and is completely girthed and enclosed with long and ponderous stones set upright and closely joined together.

"At the N.W. aspect the principal entrance is formed by a simple bank of easy ascent; and at the opposite extreme there is another opening, which appears to be rather accidental than of original design. It is much narrower than the other, and is contiguous to the altar, which lies in this point.

"The horizontal slab, which is very ponderous, rests on three upright stones, each about 10 feet long, though they do not appear to be so much as half their height above the surface, until we examine the close, hollow spot in which they stand below the level of the ground. Nine smaller stones, set up in like manner, form the paling of the altar, but the slab does not rest upon any of them. They only serve to wedge in and support the three principal bearing-stones. The slab is almost a triangular shape, whose sides measure 20 feet; but it appears to have had originally far greater dimensions, from the circumstance that the ground which joins this altar is sunk in like manner for a distance of many feet, and also is enclosed with upright stones set up in the same position, and on a level with those which support the slab. It is the more probable that this slab was of greater size, as, in any of those" (other monuments of this kind) "now existing, there is no stone paling but what immediately encloses the altar, and on which the horizontal flag-stone rests." The "paling" was clearly a peristyle.

"This ancient relic," adds Sir Charles, "was, about five years ago" (that would mean in about 1799), "in perfect preservation in every respect, excepting the slab; and I am concerned to state that the present occupier of the lands, an opulent brewer in Newry, has almost entirely dismantled the outer paling, and appropriated the stones to building in the town. This devastation has already reached the interior works; but it is hoped that here the sacrilege will rest, and that the altar will be spared . . . . The annexed drawing," he concludes, "represents its figure as it stood about five years ago." The destruction which he hoped might be averted has, unfortunately, overtaken the dolmen.

"Ancient and Present State of the County of Down," by Walter Harris, pp. 203 and 207; "Stat. Survey of the County of Armagh," by Sir Charles Coote, p. 382.

4. In the Townland of Annacloghmullin, and Parish of Killevy, two miles S. of Belleek, is a dolmen-cairn marked *Cave* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 25, and indicated by a small ground-plan, showing a long tumulus with a **V**-shaped structure within it. The adjoining Townland to the W. is called Carnacally.

This monument is an elliptical hill, 44 yards in length, and 24 yards in breadth.

On September the 7th, 1791, as stated by Mr. Bell, Sir Walter Synnot, the owner of the land, caused this tumulus to be opened, previous to which it had simply the appearance of a "stony hill."

Two stones, which, prior to the operations, were observed to be protruding through the surface to the height of 8 or 10 inches, proved to be the tops of the two rude pillar-stones shown in the drawing. The workmen commenced to

excavate by the side of these pillars, which proved to be 13 feet high,† and

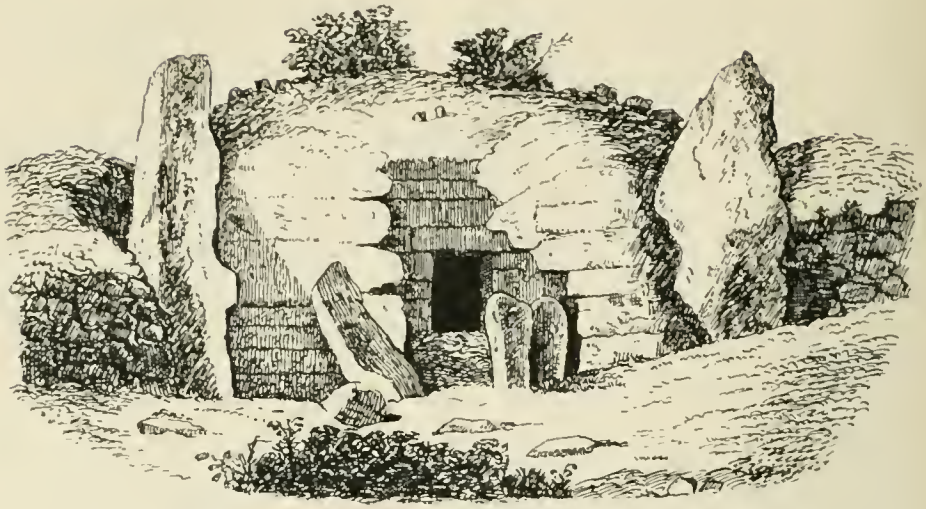


FIG. 276.—Annaclochmullin. *Etched from an illustration in "Etruria Celtica."*

continued their operations until "the regular designed front" of a stone structure buried in the mound "was exposed to view." This "front," as will be seen by reference to the plan which accompanies the drawing in the *Newry Magazine*, and which I have enlarged, was semicircular in form. In the centre of the semicircle was the entrance to a long chamber, or rather series of chambers, placed one beyond the other, the entire "passage" being divided into four portions, or apartments, the one leading on from the other in a straight line, like a succession of lobbies, extending to a total length of 37 feet.



FIG. 277.—Urn from Annaclochmultin. *From rough sketch in "Etruria Celtica."*

Mr. Bell describes it as follows: "A gallery, or passage, formed of two rows of large slabs, or flat stones, about 9 feet long and 7 feet high, extending 19 yards into the hill, support incumbent slabs of great size. This gallery is divided into four apartments, about 9 feet by 8 feet, which communicate with each other by a square aperture about 4 feet high, the side of which consists of rude stone pillars resting upon the sill, and covered with lintels of large stones surmounted by other large stones which form the roof. From the sides and ends of these apartments, springing from the upright walls, large stones project over each other gradually, until they nearly meet, when an immense flagstone closes all, and forms the covering-roof.

"These stones appear like inverted steps, or stairs, and are supported in their place by the weight of the mass resting on their other extremity. The height from the floor to the covering-flag of these apartments is about 7 feet 6 ins. In the second chamber from the entrance was found a broken earthen vase." ‡

† With these two pillar-stones we may compare the so-called "Custodes," which, according to Bekmann, are almost invariably present in the "Hünebedden" of Brandenburg.

‡ If the drawing can be trusted, it is of unique form in Ireland, but by no means so in Germany and Southern Europe.

Mr. Bell adds that he had no opportunity of searching for human bones. A fragment of the urn is represented in the drawing of the monument, from which it appears that it was ornamented with a chevron pattern beneath a line of dots, which do not appear in the drawing.

Letter from Mr. John Bell to the *Newry Magazine*, August 11, 1815; "Etruria Celtica," by Sir William Betham, vol. ii. p. 173.

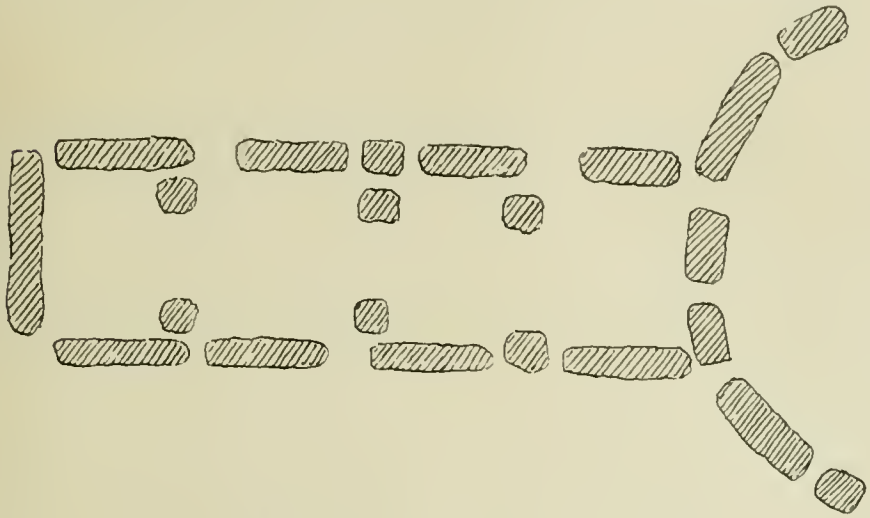


Fig. 278.—Annaclochmullin. *Plan enlarged from "Etruria Celtica."*

5. In the Townland of Ballymacdermot (or ? in that of Ballinliss adjoining), and Parish of Killevy, was a chambered cairn. No cairn is marked in Ballymacdermot in Ord. Surv. Map No. 26, but there is one marked *Carn* in Ballinliss.

Mr. Bell speaks of this cairn as similar to that at Cairnbane, in the County of Londonderry, and to that of Killeavy (*i.e.* Annacloghmullin)just noticed. It was, therefore, we may suppose, a chambered cairn. "No bones," he says, "were found in the apartments, but an urn containing pulverized matter was found in one of the chambers."

Newry Magazine, vol. ii. p. 237.

6. In the Townland of Latbirget, and Parish of Forkill, about two miles W. of the summit of Slieve Gullion, and three miles N.E. of a great entrenchment in the Townland of Dorsy, a *Giant's Grave* is marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 28.

7. In the Townland of Ballykeel, and Parish of Forkill, is a dolmen marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 28. It lies about a quarter of a mile S.W. of the Latbirget monument.

I think these may be the two *tamleachta* "at the foot of Slieve Gullion," mentioned by Mr. Bell. "Originally," he says, "they were conical cairns; now

the cromlechs are exposed." By *tamleacht* Mr. Bell means a sepulchral monument —the cairn and its enclosed dolmen in one.

Newry Magazine, vol. ii. p. 237.

8. In the Townland of Slieve-Gullion, and Parish of Forkill, half a mile N.N.W. of the summit, and close to the N. margin of a little lake, a *Carn* is marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 28. It is on the boundary-line between the Townlands of Ballanard and Slieve-Gullion.

9, 10. In the Townland of Clonlum, and Parish of Killevy, about one mile and a quarter E. of the summit of Slieve-Gullion, was a dolmen marked *Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 29; also a second not marked.

Mr. Bell says that there was a large cairn on the top of this mountain, which contained "a series of apartments formed of immense blocks of granite." He succeeded in getting under some of the covering-stones.

He mentions also that "on Slieve-Gullion" there was a "cromlech of small size, or kistvaen."

Newry Magazine, vol. ii. p. 237.

11. In the Townland of Clontygora, and Parish of Killevy, was a dolmen-cairn marked *Carn and Cromlech* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 29. It is W. of the Canal and the Newry River, about five miles S. of Newry.



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IV. PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

COUNTY OF LOUTH.

In the Barony of Dundalk Lower.

1, 2. In the Townland of Proleek, and Parish of Ballymascanlan, are two dolmens marked respectively *Cromlech* and *Giant's Grave* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 4. They are both in the same field, just to the W. of the stream called the Proleek River, where it falls into a northern reach of Dundalk Bay.

These two monuments stand at a distance of 85 paces apart, the long wedge-shaped one (p. 307) lying S.E. of the tall one, which is appropriately called the *Giant's Load*, since, on entering the field from the river side, it presents an exact picture of a man in grey walking away from you, and stooping beneath the weight of a bulky sack of the same colour, which he bears on his shoulders.

It is on the difference exhibited by two such megalithic structures as these, that Irish antiquaries have based the distinction they have drawn between so-called



Fig. 279.—Proleek, "Giant's Load." *Etched from a photograph.*

Cromlechs, or *Dolmens proper*, such as those of Kernanstown, Woodtown, Howth, and above all, this one at Proleek, and *Giant's Graves* including all the rest, that is to say, all the long, trough-like, wedge-shaped structures, such as the Labbacallee, the Burren (Cavan) example, the second one here at Proleek, and hundreds of others. It is the same distinction which French antiquaries recognize in the

respective terms, *dolmens carrées* and *dolmens elongées*. Whether such a distinction exists in reality or not is a question which will be discussed at a subsequent page.

There is no sign that the "Giant's Load" was ever covered over by a tumulus or cairn.

The dimensions of the stones are respectively as follows :—

A	Length of sides	S.W. side	= 5 feet.
		N.N.E. ,,	= 5 feet 6 ins.
		N.W. ,,	= 15 inches.
		N. ,,	= 18 inches.
		S. ,,	= 6 inches.
	Total circumference	...	= 13 feet 9 ins.
	Height	...	= 7 feet.
B	Length of sides	W. side	= 5 feet 6 ins.
		N. ,,	= 15 inches.
		S. ,,	= 2 feet 6 ins.
		N.E. ,,	= 3 feet 9 ins.
		S.E. ,,	= 2 feet 4 ins.
	Total circumference	...	= 15 feet 4 ins.
	Height	...	= 7 feet 6 ins.
C	Length of sides	N.N.W. side	= 5 feet 10 ins.
		S.W. ,,	= 1 foot 10 ins.
		W. ,,	= 7 feet.
	Total circumference	...	= 14 feet 8 ins.
	Height	...	= 6 feet.

The two stones upon which C rests at the S. end measure (D) 1 foot 3 ins. wide, by 1 foot thick; (E) 1 foot long, 6 inches broad, and 7 inches thick.

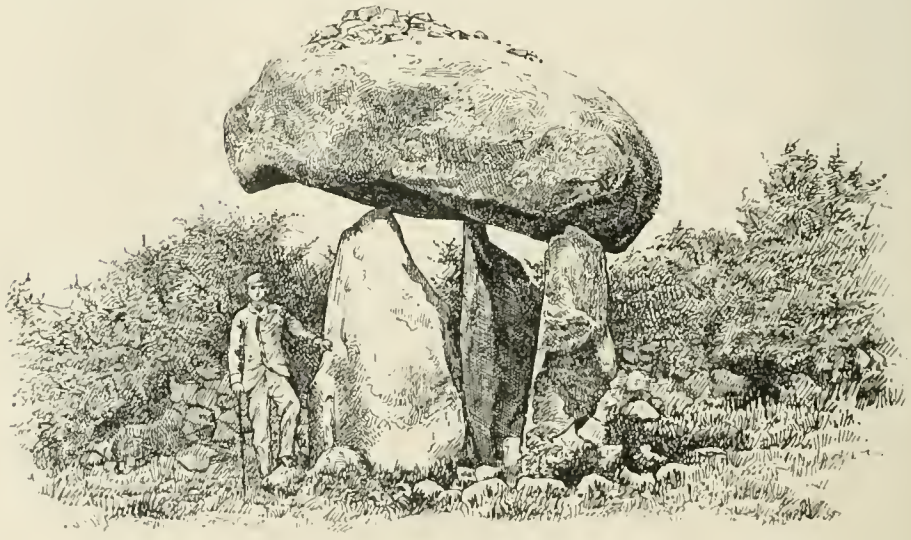


FIG. 280.—Proleek (No. I.), "Giant's Load." *Etched from a photograph.*

Several other loose stones lie about them, and many others around and under the N.E. end of C, which has in this direction no support on the ground. The displacement of D or E would upset the entire structure.

The stone F measures 2 feet broadby 1 foot 6 ins. high; G is a flat stone, about the same size at the top as F.

Having no ladder, I could not measure the roofing-stone H with the accuracy I should have desired. It is, however, about 15 feet long from N.W. to S.E., by about 13 feet 6 ins. in greatest breadth over the tops of A and B, on which it

rests, and it gradually tapers towards the S.E., to the point where it rests on C, and overlaps it. It measures from 5 to 6 feet thick. Mr. Thomas O'Conor, in the "Ord. Surv. Letters," estimates its weight at 60 tons.

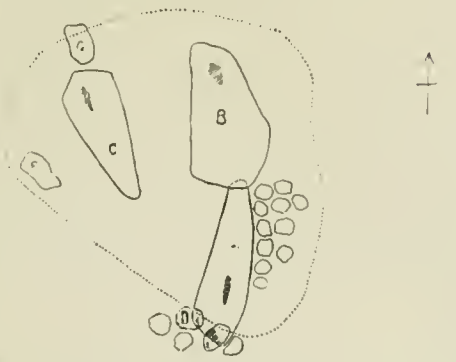


Fig. 281. Proleek (No. II.), "Giant's Load." *Plan by the Author.*

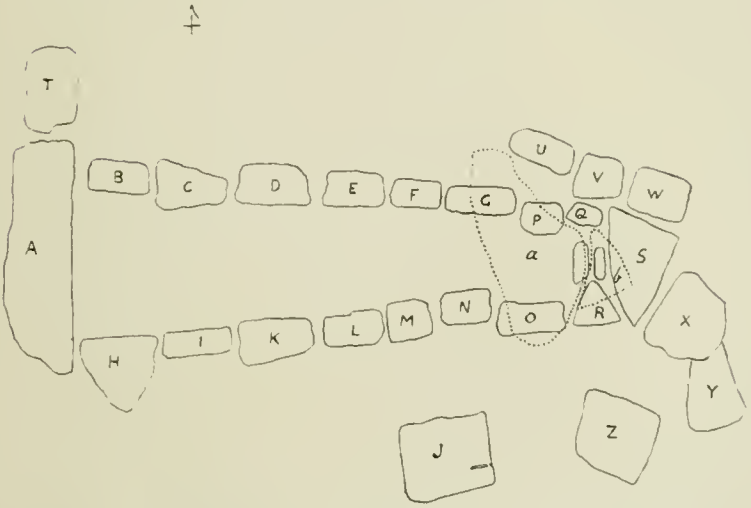


Fig. 282.—Proleek (No. II.). *Plan by the Author.* Scale ⅛ inch = 1 foot.



Fig. 283.—Proleek (No. II.). *Sketch by the Author.*

The dimensions of the second dolmen, called the "Giant's Grave," are as follows:—

Cap-stones: *a* = 8 feet 2 ins. long; 5 feet 6 ins. in greatest breadth; 3 feet thick; *b* = 3 feet 3 ins. long; 2 feet 5 ins. broad; 7 inches thick.

Vault: Length, 21 or 22 feet 6 inches; breadth (W. end) 6 feet; (E. end) about 2 feet 6 ins.

Other stones :—

	Length. ft.	ins.	Height. ft.	ins.	Thickness. ft.	ins.	
A =	9	7	3	10	3	0	
B =	2	7	2	3	1	5	
C =	3	0	2	9	2	3	
D =	2	10	2	7	2	0	
E =	2	6	1	5	1	8	
F =	2	2	2	0	1	2	
G =	3	0	2	6	1	2	
H =	3	2	3	8	3	6 to 2 ft. 6 ins.	
I =	2	8	2	8	1	2	
J =	3	8	3	3 (broad)	1	0	
	(probably part of a cap-stone which had been split by a borer)						
K =	3	2	2	6	2	0	
L =	2	3	2	0	1	2	
M =	1	11	1	10	1	10	
N =	2	1	3	5	0	10	
O =	2	10	2	10	1	6	
P =	2	1	1	0	1	4	
Q =	1	6	1	2	1	1	
R =	2	0	2	0	1	3	
S =	5	6	3	0	3	0 to 3 ins.	
T =	3	7	3	6	2	1	
U =	2	9	1	0	1	3	
V =	2	6	2	0	1	0	
W =	2	8	1	6	2	0	
X =	3	4	3	0 (broad)	1	8	
Y =	3	0	2	5 (broad)	1	3	
Z =	4	0	2	4 (broad)	1	0	

(See MS. "Letters, Ord. Surv. Co. Louth," $\frac{14}{E.\ 14}$, p. 309; also *Dublin University Magazine*, vol. lxxvi. p. 144; also Wright's "Louthiana," where the "Giant's Load" is figured.)

IN THE BARONY OF DUNDALK UPPER.

*1. In the Townland of Ballynahattin, and Parish of Dundalk, there was an anomalous monument. It is not marked in Ord. Surv. Maps Nos. 4 or 7, but the adjoining Townlands on the W. are called *Carn More* and *Carn Beg*.

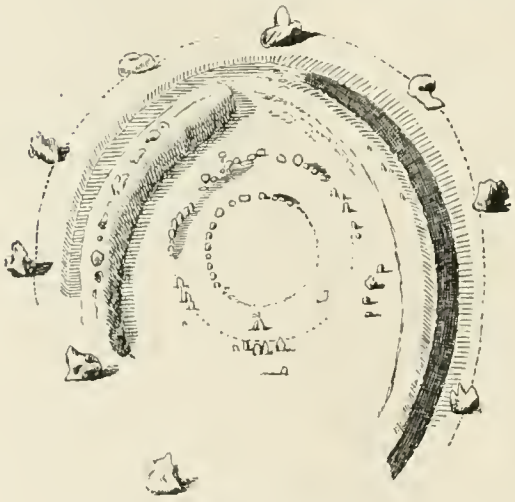


FIG. 284.—Ballynahattin. *From Wright's "Louthiana."*

Wright gives a rough illustration of this monument. No scale accompanies it, but it appears to have been an enclosure of oval, or, rather, pear-shaped form, as it seems to narrow to a point at one end, which is, however, imperfect. There is an external ring, consisting of nine rude blocks of stone, inside which is a deep ditch or moat, and within that again a vallum, on which some stones are depicted. The trench and vallum

are perfect around three-fourths, or thereabouts, of the area. The space enclosed contains two circles of upright stones, placed concentrically, with a few other stones outside them.

The description of Mount Ash in Lewis's "Topographical Dictionary" corresponds so closely with this account, that I am inclined to think it refers to the same monument. It is described as "a curious fort, consisting of an oval mount, the surface of which is depressed, and surrounded with a vallum, there being a second vallum with a ditch around two-thirds of the circumference."

Similar enclosures occur in the West of Ireland, and sometimes in connection with dolmens, which is my reason for noticing it here. An enclosure very like it has been observed in the Island of Jersey. The number of large rocks surrounding it in that case is ten. A plan and description are given in S. C. Wagener's "Handbuch der Alterthümer," p. 350, and pl. 61, fig. 630.

(See Wright's "Louthiana.")

IN THE BARONY OF LOUTH.

*1. In the Townland of Priorstate, and Parish of Louth, was the reputed grave of Lug Lamfhada. It is not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 11, but was near ancient remains called *Scapoll Molt* and *Fagh-an-aighe*.

The "Grave of Lug" existed here until, a few years before the survey was taken, it was destroyed. Being called a "Giant's Grave," it was perhaps a dolmen.

O.S.L., Co. of Leath, $\frac{14}{E.\ 14}$, p. 213.

2. In the Townland of Killeen, and Parish of Louth, a mile

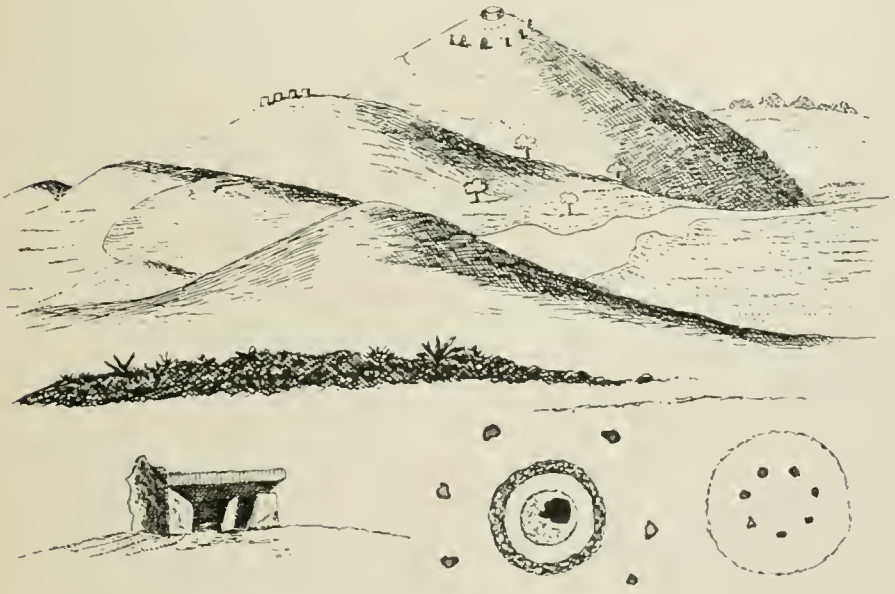


FIG. 285.—Killeen or Killing. *From Wright's "Louthiana."*

and a half S.W. of Louth Abbey, was a dolmen with sculptured

markings, not marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 11. This Townland is bordered on the S. by the Lagan River. The next Townland to the W. of it is called *Feraghs*, which I conclude is the *Fagh-an-aighe* of Wright—not to be confused with a place with a similar name and legend close to Louth Abbey. He describes the Fagh-an-aighe as situated "a quarter of a mile from the *cromlech at Killeen*," or Killin Hill, but it was not itself a dolmen.

In Wright's "Louthiana" a group of monuments is figured, one of which is certainly a dolmen, on "Killing Hill." From the rough drawing it would appear that it was situated on the higher of two elevations, on the first and nearest of which was a circle of stones, which, perhaps, also surrounded a dolmen-cairn removed.

The dolmen, which Wright terms "the altar," was itself surrounded by a circle of pyramidal stones, on which, he adds, "are rude carvings, as at New Grange."

The author of the "Topographical Dictionary" also speaks of "circles and a cromlech on *Killin Hill*."

Lastly, Mr. Bell, in the *Newry Magazine*, describes a monument, which is evidently the same, on "*Killion Hill*, near Dundalk," where, he says, "there is a very fine cromlech, partially covered with a large cairn, surrounded by pillars." "In the interior of this cromlech," he adds, "are sculptured ornaments, which give us interesting specimens of the early state of the fine arts."

See Wright's "Louthiana," Lewis's "Topographical Dictionary," and the *Newry Magazine*, vol. ii. p. 234.

IN THE BARONY OF FERRARD.

1. In the Townland of Paddock, and Parish of Monasterboice,

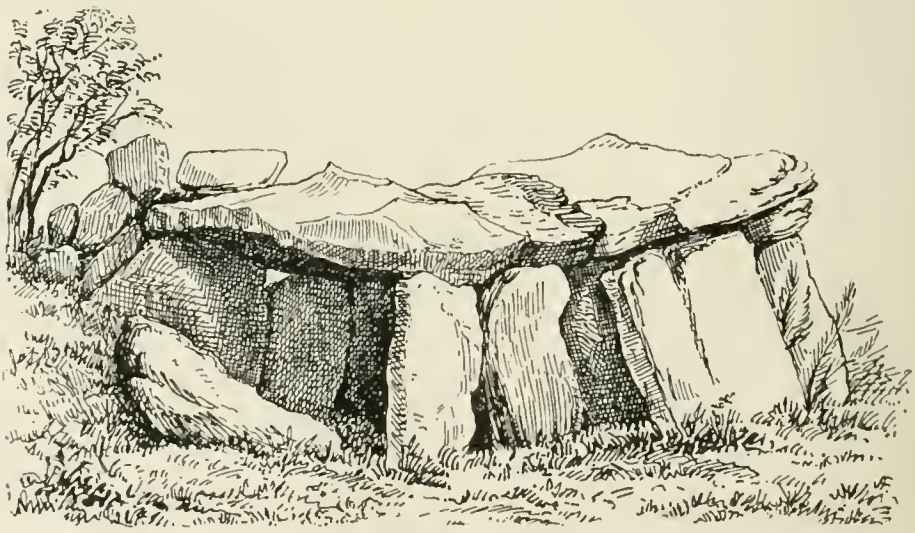


FIG. 286.—Paddock, "The Hag's Bed" (Monasterboice). *From a drawing by G. Du Noyer.*

three-quarters of a mile N.E. of Monasterboice old graveyard,

is a dolmen marked *Calliagh Dirra's House* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 21.

This remarkably fine and perfect dolmen has been described and figured by Mr. Du Noyer. The interior measured 12 feet 8 ins. long, by 3 feet wide at the W. end, and 4 feet at the E. end, thus presenting the same wedge-shaped ground-plan noticed so often that it may be regarded as an almost invariable and essential characteristic. If, however, Mr. Du Noyer's compass was correct, it is to be noted that the usual arrangement is reversed, the broader end being towards the E.

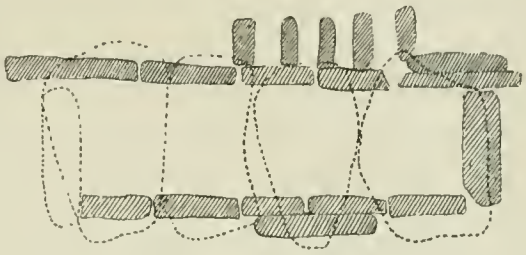


Fig. 287.—Paddock, "The Hag's Bed" (Monasterboice).

Five large flagstones set on edge compose the S. side, together with an outer, or supplemental stone. A like number form the N. side, which is not so long, but which is also provided with a supplemental stone, to afford, apparently, greater strength to the side-stones.

A large slab closed either end, and four flagstones formed the roof. Against the S. side, externally, five smaller stones were set on edge at right-angles, or in buttress fashion, which were seemingly intended for actual buttresses, and not, as Mr. Du Noyer thought, for partitions of cists. A similar structural detail is observable in the case of one of the dolmens at Knockane, in the county of Cork. It was the opinion of Mr. Du Noyer that this Monasterboice dolmen had been covered with a tumulus.

COUNTY OF LONGFORD.

IN THE BARONY OF LONGFORD.

1. In the Townland of Melkagh, and Parish of Killoe, was a dolmen-circle marked *Dermot and Grania's Bed* in Ord. Surv. Map No. 5. It is indicated by a circle of five dots.

IN THE BARONY OF GRANARD.

1. In the Townland of Grassyard, and Parish of Granard, was a dolmen marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 10, *Dermot and Grania's Cave, Carricknahoo.* It is about half a mile N. of the Moat of Granard.

IN THE BARONY OF MOYDOW.

1. In the Townland of Cloonker, and Parish of Moydow, was a dolmen marked in Ord. Surv. Map No. 18, *Site of Ker's Grave,* and indicated by two parallel rows of three stones each.

O'Donovan states that this monument measured 15 feet long.

O.S.L., Co. of Longford, $\frac{14}{E.\ 13}$, p. 76.

END OF VOL. I.

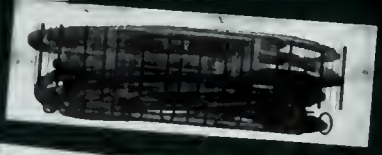
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